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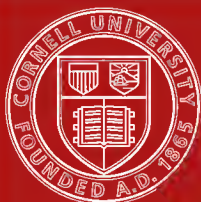
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Digest of the laws, decisions and enactm



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DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS, DECISIONS AND ENACTMENTS
OF THE
R. W. GRAND LODGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
I. O. O. F.,
=

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR
1870.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED THE
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, RULES OF ORDER, FORMS;
ALSO, AN
ANALYTICAL INDEX.

By Authority of Law.

BY
JOHN H. WHITE,
GRAND REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW YORK,
BY APPOINTMENT OF
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
GRAND CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED FOR THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.
1871.

A. 196056

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one,

By JAMES L. RIDGELY,

For the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS,
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P R E F A C E.

AT the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the United States of 1869, the undersigned was directed "to prepare a complete Digest of the existing laws and decisions of that Grand Body, with authority to employ such assistance as he might deem necessary, and to submit the same to the next session for approval." Under this authority, Brother JOHN H. WHITE, the distinguished Grand Representative of New York, was appointed to perform this highly important task. Upon the completion of the work, it was submitted to my examination and received my entire approval. As required by law, it was reported to the late session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, referred by that body to a special committee, composed of eminent lawyers and Past Grand Sires, by which it was also examined and approved. Upon the report of that committee its publication was authorized, and it is now given to the Brotherhood, with an assurance from the committee "that it is correct," and with the opinion of the undersigned that it may be confidently relied upon as a Digest of the existing laws and decisions of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The plan of the work is as follows :

The entire law, including constitution, by-laws, resolutions, enactments and decisions, is arranged alphabetically under appropriate heads. In many cases, for convenience of reference, the same law is placed under two or three, and sometimes four or more

heads. In nearly all cases, the sections of the constitution and by-laws are put in entire, and always, unless susceptible of a complete division as to the subject-matter of it. The resolutions, enactments and decisions upon abstract questions are also, except the mere formal parts thereof, inserted entire, and in the language contained in the journal. With the decisions in appeal cases, a different rule is adopted. A statement of facts is given, followed by the decision thereon, so far as practicable in the language of the committee, leaving the general principle to be drawn by the reader. The year of the adoption of each law, except constitution and by-laws, is given. No attempt is made to *manufacture* law, but only to give it as it appears in the books, without note or comment. It is presumed that this plan will render unnecessary a reprint of the old journals. Many of the different heads are subdivided into appropriate sub-heads, and under these are arranged, as far as practicable, such parts of the general heads as are appropriate to the particular sub-heads, closing with a "miscellaneous" head, under which are included such laws as have no other appropriate place.

JAMES L. RIDGELY, C. S.

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1. AT TIME OF INSTALLATION.

1. In G. L. U. S., vacates office. Should any of the Elective officers (G. L. U. S.) fail to appear to be installed at the time provided, the particular office or offices shall be declared vacant.

Constitution, Article 3, § 3.

2. Officer elect absent, another may be elected. Should an insufficient reason be given to the installing officer for the non-attendance of an officer elect of a Subordinate Lodge upon the installation night, the instructions in the installation work appear to indicate that the installing officer can require the Lodge immediately to elect an officer.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

3. D. D. G. S. may appoint installing officer. A District Deputy Grand Sire, in absenting himself temporarily from his jurisdiction, has authority to appoint a qualified brother or brothers to install the officers of Lodges or Encampments during his necessary absence.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2170, 2180.

4. Deputed brother absent, any qualified brother may install. If a brother deputed to install officers should fail to attend, the ceremony, rather than be deferred, should be performed by a qualified member in attendance.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2170, 2180.

5. C. P. and N. G. competent to install. The necessities of the case may sometimes require a C. P. or N. G. to install his successor; he is therefore competent to do so in the absence of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and all Past Grands.

1848, Journal, 1246.

6. Member installed in place of N. G. elect is N. G. A Noble Grand elect having failed to appear for installation, and forfeited (under the local laws) his office, the member elected and installed in his lieu is the Noble Grand of the Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

2. OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.

7. Not deprived of rights when on duty. The absence of a member of any State Grand Lodge on duty as a representative in this body is a sufficient reason for releasing him from any disqualification that he may have incurred by reason of absence from his seat in any other office that he may hold in his Grand Lodge.

1845, Journal, 820.

8. At first session, does not deprive of seat. A Grand Representative duly elected and commissioned, who fails to take his seat in this body at the first session of his term, does not, for that reason, under the laws of this Grand Lodge, forfeit his right to a seat at a subsequent session, his credentials being good for two years. He may, nevertheless, be arraigned and removed for neglect of duty by his own Grand Lodge, if its penal laws shall so provide.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2169.

3. WHO TO ACT IN ABSENCE OF OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE LODGE.

9. V. G. presides in absence of N. G. In the absence of the N. G., it is not only the right but the duty of the

V. G. to take the place of the superior officer and fulfill all his functions.

1847, Journal, 1068.

10. V. G. to wear N. G.'s regalia. It is the duty of a V. G., while occupying the chair of the N. G., to wear the regalia of the N. G.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

11. N. G. or V. G. cannot call P. G. to preside, except. The laws of the Grand Lodge require the Noble Grand of a Lodge always, when present at its meetings, to preside, and the Vice Grand to act as Noble Grand in the absence of that officer; and the Noble Grand, or Vice Grand acting as Noble Grand, has not the right or power to waive his right, and place a Past Grand in the Noble Grand's chair during the presence in the Lodge room of either of the first two officers above named, *provided*, that this decision is not to be considered as applicable to a temporary absence during a portion of a Lodge meeting of those officers, in which case the chair must be filled as provided in the charge book.

1856, Journal, 2676.

12. May call P. G. to chair during initiation, etc. That the resolution reported from the Committee on the State of the Order, found on page 2676 of the printed Journal, 1856, denying the right of the Noble Grand, or Vice Grand acting as Noble Grand, to waive his right and place a Past Grand in the chair, be so construed as to allow a Noble Grand the right to invite a Past Grand to occupy the chair during initiation or conferring of degrees.

1863, Journal, 3540.

13. V. G. no right to call P. G. to chair, except at initiation, etc. A Vice Grand of a Lodge has no right to call a Past Grand to preside over his Lodge during the absence of the Noble Grand, but the cases and circumstances are numerous, upon occasions of initiation and grand visitations, when there might be great propriety in the acting Noble Grand calling to his assistance the best experience of the Lodge.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

14. P. G. may preside with a scarlet member as V. G. On a regular night of meeting, when, in the absence of the

two principal officers, a Lodge has been opened for business with a Past Grand in the Noble Grand's chair, and a scarlet member in the Vice Grand's chair, the proceedings of said meeting could not be pronounced illegal on the ground that there was present no Past Grand to occupy the chair if the acting Noble Grand had been required temporarily to vacate it; because, if the chair had been thus temporarily vacated, it would have been the duty of the right supporter to occupy it.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

15. P. G.'s charge given by N. G., but not by V. G. There is no law which prevents the delivery of this [P. G.'s] charge by the Noble Grand, although the charge should be given by a Past Grand if present. Under no circumstances should this charge be given by a Vice Grand.

1852, Journal, 1845, 1895, 1952.

4. WHEN OFFICE AND HONORS NOT FORFEITED BY.

16. Office not forfeited by absence. An encampment cannot displace an officer, during his term for which he was elected, for non-attendance, in the absence of any constitutional provision or by-law on the subject.

1848, Journal, 1146, 1290, 1316.

17. Office not forfeited by absence. Where no local law provides therefor an installed officer does not vacate his office by non-attendance.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

18. Does not forfeit honors in case of sickness. Is a brother eligible to the chair of Noble Grand, who, in consequence of sickness, was unable to perform the duties of Vice Grand for a majority of the nights of the term for which he was elected, and who was excused from time to time by his Lodge?

The committee report that they answer the interrogatory in the affirmative. The committee make this response on the ground that the absence was occasioned by a Providential interposition over which the officer had no control. It is otherwise when the absence is voluntary, even though he should have the leave of his Lodge.

1854, Journal, 2309, 2345.

19. Past official degrees. When officers entitled to past official degrees, though absent a majority of nights in a term.

See DEGREES, PAST N. G., V. G., and SECRETARY.

5. WHEN OFFICE AND HONORS FORFEITED BY.

20. A majority of nights forfeits honors, though leave be granted. Has a Subordinate Lodge the right to grant leave of absence to the Noble Grand for the balance of a term, when such absence would embrace a longer period than a majority of nights of a term; and is a Noble Grand having such leave of absence entitled to the honors awarded for past official services?

Ans. A Subordinate Lodge cannot grant such leave of absence without working a forfeiture of the honors of the term of the officer to whom the leave is granted.

1852, Journal, 1845, 1886, 1949 — 1898, 1952.

21. Forfeits honors, though holding a card. Brother Taylor was elected N. G., in June, 1855, and served till November. He then obtained a traveling card, which did not expire till after the end of his term, and was absent the remainder of his term. The fourth meeting of his absence his office was declared vacant, and the fifth meeting a qualified brother was elected to fill the vacancy, who served the remainder of the term. Brother Taylor claimed the certificate of service. It was held that he was not entitled to the honors of the term; that his card did not involve the question of leave of absence, and was no excuse or justification therefor.

Wayne Lodge v. Taylor; 1857, Journal, 2758, 2782.

22. If honors forfeited, cannot be regained, when. A Noble Grand obtains leave of absence from his Lodge for three months, and overstay his time, being absent for a majority of the nights in the term. His office is declared vacant by a vote of the Lodge, and a Past Grand is elected to his vacancy. The Lodge cannot, by the resignation of the latter and the re-election of the former for the remainder of that term, make him a Past Grand entitled to the honors of a Past Noble Grand, as it would permit him to take advantage of his own wrong, and accomplish indirectly that which the law prohibited him from doing directly.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Fining for absence at funerals. The subject of fining members failing to attend funerals is one of those questions that should alone receive the legislation of State Grand Bodies.

1852, Journal, 1934, 1962.

24. Fining members absent. There is no law by the G. L. U. S., which forbids the imposition of fines for non-attendance of members in Subordinate Lodges, but the spirit of the order appears to be opposed to the policy of such fines.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

25. How tried if absent. How absent members under charges are to be proceeded against.

See CHARGES, TRIAL.

26. When past official degrees forfeited. When officers not entitled to past official degrees on account of absence a majority of nights.

See DEGREES, PAST N. G., V. G., and SECRETARY.

ACCOUNTS.

27. The Grand Treasurer shall lay before the Grand Lodge, at its stated communication in September, annually, a full and correct statement of his accounts.

Constitution, Article 7, § 1.

28. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall keep accounts between the Grand Lodge and the Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under its jurisdiction.

Constitution, Article 6.

29. Books and accounts posted. It shall be his duty to keep his books and accounts at all times written and posted up.

1838, Journal, 286.

30. Grand Secretary to open account with each appropriation. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to open an account in his books with each specific appropriation, charging to such appropriations severally the amount reported by the Finance Committee, and placing to the credit of such account all payments made on account thereof; and in no case shall such payments

exceed the amount of the specific appropriation on account of which they are made, nor shall any transfer of appropriation be allowed without the consent of this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2515, 2521.

31. To arrange accounts in parallel columns. That hereafter the R. W. Grand Secretary be requested to arrange in his tabular statement of receipts, in *parallel columns*, the amounts for each specific purpose received from each Grand Jurisdiction and Subordinate Lodge and Encampment under this Grand Body.

1855, Journal, 2520.

ADJOURNMENTS.

32. Pending a certain discussion, a motion was made to adjourn (to close the Lodge regularly); the N. G. declared it out of order. An appeal was taken, and the State Grand Lodge decided that the action of the Noble Grand had been erroneous, a motion to adjourn being in order. The decision of the State Grand Lodge was sustained.

1848, Journal, 1236.

33. Cannot adjourn; must close in due form. Has a Subordinate Lodge the power to hold adjourned meetings? or must the weekly session end with the closing of the Lodge?

Ans. A Subordinate Lodge has no power to adjourn, but must close in due form. If an extra meeting is required, it can be called in the manner pointed out by the by-laws of the several Lodges.

1852, Journal, 1846, 1886, 1949.

ALTERNATES.

34. Alternates not allowed; vacancies to be filled. The manner of electing or appointing Grand Representatives to G. L. of U. S. has been left to State legislation, and the State Grand Lodges may, in the event of a vacancy, vest the power of appointing their Grand Representatives in their officers, at their discretion. But this Grand Lodge recognizes no such office as Grand Alternate Representative, nor can any one be admitted as Representative in full to this Grand Lodge without presenting all the forms of authentication known to the laws.

1849, Journal, 1470, 1484.

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1. WORK OF THE ORDER.

35. The unwritten work of the Order shall in no wise be altered or amended, except by a unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge; nor shall the written work of the order be in any wise altered or amended, except with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 1, § 5.

2. CONSTITUTION OF G. L. U. S.

36. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, except by a proposition therefor made in writing at a regular annual communication by one or more representatives from three different States, which shall be entered on the journal and lie over until the next regular annual communication. At the next regular annual communication after being offered, such proposed alteration or amendment may be considered, and if agreed to by a vote of three-fourths of the members present, on a call of the ayes and nays, such proposed alteration or amendment shall become part of this Constitution.

Constitution, Article 21.

37. Propositions made and entered of course. Propositions for the amendment of the Constitution, made in conformity with Article twenty-one of the Constitution, may be made and entered on the Journal as a matter of course, without any action of the Grand Lodge. Rule of Order, 38.

1856, Journal, 2672.

38. Propositions to be written out. All propositions to amend the Constitution or laws of this Grand Lodge shall be written out in full in the precise words in which it is proposed that the amendment should read, if adopted.

1853, Journal, 2181.

39. Goes into effect immediately. An amendment to the Constitution goes into immediate effect on being adopted.

1840, Journal, 341.

40. Any resolution which, if adopted, would effect an alteration of the Constitution must lie over as a proposed amendment.

1840 — 1846, Journal, 342 — 910.

41. May be reconsidered. An amendment to the Constitution may be reconsidered at any time during the annual session at which it was adopted.

1841, Journal, 416, 420.

42. A motion to reject a proposed amendment is not in order, but a motion to *lay on the table* is.

1842, Journal, 486.

43. Indefinitely postponed. A proposed amendment to the Constitution may be indefinitely postponed.

1844, Journal, 641, 642.

44. May be divided. A proposition to amend the Constitution may be divided when the sense will admit of it.

1845, Journal, 749.

45. Proposition cannot be amended. When a proposition to amend the Constitution comes up for action, it is not in order to amend such proposition.

1846, Journal, 863.

46. Acted upon at any succeeding session. The failure of the Grand Lodge to act upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution, at the session next succeeding that at which such amendment is proposed by a vote thereon, is not in effect a refusal to adopt such amendment, but the same may be acted upon at any succeeding session.

1867, Journal, 4171, 4172.

3. BY-LAWS OF THE G. L. U. S.

47. How amended. By-laws in conformity with this Constitution may be made, which shall not be altered or amended unless such amendment be proposed at a stated annual communication, and acted upon at the same session, but not on the day on which it is offered, and adopted by two-thirds of the votes given.

Constitution, Article 19.

48. To be written out in full. All propositions to amend the Constitution or laws of this Grand Lodge shall be written out in full, in the precise words in which it is proposed that the amendment should read if adopted.

1853, Journal, 2181.

49. Proposed, may be amended. A proposed by-law, when it comes up for action, may be amended.

1844, Journal, 670.

4. CONSTITUTION OF GRAND AND SUBORDINATE BODIES.

50. Constitution and amendments to be approved. Constitutions of Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, and all amendments thereto, must be submitted to this body for examination. If approved, they of course become the organic law ; if error be found therein, the error must be corrected.

1847, Journal, 1058.

51. G. L. U. S. has power to strike out illegal matters. This Grand Lodge has abundant power to direct any Grand Lodge to remove any clause or article from its constitution or by-laws which may conflict with the fundamental laws of the Order, even though said constitution or by-laws may have been approved by this body.

1847 Journal, 1063, 1090.

52. Any amendments, though of a purely local character, to the constitutions of State Grand Bodies, and such Subordinate Bodies as work under the immediate

jurisdiction of the G. L. U. S. must be submitted to the latter body, and such amendments are not binding until approved by this Grand Lodge.

1858 — 1866, Journal, 2889, 2923, 2963 — 3876, 3953, 3987.

53. Not binding until approved. When the Constitution of a Grand Body designates and fixes the place of its meetings, and that instrument is amended so as to permit the Grand Body to determine, by resolution or otherwise, where its sessions shall be held, such amendment must be approved by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and, until approved, the Grand Body must continue to meet at the place required by its constitution prior to the adoption of the amendment.

1866, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.

54. Not binding until approved, though purely local. Any amendment, though of a purely local character, to constitutions of State Grand Bodies and such Subordinate Bodies as work under the immediate jurisdiction of G. L. U. S. must be submitted to the latter body, and such amendments are not binding until approved by this Grand Lodge.

1858 — 1866, Journal, 2889, 2923, 2963 — 3876, 3953, 3987.

55. A proposed amendment to the Constitution of a State Grand Lodge will not be approved by the Grand Lodge of the United States. It must be first adopted by the State Grand Body.

1870, Journal, 4840, 4869.

56. Revised Constitution, how presented for approval. *Resolved*, That Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, having revised or amended their constitutions or by-laws to submit for the examination and approval of this Grand Body, be and they are hereby instructed to furnish their documents in such form as to distinguish, by marginal memoranda or otherwise, such parts of the revised instrument as have not already received the sanction of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1856, Journal, 2994.

57. Must furnish Constitutions, etc. *Resolved*, That Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, and all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, subordinate to the R. W.

Grand Lodge of the United States, whenever desiring to submit their respective constitutions or amendments thereto to this Grand Body for approval, shall be required first to furnish the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary a complete copy of their constitutions, with all amendments thereto, accompanied with a certificate from the State Grand Lodge or Encampment, or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment (where such Lodge or Encampment may be under the immediate care or jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States), attested by the Secretary, and the seal of the Grand Body or Subordinate attached.

1870, Journal, 4929.

58. By-Laws not to be approved. By-laws of Grand Bodies, or amendments thereto, not to be approved by G. L. U. S.

1852, Journal, 1899, 1953.

59. Revised Constitution requires same vote as an amendment. When the Constitution of a State Grand Lodge requires amendments thereto to be adopted by a vote of two-thirds, and it has been revised by a committee appointed for that purpose, and sundry amendments made thereto, the revised instrument comes under the requirements of the old one then in force, making it necessary to have a two-thirds vote to adopt it.

1853, Journal, 2116, 2173.

60. A resolution construing a constitutional provision must be passed by the same vote and with all the formalities required to amend the article it proposes to construe, as it is in fact an amendment to the constitution under the guise of construing an article thereof.

1853, Journal, 2118, 2170, 2172.

61. Two-thirds vote of Lodges present. When the Constitution of a Grand Lodge requires a two-thirds vote on the adoption of any pending amendment, unless it expressly specify that two-thirds of the Lodges of the entire jurisdiction shall govern, it requires an affirmative vote of only two-thirds of the Lodges present to adopt the same.

1859, Journal, 3092, 3115.

62. Inoperative until approved. Where an amendment to the Constitution of a State Grand Lodge was

adopted, by which provision was made for the creation of a legislative committee, and, before it was approved by the G. L. U. S., the committee was appointed; *held*, that, until it received the sanction of the G. L. U. S., the amendment was inoperative and the appointment of the committee premature, and the action of the State Grand Lodge in appointing the committee was reversed.

1867, Journal, 4146, 4170.

ANCIENT ODD FELLOW.

63. Defined. An "Ancient Odd Fellow" is one who has been regularly initiated into the Order and retired therefrom in good standing, either by taking his "permanent" or "withdrawal card," or by resignation. If done by resignation, he at once becomes an "Ancient Odd Fellow," and if by taking a permanent card he becomes so at the expiration of one year from the date of his card.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

64. May unite on payment of local fee. A brother holding a withdrawal card, which has run out of date, may be recognized as an Ancient Odd Fellow, and be allowed to renew his membership, by the deposit of said card in a Lodge at the place of his residence, subject to the payment of such fee as the local law may require.

1852 — 1856, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952 — 2560, 2628, 2664.

65. Cannot visit; card evidence of previous good standing. In case of a brother who has honorably withdrawn by card from his subordinate Lodge, and has remained out of the Order for a period of twelve months, his card thereupon becomes invalid for the purpose of visiting, but remains effective as evidence of previous good standing in the order, when application is made for a renewal of membership.

1852 — 1868, Journal, 1921, 1956 — 4386, 4417.

66. Card lost; satisfactory proof; rank. A brother who has so withdrawn his card, and which card may

have been lost or destroyed, on satisfactory proof thereof may be re-admitted to membership as an Ancient Odd Fellow, and will be entitled to the rank he may prove himself as having attained.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

67. Lodge may grant certificate in place of lost card.

When a card of withdrawal may have been lost or destroyed, the Lodge which issued the same may grant a certificate, under seal, setting forth the facts of such original issue; and the certificate so granted may be used in lieu of a card as evidence of previous good standing.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

68. Failure of proof; contents of petition.

Persons claiming to have been members of the Order, but who are unable to establish satisfactorily their claims, can only be re-admitted by initiation. Any such person shall be required to set forth, in his petition for membership, that he has never been suspended or expelled from any Lodge, and that he is unable to obtain evidence of his former connection with the Order.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

69. Re-admission of persons who have withdrawn.

Any person who, being at the time in good standing, shall have withdrawn from the Order by a written resignation, may be re-admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow, after examination of character by a committee and a favorable ballot: *provided* he first pass a satisfactory examination in the work, and if he fail to pass a thorough examination then he can be re-admitted only by initiation.

1853 — 1857, Journal, 1992, 2115, 2170 — 2737, 2773.

70. Must prove himself in initiatory; rank, how determined. An Ancient Odd Fellow, who can satisfactorily establish his claim to be so considered, and can prove himself in the initiatory work, is not required to be re-initiated into the Order. His rank or standing, in the Lodge to which he may be admitted, will be determined by the Lodge, upon the report of the committee appointed to make the necessary examination.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3688, 3707.

71. A brother without the A. T. P. W. admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow. A brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card, and not in the possession of the A. T. P. W., cannot be admitted to membership by deposit of card, but may be admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow.

1861 — 1862, Journal, 3336, 3353 — 3461, 3479.

72. Are competent petitioners for a new Lodge or Encampment. *Resolved*, That from and after this date, expired withdrawal cards may be received on deposit for applications for charters of Subordinate Lodges ; and for charters of Subordinate Encampments when the holders of such cards are contributing-members of Subordinate Lodges.

1865, Journal, 3820, 3861.

73. What is satisfactory evidence of former connection with the Order.

See EVIDENCE.

ANNIVERSARY.

74. That the 26th of April be and the same hereby is established as the anniversary of this Order, and all Grand Lodges and Encampments are requested to urge their subordinates to observe the day in some appropriate manner

1867, Journal, 4210, 4211.

75. No intoxicating beverages to be allowed at. No Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of this Order shall hold any anniversary or other celebration, ball or party, where the regalia of the Order may be worn, or the name of the Order assumed, without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction first obtained in writing, such permission to be predicated only upon the direct promise, through the officers of the subordinate seeking the permission, that no intoxicating beverages of any kind shall be offered to the members or guests present on the occasion.

1864, Journal, 3709.

76. Public processions. The law of the session of 1864, prohibiting anniversaries, etc., without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch, predicated upon the promise that no intoxicating beverage shall be used, is not intended to prevent Lodges and Encampments from joining in a public procession in regalia, in connection with other organizations, when invited so to do by the civil authorities, and permission for that purpose may be obtained from the respective jurisdictions, under such regulations as they may prescribe.

1865, Journal, 3739, 3821, 3842.

77. Lodges may appropriate funds. The question of the right of any subordinate to appropriate their funds to pay the expenses of celebrating the anniversary of the introduction of our Order in America rests exclusively with the members of said subordinate. This Grand Body has eschewed all right to determine such questions, and has decided that subordinates have power to regulate and control their own financial affairs, a delicate, sacred and highly cherished prerogative; therefore, *Resolved*, That Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have the right to determine the propriety of appropriating their funds to all purposes recognized by the Order.

1866, Journal, 3959, 4007.

(See APPROPRIATIONS.)

APPEALS.

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1. To G. L. U. S.

78. Subordinates may appeal with consent. With the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of a State, District or Territory, an appeal may be had by any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to the Grand Lodge; such consent, however, not being necessary when an expelled Lodge or Encampment, after having

surrendered to its Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment all its effects, appeals from such decision.

Appeals may also be heard from a member or members of a State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, from the decision thereof. But in all cases the decision of the State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be final and conclusive, until reversed by this Grand Lodge on a direct appeal therefrom.

Constitution, Article 1, § 4.

79. Appeal on questions which affect the general interests. *Resolved*, That the proper construction of the second clause of section four, article one of the Constitution of this Grand Body, which reads thus: "appeals may also be heard from a member or members of a State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment from a decision thereof," confines such right of appeal to questions affecting the general interest of the entire Order, or to the general interests of the Order in the particular jurisdiction from which the appeal comes, and does not extend it to questions of grievances of individual members or Lodges.

1863, Journal, 3575, 3593.

80. Grand Sire may hear appeals during recess. During the recess of this Grand Lodge the Grand Sire may hear and decide such appeals as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, or by the Subordinate Lodges or Encampments under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

He may hear and decide such questions, other than questions arising out of the Constitutions of the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, as may be submitted to him by such Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, or by the Grand Masters or Grand Patriarchs thereof, or by the Grand Representatives, or by the Subordinate Lodges or Encampments under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. And his decisions upon all appeals and questions so submitted to him shall be binding upon the bodies or persons submitting the same, until reversed by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

81. Facts in report to be conclusive, except on motion to recommit. When a report of the Committee on Appeals, or a resolution accompanying the same, is regularly before the Lodge, and action is being had thereon, the statement of facts contained in the report of the committee and in the record of appeal shall be deemed conclusive, and it shall not be in order to make any statement in debate thereon, inconsistent with the facts so stated in such record or report. This rule shall not apply when action is had upon a motion to recommit such report with instructions. Rule of Order, 39.

1856, Journal, 2672.

82. On failure to appeal at next session, leave must be renewed. In case of an appeal from the decision of a State Grand Lodge, with its consent, the appellant should bring his appeal and record to the session of the Grand Lodge next after the granting of it, and, when the appellant has failed to do this, it is for the State Grand Body to determine, in the first instance, whether they will renew the permission to take the appeal, if satisfied that the delay was without fault or negligence.

1859, Journal, 3110, 3124.

83. Members may appeal. This Grand Lodge will entertain an appeal from individual members of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under its immediate jurisdiction.

1832—1833, Journal, 119, 120—131.

2. HOW CERTIFIED.

84. Grand Bodies to settle all questions of fact, and certify under seal. In all cases of appeal which may hereafter be presented to the Grand Lodge of the United States, the Subordinate Grand Body from whose action any appeal is taken shall be required to settle definitely all questions of fact in such appeal, and shall duly certify the same under its seal, and the signature of the executive officer and Grand Scribe or Secretary, as the case may be, so that the sole and only business of this Grand Lodge shall be to determine the law applicable to the facts thus certified.

This Grand Lodge will entertain no appeal unless the facts involved be settled and certified, in the man-

ner prescribed in the preceding resolution, by the Grand Body from whose decision or action the appeal is taken.

1863, Journal, 3532.

85. If Grand Body refuse to certify, its decision shall be reversed. In any case where an appeal is taken from the decision of any State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, and the Subordinate Grand Body shall fail to settle the question of fact, or the executive officer and Grand Scribe or Secretary shall neglect or refuse to certify them as required by the resolution adopted at the last session (Journal, pp. 3532, 3533), such neglect or failure to certify shall be deemed sufficient reason to reverse the decision of such Grand Body, unless some satisfactory reason shall be given for such neglect or refusal.

1864, Journal, 3714, 3719.

86. The appeal may be referred back for the purpose of having the facts definitely settled and a duly certified statement thereof supplied.

1864—1867, Journal, 3684, 3698—4188, 4203.

87. Papers must show consent of Grand Lodge. This Grand Lodge will not entertain an appeal unless the appeal papers, on their face, show that the State Grand Lodge has granted permission to appeal as required by law, nor unless the statement of facts has been settled by the State Grand Lodge and certified by its executive officers.

1864—1865—1868, Journal, 3684, 3698—3833, 3847—4339, 4389—4388, 4417.

3. PAPERS TO BE PRINTED.

88. Appeal papers to be printed. That all appeal papers on appeals brought before this R. W. Grand Lodge be furnished by the appealing parties printed in pamphlet form, on a page of the same size as that of the printed journal of proceedings of this Grand Lodge; and, in default thereof, the respective appeal shall be liable to be referred back for informality.

1855, Journal, 2493, 2499, 2521.

4. TO STATE GRAND BODIES.

89. New trial, when granted for want of fairness. When a brother of a Subordinate Lodge has been suspended or expelled, and appeals from the decision of his Subordinate Lodge to a State Grand Lodge, on the ground of "informality or want of fairness," said Grand Lodge has not the power to grant a new trial, unless informality or want of fairness be shown on the former trial, or new testimony be discovered.

1845, Journal, 817.

90. G. M. must entertain appeals from his decision. In our Order, at least, the Grand Master does not form an *independent* part of the governing power. He cannot refuse to entertain an appeal from his decision, because, in his judgment, it might violate the Constitution.

1847, Journal, 1108.

91. On denial of a card. If a Lodge deny a card to a member not disqualified, he may have redress upon appeal to the local Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2515, 2518, 2530.

92. Subordinate to have notice of investigation. When an appeal from the decision of a Subordinate Lodge is taken to a Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge appoint a committee, which proceeded to an investigation of the subject without giving the Lodge an opportunity of being represented before them; it was *held*, that notice should have been given to the Lodge, and a rehearing was ordered for the omission to give such notice.

1858, Journal, 2918, 2963.

93. The appeal must be taken within the time limited by the local law. When, by the local law, appeals are required to be made within a limited time, and that time is suffered to pass without appeal, the right of appeal is gone, and cannot be resuscitated by a revival of the claim or demand and a second refusal or denial of the demand by the Lodge; the second denial being nothing more than a reiteration of the former decision, from which, if at all, the appeal should have been taken.

1861, Journal, 3381.

94. Appeals to be taken within time limited. When the by-laws of a Grand Lodge limit the period within which appeals from the action of its subordinates must be taken, such Grand Lodge cannot disregard its own laws, or suspend them and entertain appeals taken after such period has expired.

1862, Journal, 3468, 3490.

95. No appeal lies except from a final decision. No appeal to the Grand Lodge lies upon the decision of incidental questions during a trial; they may form exceptions and be the basis of an appeal; but an appeal to the Grand Lodge can only be taken after the decision of the entire case by the Lodge, which is binding until reversed by the Grand Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

96. Status of members pending appeal. An appeal to this Body gives to the member of the Order under penalty, who is interested therein, no additional privileges, and no different position from those he enjoys and occupies under the laws of his State Grand Lodge.

1846, Journal, 903.

97. Reversal of conviction re-instates member. If, upon appeal to a State Grand Lodge by a member of a Subordinate Lodge charged with violating a known law of the Order, the decision of his Lodge be reversed, he may be re-instated without the consent of his Subordinate Lodge.

1846, Journal, 953.

98. A. G. L. may reconsider its action on an appeal. After the passage of a resolution by a Grand Lodge, acquitting a brother who has been charged and expelled by his Subordinate Lodge, it is competent for such Grand Lodge to reconsider such vote and pass a resolution confirming the decision of his Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1405, 1476, 1511.

99. A Grand Representative of a Grand Lodge, which is a party to an appeal, may vote on the decision of the appeal, the representative being interested in the question.

1855, Journal, 2504.

100. G. L. decisions binding until reversed. It is the duty of a Subordinate to obey the decisions of its Grand Lodge, which are final and conclusive, until reversed by the Grand Lodge of the United States upon proper appeal thereto. Pending such appeal the Subordinate Lodge is not entitled to any privileges other than those accorded to it by its Grand Lodge, which may enforce its decisions by demanding the charter and effects of the subordinate, for non-compliance with the decision appealed from.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

101. Reversal on merits is an acquittal. The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, as an appellate body, cannot exercise any original jurisdiction. It must either affirm or reverse a case on appeal. Where a brother is convicted of an offense, and sentenced, which conviction and sentence are reversed, *as well on the law as on the facts*, it amounts to an *acquittal*; and it is against *all law, all right, all justice, and all precedent*, to order him to a new trial upon the same charges and for the same offense.

1865, Journal, 3818, 3841.

102. Cannot review findings of fact. When the Constitution of a Grand Lodge provides that appeals to it "shall be confined exclusively to matters of law, or of irregularity or unfairness in the proceedings," it has no power to review the findings of fact.

1869, Journal, 4591, 4614.

APPORTIONMENT.

103. Grand Representatives shall be apportioned as follows, viz. : To every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction one thousand or less members in good standing, one Grand Representative; to every State, District, or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction over one thousand members in good standing, two Grand Representatives; and no

State, District, or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have over two Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 9, § 2.

APPROPRIATIONS.

104. Appropriation to Washington Monument. The Grand Lodge of Virginia appropriated a sum of money for the Washington National Monument. On appeal to the Grand Lodge of the United States, it was *held*, that, as the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Virginia contained no restrictions against such an appropriation, it was a legitimate exercise of power.

1851, Journal, 1723, 1797.

105. G. L. U. S. refused to restrict. The Grand Lodge laid on the table a resolution to prevent any appropriations of funds belonging to the Order to any purpose not strictly pertaining to the Order, and prohibiting any subscriptions or donations to any but Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments.

1853, Journal, 2175.

106. Subordinates to determine the propriety of appropriating funds. The question of the right of any subordinate to appropriate their funds, to pay the expenses of celebrating the anniversary of the introduction of our Order in America, rests exclusively with the members of said subordinate. This Grand Body has eschewed all right to determine such questions, and has decided "that subordinates have power to regulate and control their own financial affairs," a delicate, sacred, and highly-cherished prerogative, with which the Grand Lodge of the United States will not unwisely interfere (Journal, 1855, page 2496 ; 1857, page 2831). Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have the right to determine the propriety of appropriating their funds for all purposes recognized by the Order.

1866, Journal, 3959, 4007.

107. Accounts with each appropriation. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to open an account in his books with each specific appropriation, charging to such appropriations severally the amount reported by the Finance Committee, and placing to the credit of such account all payments made on account thereof; and in no case shall such payment exceed the amount of the specific appropriation on account of which they are made; nor shall any transfer of appropriations be allowed without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2515, 2521. (See DONATIONS.)

ARREARS.

1. Lodges in arrears.
2. Members in arrears.

1. LODGES IN ARREARS.

108. Not to vote if in arrears. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, which shall be in arrears for moneys due to this Grand Lodge, shall be allowed to vote by its representative or representatives.

By-laws, Article 11.

109. The Grand Secretary is required to report, at the opening of each annual session, to the Grand Sire, the names of any Grand Body indebted to the Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2530.

110. Subordinates to forfeit charters. The Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters, and whenever such remissness occurs, the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

By-laws, Article 27.

2. MEMBERS IN ARREARS.

111. When may be admitted to Lodge. The N. G. may admit members of his own Lodge, without the term password, if they be not in arrears to an amount that would disqualify them from receiving it.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

112. No suspension of, but may be compromised. Suspension from membership works no suspension from arrears, but arrears run on during the time of suspension. It is within the power of the Lodges to make such arrangements in regard to accumulated arrears as will enable the re-instatement of members.

1849 — 1852, Journal, 1401, 1471, 1485 — 1885, 1948.

113. Lodges may compromise. A Subordinate Lodge may compromise arrears of dues, from one of its own members suspended for non-payment thereof.

1855, Journal, 2495, 2520.

114. Lodges may remit. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, in re-instating members suspended for non-payment of dues, shall have power to remit, in whole or in part, the dues accruing during the suspension of such member.

1856, Journal, 2665, 2673.

115. G. L. U. S. may remit. The law relating to the re-admission of members, suspended for non-payment of dues (page 2665, Journal G. L. U. S., 1856), refers to all Subordinate Lodges, whether under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge or State Grand Lodges.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

116. Do not deprive of sick benefits, if Lodge indebted. A brother cannot be denied sick benefits on the ground that he is in arrears for dues, if the Lodge is indebted to him, on account of prior sickness, in an amount sufficient to place him in good standing.

1854, Journal, 2291, 2341.

117. Cannot pay while sick, and be entitled to benefits. In case a brother has neglected to pay his dues, for such length of time as to be debarred by the rules of his own Subordinate from drawing benefits while sick, he cannot be permitted, while he continues sick, to come in and pay his dues so as to entitle him to benefits.

1848, Journal, 1318.

118. Widows' funeral benefits. A brother while in arrears, so as to deprive him of benefits, is taken sick; he then pays up his dues, and dies from that sickness; his widow is not entitled to funeral benefits.

1854, Journal, 2311, 2346.

119. Cannot pay, and be entitled to benefits. A brother who is not entitled to sick benefits, by reason of the non-payment of dues, cannot, during his sickness, by the payment of all arrearages, re-instate himself in good standing in his Lodge, so as to be entitled to benefits during that illness.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

120. Beneficial at commencement of sickness. A brother who is beneficial at the commencement of his sickness, cannot be deprived of benefits during that sickness, though he become in arrears, as it is the fault of the Lodge in not retaining so much of his benefits as would keep him in good standing during such sickness.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

ASSESSMENTS.

121. Power of G. L. U. S. to assess. The Grand Lodge of the United States, as a power necessary to its own preservation, claims, has exercised, and will not yield, the right to levy assessments upon the Subordinate State, District, and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments under its jurisdiction, to raise the means necessary to aid in paying its legitimate expenses.

1849 to 1858, Journal, 1490, 1498, 1509 —

1613, 1640 — 1629, 1632 —

2158 — 2459, 2497, 2520 — 2925, 2963.

122. Representative tax. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be, dues from State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Encampments, seventy-five dollars per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 14, § 2.

123. Dues from Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, ten per cent on their receipts.

Constitution, Article 14, § 3.

124. State Grand Bodies may assess Subordinates. A State Grand Lodge has full power to assess upon its Subordinates a per capita tax or assessment for its support. The assessment is not upon the individual members out of their *private* means, but upon the Subordinates, in the ratio of membership, out of *their* Lodge funds.

1858 — 1862, Journal, 2885, 2924, 2963 — 3467, 3490.

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1. FOR OFFICERS G. L. U. S.

125. Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be elected by ballot.

Constitution, Article 3, § 1.

126. No motion in order during. During the progress of a ballot for an officer no motion can be entertained or debate or explanation permitted.

Rule of Order 20.

2. FOR MEMBERSHIP.

127. Admission determined by ballot. Applications for admission to membership in Lodges and Encampments are determined by ballot, but it is left to State Legislation to decide in what manner members shall be elected, and how many black balls are required to reject.

1848, Journal, 1147, 1305, 1341.

128. No reconsideration. A reconsideration of a ballot is inadmissible.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

129. When and how reconsidered. Except "that, when all the brothers who may cast black balls against an applicant for membership voluntarily make a motion for a reconsideration of the ballot, the same may be reconsidered, and, in such case, the vote on the reconsideration shall be by ball ballots; and, if all the votes cast shall be in favor of it, the reconsideration shall be had; whereupon the application shall lie over till the succeeding meeting, when another ballot shall be had with ball ballots, and, if the same be unanimously in favor of the applicant, he shall thereby be elected; but if one or more black balls appear in either ballot, the applicant shall be rejected; and in no case shall a reconsideration be had except upon the voluntary motion of all those who cast the black balls, and never more than one reconsideration in the same case shall be allowed; *and provided, always, that such reconsideration shall be had within the four meeting nights next succeeding the rejection.*"

1857—1868, Journal, 2773, 2792, 2827—4316, 4365, 4402.

130. Fraudulent election may be reconsidered. Except, also, that "if a person has been irregularly elected, through fraud or error (and by the word irregularly we understand illegally or fraudulently) a majority of the Lodge can, previous to the applicant's initiation, order a new ballot. After initiation, if the applicant is innocent of any misrepresentation, and the illegality has been confined to the Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the United States, on the true principle that the Lodge should not take advantage of its own wrong, has twice decided (see pages 1280 and 1797) that he shall be protected in his membership the same as if legally initiated. If he has been guilty of fraud, his initiation cannot be declared void, as this might be construed as releasing him from his obligation, which, perhaps, would also be considered void if the whole initiation was, but, in such a case, this Grand Lodge has decided (see page 1511) that he can be expelled therefor after proper trial."

1853, Journal, 2146, 2177.

131. A favorable ballot may be declared void by two-third vote. In all cases where a candidate for membership in a Subordinate Lodge has been elected, but subsequent to his election, the Lodge shall become satisfied that he is unworthy, it shall be competent for the Lodge to annul such election and declare it void, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

1854, Journal, 2310, 2346.

132. If declared void, new ballot to be had. When a balloting has been declared null and void, the proposition, report of the committee, and the action of the Lodge receiving such report and ordering a ballot, would be before the Lodge, and nothing would remain to be done except to ballot anew.

1857, Journal, 2807, 2808, 2830.

133. Cannot ballot collectively. It is contrary to general law and usage to ballot collectively on a number of applications for membership by deposit of card. Every member of a Lodge has the right to deposit his ballot upon each individual application for membership, and a collective ballot would be an infringement of this right.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

134. The time for a motion to reconsider a ballot is not a subject for local legislation.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

135. A Lodge must ballot on an application, whether the report of the committee be favorable or unfavorable.

1865, Journal, 3836, 3847.

136. No member required to give his reason for his vote. No member of the Order should be required to give his reason for any vote he may cast, under penalty of punishment. His vote in the affirmative or negative is to be governed by his own sense of propriety.

1853, Journal, 2132, 2174.

137. No member required to disclose the fact that he cast a black ball. A member cannot, under any circumstances, be required to disclose the fact of his having cast a black ball against a candidate.

1860 — 1865, Journal, 3268, 3270 — 3836, 3847.

138. Three black balls reject under G. L. U. S. In all cases of application for membership in Subordinate Lodges or Encampments *under the immediate jurisdiction* of the Grand Lodge of the United States, three black balls shall be necessary to reject the candidate, but, if the application shall be by card, a majority only of the members present on ballot shall be necessary to elect.

1866, Journal, 3967, 4007.

139. Only one ballot and one reconsideration. The Constitution of a Subordinate Lodge provides that “every candidate shall be entitled to three separate ballots, and three only, in any of which, should there be less than three black balls, he shall be declared elected; if three or more appear he shall be rejected.” This was declared illegal, it being decided that a Grand Lodge has no right [to permit its Subordinates] to grant more than *one ballot* and *one reconsideration* of the same to a candidate for membership in a Subordinate Lodge.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

3. FOR DEGREES.

140. Degrees to be balloted for. Applications for degrees are determined by ballot. But under no circumstances would it be lawful to permit members to vote who have not received the degrees applied for.

1847, Journal, 1124.

141. Degrees must be balloted for by the Lodge open in the particular degree applied for, and the proceedings had by Lodges, when open in particular degrees for the purpose of ballot or conferring degrees, are wholly distinct from the ordinary Lodge proceedings, and are to be recorded in a distinct minute or record book.

1854 — 1856, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327 — 2563.

142. Lodge must close in the initiatory. A Subordinate Lodge, before proceeding to advance brothers in the degrees, must be closed in the initiatory degree, in form and manner as prescribed in the charge book ; and, after having been regularly closed in the form provided, the Lodge must then be opened in the degree or degrees applied for, in the form and manner provided in Degree charge book (page 3), and shall not be opened again in the initiatory.

1867 — 1868, Journal, 4187, 4201, 4202, — 4382, 4405.

143. Upon inquiry from D. D. Grand Sire Ritter, of the jurisdiction of New Mexico, whether an article in the Constitution of Paradise Lodge No. 2, prescribing that the Lodge may ballot for degrees when open in the initiatory, was valid and legal, I have replied in the negative : that such a law was palpably in violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and of no validity.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

144. On same evening of application. The law has been long and wisely settled, that the *balloting* for degrees must be upon the same evening on which the application is made therefor, but there is no law which requires that the degrees should be *conferred* at the same session. The time of conferring the degrees should be left to the control of Subordinates, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by local legislation.

1870, Journal, 4845, 4870.

145. Patriarchal degrees. The local authority may determine whether, in conferring the Patriarchal degrees, a separate ballot shall be taken on each of them.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1451, 1481.

146. No ballot for Rebekah degree. The degree of Rebekah is conferred on the wives of scarlet-degree members in good standing, as a matter of course, and applicants cannot be subjected to the ordeal of ballot.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3234, 3266.

147. No ballot on P. G.'s certificate. No ballot or vote should be taken upon granting a Past Grand's certificate, after a faithful performance of the duties of the office of Noble Grand.

1861, Journal, 3359, 3379. (See DEGREE LODGES.)

4. ON GRANTING FINAL CARDS.

148. Ballot on final cards. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall vote by ballot upon all applications for final cards, made in accordance with existing law, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to the granting of such card.

1865, Journal, 3827, 3846.

149. By ball ballot. Final cards are granted only by vote of the Lodge, the vote to be had by ball ballot.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

150. Cannot be reconsidered. The vote by which a withdrawal card was authorized cannot be reconsidered or rescinded.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870. (See CARDS.)

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

151. Restored to membership without ballot. A brother who has been suspended, as a punishment, for a definite period, cannot be subjected to the ordeal of a ballot at the expiration of his term of suspension, but is, *ipso facto*, restored to membership without form, and without a vote of his Lodge; but such suspended brother cannot be restored to membership until the specified time of suspension shall have fully expired, unless by action of a Grand Lodge.

1849 — 1853, Journal, 1504, 1513 — 2162, 2171, 2180.

BALLS, PARTIES.

(See ANNIVERSARIES.)

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1. STIPULATED BENEFITS MUST BE PAID.

152. Amount left to local authorities. The Order of Odd Fellows has formed a union for mutual support and assistance in time of sickness and misfortune, by contributing certain stipulated dues, which secures to its members as a right (and not as a charity) a certain fixed sum, designated by law, to be paid to them during sickness or inability to procure a livelihood during such sickness. It is true this Grand Lodge has never arrogated to itself to say how much the members shall contribute, or how much shall be paid by the Subordinate Lodges to its members during sickness. This must necessarily be left to the local authorities, in consequence of the great variety in the cost and expense of living, and the wants of its members in the different localities under her jurisdiction. *It is the right and duty of subordinates to tax* their members, that they may be enabled to grant stipulated weekly benefits to sick members.

1863, Journal, 3584.

153. G. L. or Grand Master cannot suspend benefits. There is no law which would authorize a Grand Lodge or Grand Master to grant such dispensation as will enable a Subordinate Lodge to suspend the payment of its weekly benefits. It is therefore improper to grant such dispensations.

1857, Journal, 2831.

154. Some benefits must be paid. The payment of weekly benefits to sick members is the distinguishing characteristic of our Order, and may be regarded as the fundamental principle of Odd Fellowship, which, combined with the moral precepts and teachings of the

Order, has made our organization so eminently successful. This feature has been repeatedly approved, and heretofore consistently adhered to.

1867, Journal, 4177, 4197.

2. AMOUNT, ETC., GOVERNED BY LOCAL LAW.

155. Laws of the Lodge govern. The law of the Lodge in which a card has been deposited is that which should prevail in all cases of claims to benefits.

1848, Journal, 1202, 1246.

156. The time at which members, depositing cards in Subordinates, shall be entitled to benefits, is a subject peculiarly within the jurisdiction of State Grand Bodies.

1849, Journal, 1450, 1480.

157. When a member holding an unexpired withdrawal card deposits it in a different jurisdiction, his right to benefits is governed by the local law of the jurisdiction in which he deposits it.

1849, Journal, 1444, 1492, 1512.

158. There is no law of the Order regulating the payment of a greater amount of weekly benefits to scarlet-degree members than those of the royal blue. The matter is left entirely to local legislation.

1856, Journal, 2562, 2629, 2664.

159. A Lodge may provide by its by-laws for such benefits to members, as in its judgment may seem proper; *provided* said by-laws do not conflict with the laws of the Grand Lodge to which said Lodge is subject.

1857, Journal, 2807, 2830.

160. Whether a Subordinate Lodge can retain its charter and continue working after it has failed, from an exhausted treasury, to pay weekly benefits to members entitled thereto, is a subject for local legislation.

1857, Journal, 2770, 2831.

161. Part of a week. A Lodge may provide by its by-laws against paying benefits for a fractional part of a week, and such is the general usage of the Order.

1857, Journal, 2790, 2827.

162. Governed by existing law. A Lodge cannot, by tacit consent of its members, keep in force a by-law which has been actually repealed, and deprive thereby a brother of benefits to which he is fairly entitled by the existing law.

1857, Journal, 2790, 2827.

163. Decision of State Grand Lodge conclusive. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky decided that "A member of a Subordinate Lodge, dying by disease brought on himself from intemperance, and at the time of his death clear of the books, and no charges preferred against him, is entitled to funeral benefits, and his wife and orphans entitled to the protection of the Lodge." On appeal, the G. L. U. S. *held*, that, as the question of benefits is regulated by local law, it was competent for the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to decide the question in the way it was decided.

1864, Journal, 3684, 3698.

164. Subordinates are sovereign as to amount. In the payment of sick and funeral benefits and funeral expenses, the Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are sovereign, both as to the amount of such benefits and in the disposition of the same, so long as the benevolent and charitable features that underlie the institution of Odd Fellowship are complied with, and the enactments of their respective State jurisdictions in that connection are obeyed.

1864, Journal, 3685, 3698.

165. The question whether "Fines are to be considered as dues," or whether a brother in a particular case is entitled to pecuniary benefits, are not properly subjects of exposition by the G. L. U. S., but are matters to be determined by State Grand Bodies.

1864, Journal, 3689, 3707.

3. AFTER WITHDRAWAL CARD VOTED.

166. The reception of a withdrawal card disqualifies the brother receiving it from all claims for benefits upon the Lodge granting the card.

1845, Journal, 787.

167. A withdrawal card voted a brother severs his connection with the Order, and relieves the Lodge granting

it from all liability for benefits, whether the card be actually taken or not.

1846 — 1847 — 1851, Journal, 916 — 1080, 1101 — 1734, 1797.

4. AFTER SUSPENSION.

168. A brother suspended from membership in his Lodge is thereby cut off from all benefits and privileges, and, in case of his death during such suspension, the Lodge incurs no new liability on account of his decease.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

5. WHEN NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFITS.

169. If in arrears not permitted to pay and draw benefits. In case a brother has neglected to pay his dues for such length of time as to be debarred by the rules of his own Subordinate Lodge from drawing benefits while sick, he cannot be permitted, while he continues sick, to come in and pay his dues, so as to entitle himself to benefits.

1848 — 1854, Journal, 1318 — 2311, 2346.

170. A brother who is not entitled to sick benefits by reason of the non-payment of dues, cannot, during his sickness, by the payment of all arrearages, re-instate himself in good standing in his Lodge, so as to be entitled to benefits during that sickness.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

171. When *prima facie* not entitled. A brother who is suffering from a chronic complaint, but is yet able to go to his place of business, superintend it and participate in it to a degree, is *prima facie* not entitled to benefits as a sick brother, but this presumption may be rebutted by positive evidence.

1855, Journal, 2471, 2503.

172. If able to superintend business not entitled. A brother who is afflicted with a partial loss of sight, and has thereby been incapacitated from following his former usual occupation, but being in other respects in good health, is able to carry on, manage and direct another and lucrative business, which enables him amply to provide for the support of himself and family, is not entitled to the benefits of the Lodge.

1857, Journal, 2782, 2818.

173. If able to superintend business not entitled. A brother temporarily deprived of the use of his arm by boils thereon, but who, being engaged in a business where manual labor was not required to be performed by himself, was capable of and did attend to his ordinary duty of superintending his business and directing his workmen in their operations, and who continued to attend to his ordinary family duties in carrying home marketing, etc., and made no change in his habits of social enjoyment, is not entitled to benefits.

1857, Journal, 2797, 2829.

174. If reported out of care. A brother who authorizes himself to be reported "out of care" abandons his claim to benefits, and cannot afterwards claim them, on the plea that he was induced to do so, unless there is evidence of that fact or coercion.

1861, Journal, 3360, 3380

175. If admitted by fraud, widow not entitled. The by-laws of a Lodge provided that "No person shall be admitted a member of this Lodge over fifty years of age." An applicant represented himself as but forty-five and was admitted. He was a member fifteen years and then died, without any steps being taken on account of such misrepresentations, the Lodge being ignorant of their falsity. His widow was held not to be entitled to the "widow's benefit" provided for by the by-laws of the Lodge.

Overruling decision, Journal, 3122, 3135; see post, section 186; 1863, Journal, 3564, 3588.

176. Fraud forfeits. Any fraudulent misrepresentation of his age by a party seeking admission into either branch of this Order, whereby membership therein is illegally obtained for a less consideration than the law of the Lodge or Encampment requires, shall discharge the Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, from any and all responsibilities growing out of the initiation of the party in question, from and after the time such fraud shall be discovered and proved, or determined, upon a fair investigation and upon competent testimony. It shall be legal to investigate and determine the fact of such fraud, even after the death of the party alleged to be guilty thereof; *provided*, due notice of such investigation is given to the representatives or family of the deceased claiming benefits of the Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be.

1863—1864, Journal, 3601—3679.

6. WHEN ENTITLED TO BENEFITS.

177. Lunatics entitled. It is the bounden duty of Lodges to extend the same benefits to lunatics as are given to those who suffer from bodily infirmity.

1853, Journal, 2137, 2177.

178. Cannot suspend, when benefits due. An amount of benefits was reported due a brother, who refused to receive them, on the ground that he was entitled to more. No further action was taken, and the brother, after a time, was suspended for non-payment of dues; the amount reported, if carried to his credit, would have prevented his suspension. It was *held*, that the Lodge should have credited him with the amount reported, and that the suspension was illegal.

1850, Journal, 1633, 1655.

179. Widow entitled if Lodge indebted. A widow is entitled to funeral benefits where the Lodge is indebted to the brother enough to make him beneficial at the time of his death, had he been credited with the amount.

1851, Journal, 1763, 1804.

180. If enough due to balance arrears. A brother cannot be deprived of sick benefits on the ground that he is in arrears, if the Lodge is indebted to him, on account of a prior sickness, sufficient to place him in good standing.

1854, Journal, 2291, 2341.

181. Withheld under mistake to be offset against dues. Benefits actually due by a Lodge to a member, withheld under a mistaken construction of the law, though acquiesced in by the member under the same mistake, when ascertained to be due on a review of the whole case on appeal, must pass to the credit of the member; and if such credit make him beneficial for a subsequent sickness he is entitled to benefits, and the Lodge must allow them to him for both seasons of disability, though he erred in making his claim for less benefits than he was entitled to.

1857, Journal, 2790, 2827.

182. A brother who is beneficial at the commencement of his sickness cannot be deprived of benefits during

that sickness, though he become in arrears, as it is the fault of the Lodge in not retaining so much of his benefits as would keep him in good standing during such sickness.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

183. Withheld by mistake to be set-off against dues. When benefits are withheld from a brother under an erroneous impression of the condition of his health, his benefits remain still due him, so that upon his death from that sickness the Lodge cannot deprive his widow of her claim, on the ground that he was in arrears at the time of his death, the benefits due him being more than sufficient to pay his dues. It is the duty of the Lodge not to permit a brother who is in receipt of benefits to become in arrears, even in ordinary cases, but where the brother is *in extremis* it becomes more especially its duty.

1857, Journal, 2808, 2830.

184. Widow of suicide entitled. A Lodge cannot refuse to pay funeral benefits to the family of a deceased brother on the ground that he committed suicide.

1845, Journal, 807.

185. A member committing suicide his family are not thereby debarred from benefits.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

186. If member beneficial at death, widow entitled. It is not competent for a Lodge or an Encampment to try a deceased member, or deprive his widow of the benefits allowed by the law—her husband having been beneficial, and not under any charges at the time of his decease. But see *ante*, section 175.

1859, Journal 3031, 3083, 3113.

187. No right to refuse benefits on account of residence. Subordinate Lodges most clearly have no right to refuse their members visiting cards, or to decline accepting their dues, or to refuse to pay them full benefits, for the reason that they propose a temporary residence in California, or in any other place in which a change in their ordinary occupation would increase the risk of life or health.

1851 — 1855, Journal 1712, 1739, 1798 — 2494, 2508, 2521.

188. A Lodge has no right to refuse benefits accruing from sickness in a more dangerous clime than that in which the Lodge is located.

1852, Journal, 1845, 1885, 1948.

189. Notice not required from insane brother. The by-laws of a Lodge requiring certified notice to be sent to the Lodge once in a week or two weeks, cannot apply to cases in which a brother by insanity, or perhaps mental sickness, is incapacitated from complying with it, nor to any case where it is impossible for a brother to comply with the requirements. Benefits in such case cannot be withheld.

1856 — 1862, Journal, 2621, 2650 — 3470, 3490.

190. Are entitled if not able to gain a livelihood. When the by-laws of a Lodge declare "that every member of this Lodge in case of being rendered incapable by sickness or accident of following any business *whereby he may obtain a livelihood, shall be entitled during such sickness or disability to receive benefits,*" and it is admitted "that the member is able to attend to business of some kind, if it could be found for him," it was *held*, that the admission is no proof that the brother may be able to gain a livelihood, the Lodge failing to show that the brother was competent to attend to some business of which he had a sufficient knowledge to pursue successfully.

1863, Journal, 3568, 3588.

191. Brother entering alms house entitled. A Lodge cannot refuse to pay benefits to a brother otherwise beneficial, because he entered an alms house against their desire, or because he becomes a charge upon the public.

1862, Journal, 3466.

192. Found at work ; earning a livelihood. The by-laws of an Encampment provided that a member "if sick or disabled and unable to follow any vocation whereby he may obtain a livelihood, shall be entitled" to benefits, and "any Patriarch found at work while in receipt of benefits" should forfeit those benefits during that sickness. A Patriarch was so injured by a fall as to be beyond the reach of surgery or medicine. His wife worked at a sewing machine for the support of the family, but occasionally, when she was engaged in other duties, the Patriarch would take her place at the

machine. It was held that the words *found at work*, had reference to and were governed by the words *whereby he may obtain a livelihood*, and that the Patriarch was entitled to benefits.

1865, Journal, 3822, 3845.

193. That a temporary abeyance from benefits in a Lodge, under the law thereof, and where there has been no action of the Lodge in suspending therefrom, does not work a forfeiture of benefits in an Encampment where the brother is free from indebtedness therein.

1866, Journal, 3927, 3956, 4010, 4011.

194. Tending bar occasionally without compensation. A brother was sick with consumption and in the receipt of benefits. On three different days he waited and tended bar in his uncle's tavern without compensation, on the recommendation of his physician, to keep his mind engaged to prevent despondency. He was also allowed to perform such little offices as would not prove detrimental to his health. On this state of facts, *held*, that he could not be deprived of benefits.

1870, Journal, 4873, 4896, 4897.

195. Agreement not to receive benefits.* Has a Lodge the right to initiate a man with a chronic disease, say consumption, upon the applicant signing an agreement not to claim benefits in consequence of disability or sickness by said disease; and if a Lodge has so admitted a member, can it refuse to pay benefits to him because of the agreement, when he is sick with such disease?

Ans. A Lodge has no right to initiate any such person, because he has an infirmity which may prevent his gaining a livelihood. The Order is beneficial, and its laws require that benefits shall be paid in case of sickness to the rich as well as the poor. Such a person would necessarily be sick or disabled, on account of his infirmities, and entitled to benefits. The agreement on the part of the individual not to claim benefits would not release the Lodge from the obligation to pay them. Nor would the brother be liable to trial and expulsion for a violation of his agreement not to receive them, as the agreement is void. He was regularly initiated without fault, and is as much a member of the Lodge as any other brother, and entitled to the same care and kindness, and benefits, when sick.

1870, Journal, 4915, 4925.

7. FUNERAL BENEFITS.

196. Right to in family. The great object of a funeral benefit in the Order is, to extend immediate aid to the family of a deceased brother at the time, and under circumstances which, more than at any other time, or condition of things, require support and sympathy. The right of property to the funeral benefits is in the family of the deceased, and not in the brother. It does not begin to exist until after his death, and, therefore, no disposition of such benefit can be made by him in his lifetime.

1858, Journal, 2957, 2981.

197. Funeral benefits must be paid; funeral expenses not, unless actually incurred. When the by-laws of a Lodge make a clear distinction between *funeral benefits* and *funeral expenses*, the Lodge cannot be required to pay any thing on account of *funeral expenses* where a deceased brother has been buried while in the public service, at the expense of the United States, and no such expenses have been incurred by the family, though the widow is entitled to the funeral benefit whether expense has been incurred or not.

1857 — 1863, Journal, 2812, 2814, 2830 — 3566, 3588.

8. MISCELLANEOUS.

198. Visiting card to be indorsed with amount of benefits. Upon the issuing of a visiting card by a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, the Secretary or Scribe thereof shall indorse upon it the amount of weekly and funeral benefits allowed by the constitution and by-laws of said Lodge or Encampment. It shall be bound for any relief extended to a brother holding such a card, to the extent of the benefits so rendered. When a Subordinate Lodge, Encampment or General Relief Committee is applied to for relief by a brother holding a card, such Lodge, Encampment or General Relief Committee, shall require the certificate of a respectable physician, showing the time that the brother has been sick, and shall take a draft upon his Lodge or Encampment for whatever amount he may have received, which, with the certificate, shall be forwarded for payment; *provided*, that in the event of the death of a brother, and his being buried by a Lodge, Encampment or General Relief Committee, it shall only be necessary to forward the physician's certificate, or that of some other respectable citizen, together with his card, and a proper

voucher for the amount so advanced. Payment of the same shall, in all cases, be promptly made.

1853, Journal, 2150, 2180.

199. Right to, not to depend upon qualification, not recognized by general law. When the general laws of a jurisdiction “define explicitly the terms of good standing of members of their respective Lodges,” a qualification not recognized by such general laws cannot be attached to the right to benefits, as when the by-laws required attendance at Lodge meetings once in a quarter in order to be entitled thereto.

1858, Journal, 2919, 2963.

200. No claim of legal representatives recognized. The laws of this Order do not recognize any claim by *legal representatives*, as such, for dues to a member, “even when there is no dispute on the question of the right of claim in the brother,” as such legal representatives may be relatives in a remote degree, or merely creditors, and not the widow, orphans or dependent relatives of the deceased. A Lodge, not having made advances to a brother, and having no interest therein, can make no claim for benefits due a brother in the character of attorney for certain legal representatives.

1859, Journal, 3118, 3135.

BUSINESS.

201. Each branch to keep business separate. It is an established principle to require each branch of the order to keep as distinct as possible the work and appearance of Lodge business from the Encampment business.

1838, Journal, 281.

202. Order of, in charge book not compulsory. It is not compulsory for Lodges to follow the order of business laid down in the charge book. It is not a part of the work, properly so called. What the *character* of the business transacted is to be, the laws of this body prescribe, but the mode of taking up and going through the business should be left to the regulation of the Subordinates themselves. They may regulate the business to suit their particular necessities.

1847, Journal, 1064.

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1. OF G. L. U. S.

203. How amended. By-laws in conformity with this Constitution may be made, which shall not be altered or amended unless such amendment be proposed at a stated annual communication, and acted upon at the same session, but not on the day on which it is offered, and adopted by two-thirds of the votes given.

Constitution, Article 19.

204. By-laws and Constitution the supreme law. This Constitution, and the by-laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the Order, and be binding upon the State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 20.

205. Repeal. All former laws and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of these general laws, are hereby repealed.

By-laws, Article 30.

206. All propositions to amend the Constitution or laws of this Grand Lodge shall be written out in full, in the precise words in which it is proposed that the amendment should read if adopted.

1853, Journal, 2181, 2182.

207. Cannot be changed by resolution, unless. No resolution, order, or other action, of the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall operate to change, alter or amend any of the by-laws, unless said resolution, order or other action, shall, upon its face and by its terms, assume to make such change, alteration or amendment, and shall state distinctly the particular by-laws to be affected.

1869, Journal, 4648, 4688.

208. Decision of Grand Sire cannot set aside, though approved by the Grand Lodge. A by-law of this Grand Lodge cannot be superseded or set aside, except in the way provided in the Constitution thereof (Article XIX). The by-laws of this Grand Body, made in pursuance of the Constitution, are the supreme law of the Order, and such a law cannot be set aside by a decision of the Grand Sire, though approved by the Grand Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4841, 4870.

2. OF STATE GRAND BODIES.

209. Need not the approval of G. L. U. S. It is not necessary to submit the by-laws of State Grand Bodies, or amendments thereto, to the Grand Lodge of the United States for approval.

1852, Journal, 1899, 1953.

3. OF SUBORDINATES.

210. Subordinates may make. Subordinates have no legislative power, except to make by-laws for their own internal government.

1851, Journal, 1784, 1786, 1807.

211. A Subordinate cannot, by the tacit consent of its members, keep in force a by-law that has been actually repealed, and thereby deprive a member of benefits to which he is fairly entitled by the existing law.

1857, Journal, 2790, 2827.

212. U. S. and State laws control. When the constitution and by-laws of a Subordinate conflict with the laws and decisions of the State Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the laws of the latter bodies must be conformed to.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

213. A by-law cannot be suspended on motion; it can only be amended, modified or repealed in the way designated by the code of by-laws itself.

1867, Journal, 4149, 4170.

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1. FORM AND REQUISITES.

214. The Grand Lodge of the United States has prescribed the form of withdrawal cards to be exclusively used throughout its jurisdiction. All cards must be in the prescribed form, and bear the counter-signature of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States, or a *fac simile* thereof. They must be signed by the Noble Grand, and attested by the Secretary of the Lodge, or the Chief Patriarch, and attested by the Scribe of the Encampment issuing the same, and be under seal. They must be signed by the holder thereof, on the margin, in his own handwriting.

1830 — 1840 — 1844 — 1845 — 1846, Journal, 108 —
342 — 649 — 677 — 911.

215. The rank and degree of all members to whom withdrawal or visiting cards may be granted by Subordinate Lodges or Encampments shall be expressed on the face of the card, when the form of the card permits it; or, if it does not permit, it shall be indorsed on the card, certified under the seal of the respective Lodge or Encampment, by the officers issuing the same. All new engravings of visiting or withdrawal cards shall be in such form as to permit of a full expression of the rank or degree of a visiting brother upon the face of the card.

1859 — 1866, Journal, 3111, 3124 — 4015.

216. Not signed by State Grand Secretary. A card is complete without the counter-signature of the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State in which the card is issued.

1845, Journal, 777, 804.

217. Amount of benefits to be indorsed. Upon the issuing of a visiting card by a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, the Secretary or Scribe shall indorse upon it [forms now used are designed to insert in the body of the card], the amount of weekly and funeral benefits allowed by the constitution and by-laws of said Lodge or Encampment, and it shall be bound for the relief extended to a brother holding such a card, to the extent of the benefits so rendered. (For form of card containing certificate, see Appendix, 415.)

1853, Journal, 2151, 2180.

218. The Grand Secretary is directed to have printed a form of certificate in reference to benefits, upon the back (now within), of all visiting cards hereafter issued. (See Appendix, 415.)

1845, Journal, 808, 814.

219. Form of card for wives and widows of Odd Fellows. (See Appendix, 417.)

1845, Journal, 808, 814.

220. Form of card for Daughters of Rebekah. (See Appendix, 417.)

1858, Journal, 2929, 2964.

221. Form of Certificates of Membership for the Daughters of Rebekah. (See Appendix, 418.)

1868, Journal, 4322, 4383, 4416.

2. BY WHOM ISSUED.

222. Only by G. L. U. S., all others void. All State Grand Officers and Officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are prohibited from signing any diploma, certificate or card, not issued by the authority of this R. W. Grand Body, to brothers of the Order, and properly authenticated by the name of the R. W. Grand Corresponding Secretary, written or engraved on the margin thereof. All diplomas, certificates or cards, not issued by the authority of this R. W. Grand Body, which have been signed by any officer of a Grand or Subordinate Body, are of no force and effect, and the same are null and void.

1859 — 1860, Journal, 3135 — 3247, 3267.

223. Members of defunct Lodges. The resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge, to be found on page 3135 of the Annual Session of 1859, having reference to the authen-

tication of all certificates and cards issued by State Grand Officers, and officers of all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, shall not be construed to apply to certificates signed by Grand Officers of State jurisdictions to members of defunct Lodges and Encampments, as heretofore provided.

1860, Journal, 3247, 3267.

224. The granting of withdrawal cards to members of defunct Lodges and Encampments, is more appropriately a subject for local legislation.

1858, Journal, 2967, 2981.

225. State Grand Bodies may issue to members of defunct Lodges. Until cards suited for the purpose are issued by the Grand Lodge of the United States, State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges may have prepared and issue a certificate or card to members of extinct or suspended Subordinate Lodges in their respective jurisdictions, said certificate to set forth on its face the circumstances of the case, to be signed by the Grand Master, attested by the Grand Secretary under seal, and to have the same force and effect as a regular withdrawal card.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3689, 3707.

226. Do not require counter-signature of Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary. Certificates issued to members of an extinct Subordinate by the proper officer of the State Grand Body, in conformity with the existing laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, do not require the counter-signature of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary to make them available; but all such certificates are to be recognized by every Subordinate to which they may be presented, whether in or out of the jurisdiction issuing them, as having the same force and effect, and entitling the holders thereof to all the privileges, of a card of withdrawal issued by an existing Subordinate in good standing.

1866, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.

227. Issued by Southern jurisdictions during the war. All visiting and withdrawal cards heretofore issued by any Southern jurisdiction, countersigned by the Grand Secretary and attested by the seal of the Grand Body issuing the same, shall be taken and deemed to be as effectual as if the same had borne the counter-signature

or a *fac simile* thereof of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1865, Journal, 3801, 3812.

228. State Grand Body may grant to members of defunct Lodge though in arrears. It is competent for a State Grand Body to grant a card to enable a member of a defunct Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to join another Subordinate, although the brother is at the time largely in arrears to such defunct Subordinate. This discretionary power implies, of course, a wise and judicious investigation of the circumstances of every case presented.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

229. To members of defunct Lodges, when and how granted. When a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment becomes extinct, any member of such Subordinate shall, upon payment of such dues as may appear against him, be entitled to receive from the Grand Master and Grand Secretary or the Grand Patriarch and Grand Scribe, or the M. W. Grand Sire and the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, as the case may be, or from such other authority as may be prescribed by the law of the respective jurisdictions, a card of withdrawal, which shall have the same force and effect, and shall entitle him to the same privileges, as a card of withdrawal issued to him by an existing Subordinate in good standing; *Provided*, that the officers to whom the application is made shall require satisfactory evidence that the applicant is at the time worthy of the recommendation to the friendship and protection of the brotherhood; and *provided further*, that the charter books, etc., of said defunct Lodge or Encampment shall have been surrendered to the proper officer.

1859, Journal, 3087, 3113.

230. When the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have been lost or destroyed, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or the Grand Patriarch and Grand Scribe, or the M. W. Grand Sire and Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, as the case may be, on being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodge or Encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal, which shall have the same force and effect, and shall entitle him to the same privileges, as a card of withdrawal issued by existing Subordinates.

1863, Journal, 3540, 3541.

231. If book lost, or in the hands of Grand Officers. When the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have been lost or destroyed, the Grand Secretary or Grand Scribe, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodge or Encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal. When the books of a defunct Lodge or Encampment are in possession of a Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary, he may issue cards to former members of the defunct Subordinate. Such cards shall have the same privilege as a card issued by any existing Subordinate.

1870, Journal, 4848, 4893.

232. Wives and widows. Each Subordinate Lodge may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members voting, grant a card to the wife of any member who may apply for it, signed by the officers of the Lodge and countersigned by the recipient on the margin, and to remain in force not more than a year. And similar cards may be granted to widows of Odd Fellows, to remain in force as long as they shall remain such. (For form, see Appendix, 417.)

1845, Journal, 814.

233. Subordinates not compelled to grant. No general law of this body exists *requiring* Lodges to grant cards to widows of deceased Odd Fellows, but such action may be had by Subordinate Lodges at their option.

1870, Journal, 4855, 4894.

3. WHO CANNOT GRANT THEM.

234. Officers cannot grant. Officers of Lodges and Encampments cannot grant visiting cards in recess.

1847—1852, Journal, 1085, 1120—1885, 1948.

235. District Deputy Grand Sires have no power to grant withdrawal cards to members of defunct Subordinates.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

4. APPLICATIONS FOR CARDS.

236. Any brother in good standing may draw a visiting card, to be valid for any reasonable length of time, expressed on its face, and to be determined by the Lodge from which it is drawn. Any such brother may, with the consent of his Lodge, receive a withdrawal card. The same rules apply to Encampments.

1844, Journal, 677, 678.

237. Granting card a matter of course. The granting of a visiting card by a Lodge is a matter of course to a brother in good standing, and never involves the question of leave of absence.

1857, Journal, 2759, 2783.

238. Charges preferred pending discussion. Pending the discussion on the granting of a withdrawal card, charges may be preferred against the brother making application therefor, and under such circumstances, the vote on granting the card should not be taken until the charges be withdrawn or a trial has been had upon them.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2115, 2170.

239. May be required to be in writing. It is competent for a State Grand Lodge to prescribe by law that all applications for visiting or withdrawal cards must be in person or in writing.

1859, Journal, 3030, 3083, 3113.

240. Must be ordered in writing, signed and sealed. Grand Scribes and Grand Secretaries are hereby prohibited from delivering or transmitting visiting or withdrawal cards to any person whatever, or to any Encampment or Lodge, excepting upon the order in writing of an Encampment or Lodge signed by the Scribe (in case of an Encampment), or by its Secretary (in case of a Lodge), and authenticated by the official seal of the Encampment or Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3478, 3479.

241. A brother has a right to withdraw his application for a final card at any time previous to its being voted to him, without consent of the Lodge, although his application has been referred to a committee by reason of objections being raised.

1849—1850, Journal, 1401, 1472—1634, 1655.

5. MUST BE VOTED ; HOW VOTED.

242. Officers of Lodges or Encampments cannot grant visiting cards in recess. All applications therefor must be passed upon by the Lodge.

1847—1852, Journal, 1085, 1120—1885, 1948.

243. By ballot; on refusal, may resign and obtain a certificate; may appeal. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall vote by BALLOT upon all applications for final cards, made in accordance with existing laws, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to the granting of such cards. Should, upon such ballot, a majority of the members present refuse their consent to the granting of a final card to an applicant therefor, such applicant, upon the payment of all dues and tendering a written resignation of his membership, and not being otherwise disqualified, shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary or Scribe, under seal, a certificate that he has resigned his membership, and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence that the brother was in good standing at the time of his resignation: *Provided*, That upon the refusal of a Lodge or Encampment to grant such withdrawal card, the member applying for the same shall have the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of his jurisdiction.

1865, Journal, 3827, 3846.

244. Final cards are granted only by vote of the Lodge, the vote to be by ball ballot.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

245. The vote by which a withdrawal card was authorized cannot be reconsidered or rescinded.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

6. HOW SIGNED BY THE APPLICANT.

246. Must be signed in presence of officer. All visiting and final cards shall hereafter be signed by the holder thereof, in presence of the officer by whom the annual pass-word is communicated to such holder.

1856, Journal, 2632, 2664, 2673.

247. If absent, letter may be sent. If a brother, applying for a visiting or final card, be absent from the location of his Lodge or Encampment, so that he cannot obtain the A. T. P. W. with his card in person, it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the granting of such card, to transmit the same to the brother, and also send therewith a letter, in the following form:

_____ Lodge (or Encampment), No. — }
 of _____, State of _____, }
 _____ day of _____, 18 . }

*To the Noble Grand of any Lodge of the I. O. O. F.
 (or Chief Patriarch of any Encampment):*

The bearer, Brother (or Patriarch) _____, holding a legal card from this _____, dated this _____ day of _____, 18—, for the period of _____ month , is entitled to the A. T. P. W., for the current year, which please communicate to him after due examination, whereupon you will retain or destroy this letter.

[SEAL.] _____, N. G. (or C. P.)

Attest: _____, Secretary (or Scribe).

1863, Journal, 3560.

7. LOST OR DESTROYED.

248. May receive duplicate. A brother who has lost, or been dispossessed of, a withdrawal card, from no cause which should impeach his own conduct, may obtain a new card, bearing the same date, from the Lodge which had granted the original one; the said Lodge being the judge as to the propriety of granting the new issue, and, if granted, expressing on its face that it is a duplicate.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952.

249. May receive a certificate. Where a card of withdrawal may have been lost or destroyed, the Lodge which issued the same may grant a certificate under seal, setting forth the facts of such original issue, and the certificate so granted may be used in lieu of a card, as evidence of previous good standing.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

250. May be admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow. A brother who has taken a withdrawal card, and which card may have been lost or destroyed, on satisfactory proof thereof may be re-admitted to membership as an Ancient Odd Fellow, and will be entitled to the rank he may prove himself as having attained.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

8. RIGHTS OF BROTHERS HOLDING VISITING CARDS.

251. Holders of, may visit. The member of the Order from each State, District or Territory, under the

jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be entitled to admission into Lodges or Encampments of any other State, District or Territory, upon proving themselves according to the established work of the Order, and the production of a proper card.

Constitution, Article 16, Section 1.

252. Entitled to visit and receive aid. Visiting cards entitle brothers holding them to visit Lodges or Encampments, as the case may be, during the life of the card, while traveling or sojourning in States or other places without the limits of the jurisdiction in which their own Lodges may be located. These cards also entitle them to all the courtesies of the brotherhood, as well as the benevolent usages of the Order, if they should meet with accident or misfortune; and brothers holding such cards continue to be members of the Order, and are amenable to all the penal laws of their Lodges in the same manner as other members.

1844, Journal, 677, 678.

253. Right to visit ceases, when Lodge suspended. Where a Lodge grants a visiting card, and afterwards is suspended or expelled, the rights of the brother holding such card to visit, etc., expire with his Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1470, 1484.

254. Must be allowed to visit, though irregularly initiated. A Subordinate Lodge has not the right to refuse admission to one who has a regular card, on the ground of his improper initiation; one having proper credentials should be received as a visiting brother, and his conduct, if improper, be reported to the Lodge granting the card.

1851, Journal, 1723, 1797.

255. Holders of cards must be allowed to visit. This Grand Lodge has repeatedly decided that brothers in possession of proper cards, and who prove themselves according to established regulations, are entitled to admission into Lodges or Encampments of any State or Territory. Subordinate bodies, by existing regulations, possess an inherent right to protect themselves from disorder, the want of decorum and violations of the ordinary proprieties of life.

1857, Journal, 2787, 2818

256. Holders deprived of no rights. A brother in possession of a traveling or visiting card is not thereby deprived of holding office or of his rights as a member of his Lodge.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

257. Uses A. T. P. W. in force at date of card. A brother holding a traveling or visiting card, is entitled, in visiting, to use the A. T. P. W. in force at the time his card was granted.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

258. A. T. P. W. may be used in any jurisdiction. The A. T. P. W. is primarily designed for the use of the brethren who are traveling beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to which they belong, but may also be used in the jurisdiction to which brothers belong who have received it in good faith for said primary purpose.

1868 — 1869, Journal, 4413, 4430 — 4616, 4670.
By-laws, Article 25.

9. UNEXPIRED WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

259. May visit on withdrawal cards. The members of the Order from each State, District or Territory, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be entitled to admission into all Lodges or Encampments, of every other State, District or Territory, upon proving themselves, according to the established work of the Order, and the production of a proper card.

Constitution, Article 16, § 1.

260. The reception of a withdrawal card disqualifies the brother receiving it from all claims for benefits upon the Lodge granting the card.

1845, Journal, 787.

261. The vote severs membership and releases benefits. The vote of a Subordinate Lodge, granting a withdrawal card to a brother applying therefor, severs the connection of such brother with the Order, and relieves the Lodge granting it from all liability for benefits, whether the card be actually taken or not. But if the card be taken the brother receiving it is entitled to the A. T. P. W. in use at the time, and retains the right to visit for the period specified in such withdrawal card.

1846 — 1847 — 1851, Journal, 916 — 1080,
1101 — 1734, 1797.

262. Holder of entitled to visit for a year ; is a proper card. A brother holding a withdrawal card from one State is entitled to the annual traveling pass-word in use at the time, and retains the right to visit in another State, with the same pass-word, for a year. The presentation of a withdrawal card would be the production of a "proper card," as required by Article 16, section 1, of the Constitution of this Grand Body.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

263. Deposited in nearest Lodge. The holder of a withdrawal card, who desires to renew his membership, should deposit the same in a Lodge nearest his residence, but should there be several Lodges of equal, or nearly equal distance from his residence, the option in which to deposit his card would undoubtedly remain with him.

1848, Journal, 1249.

264. Of defunct Lodge may be deposited. A brother has a right to deposit a withdrawal card or application for membership, and a Lodge has a right to receive it, though the Lodge granting it has, since the time it was granted, been suspended or expelled.

1849, Journal, 1470, 1484.

265. May deposit in another State, when. A brother holding a withdrawal card may deposit the same in a different State than that in which he resides: *provided*, the Lodge be nearest the place of such brother's residence, and the consent of the jurisdiction under which it exists be first obtained.

1849, Journal, 1400, 1449, 1479.

266. If deposited must be regular, and brother in possession of A. T. P. W. No brother can be permitted to deposit his card in a Lodge or Encampment out of the State, District or Territory where he resides, unless he present a card as furnished under the signatures of the proper officers, and seal of the Lodge or Encampment of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper handwriting, and prove himself, in the A. T. P. W.

By-laws, Article 14.

267. Must be returned to applicant if rejected. If an application for membership in a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, by deposit of a card, be made and re-

jected, it must be returned to the applicant. The card is the rightful property of the brother by whom it is deposited, and, unless accepted by the Lodge, should, as a matter of course, be returned to its owner.

1849, Journal, 1399, 1449, 1479.

268. Must not be mutilated if candidate rejected. A card of withdrawal is the absolute property of the holder, and is evidence of his former good membership, and when he offers to deposit it, and thus gains admission into the Lodge, if rejected, they have not the right to mutilate the card by indorsing "rejected" thereon.

1852, Journal, 1932, 1961, 1963.

269. A brother holding a withdrawal card has no right to join a procession of the Order, without the consent of the Lodge by which the procession is formed.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1471, 1485, 1503, 1513.

270. A brother holding may prefer charges. A brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card, retains a right to prefer charges, for unworthy conduct, against a member of his Lodge, during the year for which said card extends.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

271. Cannot be annulled after deposited. When the holder of a withdrawal card has, within a few months after its issue, deposited the same in, and thereby becomes a member of, another Lodge, the Lodge issuing such card has no power to annul it.

1859, Journal, 3030, 3083, 3113.

272. The G. S. cannot authorize a G. M. to communicate the A. T. P. W. to the holder of. The Grand Sire has no legal right to authorize a Grand Master to communicate the A. T. P. W. to a brother holding a withdrawal card, to enable him to visit a Subordinate Lodge. A Grand Master or other elective officer of a Grand Lodge, may, if properly satisfied, vouch for and introduce a brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card, into any Subordinate Lodge in any jurisdiction to which the Grand Officer is attached.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

273. Withdrawal from Lodge does not affect Encampment membership for a year. When a member of an Encampment, in good standing, takes a withdrawal card from the Subordinate Lodge of which he may be a member, his membership in his Encampment shall not be affected thereby for a year from the date of his said withdrawal card. He shall be considered in good standing in his Encampment, if he deposits his withdrawal card in a Subordinate Lodge and becomes a member thereof at any time within a year from the date of his said withdrawal card; *Provided*, he shall keep his dues paid up in the Encampment during that time.

1868, Journal, 4368, 4403.

274. Position of members over fifty years old. The position in the Order of a brother who is over fifty years of age, holding a withdrawal card, less than a year old, and whether he may be admitted to membership in any Lodge, are matters for local legislation.

1868, Journal, 4375, 4404.

10. EXPIRED WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

275. Lodges have no power over holders of. When a member receives a withdrawal card, and permits the same to expire by the lapse of twelve months from its date, without depositing the same, he is beyond the jurisdiction of a Lodge, or the Order, and a Lodge has no power in the case.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1476, 1511.

276. Null after twelve months. After the expiration of twelve months the card becomes utterly null, and by the decision of this body all jurisdiction over the holder ceases.

1851, Journal, 1722, 1797.

277. Holders of, are Ancient Odd Fellows. A brother holding a withdrawal card which has run out of date, may be recognized as an Ancient Odd Fellow, and be allowed to renew his membership by the deposit of said card in a Lodge at his place of residence, upon the payment of such fee as the laws of said Lodge may require.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952.

278. Is evidence of former good standing. After the expiration of twelve months, a card becomes invalid for

the purpose of visiting, but remains effective as evidence of previous good standing in the Order, when application is made for a renewal of membership.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

279. Cannot be annulled. An expired withdrawal card cannot be annulled, as it has no vitality.

1853, Journal, 2145, 2177.

280. May be received on applications for charters. From and after this date, expired withdrawal cards may be received on deposit for applications for charters of Subordinate Lodges, and for charters for Subordinate Encampments, when the holders of such cards are contributing members of Subordinate Lodges.

1865, Journal, 3861.

11. MAY BE ANNULLED ; THE EFFECT OF.

281. For cause existing when granted but not discovered. By the existing law a withdrawal card may be declared void for good cause existing at the time of granting the card, but not discovered until after it has been delivered.

1848 — 1851, Journal, 1246 — 1722, 1797.

282. For causes arising after it is granted. Since a withdrawal card is a recommendation for twelve months, the policy and interest of the Order require, and the power does remain with the Lodge granting it, of withdrawing or annulling it for good cause arising between its granting and expiration.

1851, Journal, 1722, 1797.

283. Vote on, cannot be reconsidered or rescinded. It is not necessary or proper to reconsider or rescind a vote granting a withdrawal card, in order to arraign the brother to whom such card may have been given ; because, the card having been voted, the membership of the brother ceases, and he has a legal right to the card, which, if he desires to renew his membership, he can deposit in the usual mode ; or if it shall have been inadvertently granted to an unworthy brother, the Lodge may annul it, taking care to allow to the brother implicated a fair and impartial trial, as in the case of suspended members against whom charges are preferred.

1852 — 1870, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952 — 4716, 4842, 4870.

284. Effect of annulling; trial after annulling. The annulment of a withdrawal card renders it as if it had never been granted. The effect, therefore, of the annulment (which can only be done during the twelve months in which such card has vitality) would be to revoke it, and, instead of expelling the brother from the Order, it brings him back into the Lodge, where, after due notice of the charges against him which have induced the Lodge to abrogate his card, and a fair and impartial trial thereon, he may be expelled or acquitted.

State Grand Lodges have not the exclusive right to legislate on this subject, but they do possess the right to enact laws in relation thereto, provided they do not conflict with the legislation and decisions of this Body.

1853, Journal, 2145, 2177.

285. Card cannot be annulled after it is deposited. When the holder of a withdrawal card has within a few months after its issue deposited the same in, and thereby become a member of, another Lodge, the Lodge issuing such card has no power to annul it.

1859, Journal, 3030, 3083, 3113

12. MISCELLANEOUS.

286. Lodge not bound to receive card on deposit. A Lodge is not bound to receive a card on deposit, or to admit the holder thereof to membership, and the Lodge to which application is made is the appropriate body to judge of his fitness for re-admission.

1844, Journal, 678.

287. Members may withdraw. A member may, on his own written application, withdraw from the Order without taking a clearance card.

1845, Journal, 805.

288. Cards of Manchester Unity not recognized. There is no reason for refusing to receive into our fraternity persons who have *withdrawn* from the Manchester Unity, but such persons can obtain admission into our Order only by initiation. We know nothing of their clearance cards.

1847, Journal, 1070, 1074.

289. A brother cannot be admitted into a Subordinate Lodge on an Encampment card.

1848, Journal, 1150, 1290, 1316.

290. The law governing benefits to members depositing their cards, and taken sick and dying before the period prescribed for becoming entitled to benefits, is the law of the Lodge in which the card has been deposited.

1848 — 1849, Journal, 1246 — 1444, 1492, 1512.

291. Fixing the rate for depositing cards in Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, and the time at which members so depositing cards shall be entitled to benefits, are subjects peculiarly within the jurisdiction of State Grand Bodies.

1849, Journal, 1450, 1480.

292. Cards may be refused on a refusal to pay. If a Patriarch holds a withdrawal card from his Subordinate Lodge, and refuses to pay his dues to the Encampment, so as to entitle him to a card, the Encampment has no other redress except to refuse him his card.

1851, Journal, 1720, 1797.

293. Members entitled to, through temporary residents of California. Subordinate Lodges have no right to refuse their members visiting cards, to decline accepting their dues, or to refuse to pay benefits, when they propose a temporary residence in California, or in any other place in which a change of their ordinary occupation would increase their risk of life and health.

1851 — 1855, Journal, 1712, 1739, 1798 — 2494, 2508, 2521.

294. Improper conduct reported to Lodge granting card. It is proper for a Lodge to report to the Lodge granting a withdrawal card, any conduct on the part of the holder calculated to injure the Order in the eyes of the community at large.

1851, Journal, 1722, 1797 — 1723, 1797.

295. A Secretary has no right to withhold a card which has been granted by a Lodge, and, for doing so, he is liable to arraignment, even if the responsibility be assumed on the alleged discovery of crime on the part of the intended recipient.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

296. Time to renew application for deposit is governed by local law. When an applicant for membership, by deposit of card, is rejected the time within which he

may again renew the application is left to the local laws of the several State Grand Bodies.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

297. The right to charge for visiting or withdrawal cards is to be regulated by the local jurisdictions. When the local law requires payment for a card, the Lodge, or the officer whose duty it is to issue it, has the right to require payment therefor before delivering it.

1855, Journal, 2460, 2482, 2504.

298. May appeal from refusal to grant a card. If a Lodge deny a card to a member, not disqualified, he may have redress upon appeal to the local Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2515, 2518, 2530.

299. Brothers having placed their withdrawal cards in the hands of the Grand Officers, on application for a new Lodge, failing to appear at the institution thereof, can only regain their membership by withdrawing their cards, and applying in the usual mode for admission to membership by card.

1854, Journal, 2265, 2327.

300. Holders of cannot receive Encampment degrees. It is improper to confer an Encampment degree upon one holding a withdrawal card from a Subordinate Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2404, 2481, 2503.

301. Visitors may be examined every night. It is the right of a Lodge to examine a visiting brother every night he may present himself for admission, and he must be introduced by the Examining Committee.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

302. Not imperative after first visit, if card be in date. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have clearly the right to examine a visitor whenever he presents himself, and when examined he must be introduced by the committee. But it was never supposed that, after the first regular examination, it was imperative to pursue the same formalities in the same Lodge or Encampment on each subsequent visit. After a visitor has been once recognized, the examination and introduction, in form, may be subsequently dispensed with, if the Lodge or

Encampment is so minded : *provided*, the presiding officer shall find the card of the visiting brother to be in date.

1858, Journal, 2923, 2990.

303. Card granted in the name by which member was initiated. It is not within the competency of any jurisdiction of this Order to change the name of any person, and where a brother had been initiated under a fictitious name, a Grand Lodge cannot authorize a Subordinate to grant him a card by any other name.

1858, Journal, 2924, 2963.

304. Office not vacated by taking, in certain cases. An officer of this Grand Lodge, or a representative thereto, or an officer of a State Grand Body, taking a withdrawal card, does not vacate his office thereby, if the same be immediately deposited in his State Grand Body, accompanying the application for a new charter ; or, if on occasion of change of residence the card be, within one month, deposited in a Subordinate at his new residence : *Provided*, That, while holding such withdrawal card and until such new Lodge or Encampment be instituted, such person can discharge no official act.

1857 — 1858, Journal, 2798, 2799 — 3000.

305. Ballot upon deposit of, must be separate. Upon the application of a number of brothers for membership, by deposit of card, the Lodge has no right to ballot for the whole collectively, but each must have a separate ballot.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

306. Holders of, not allowed to rejoin same Lodge by majority vote. It is not competent for a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to insert in its constitution a provision, that a member who may draw a final card shall have the privilege of depositing the same in said Lodge, within a *specified* time, by a simple vote of the Lodge instead of a ballot, as in the case of initiating members.

1860, Journal, 3182, 3233, 3266.

307. May appeal on refusal to grant. Upon the refusal of a Lodge or Encampment to grant a withdrawal card, the member applying for the same shall have the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of his jurisdiction.

1865, Journal, 3827, 3846.

308. Cannot be refused, unless charges preferred. Where a member of a Lodge applies for a withdrawal card, which was refused "on the ground that the applicant had neglected to deliver to the Lodge a portion of their property," the by-laws of the Lodge providing that "any member desiring to withdraw his membership shall make the application; if in good standing he shall be entitled to a card of clearance,"—it was *held* that, as no charges had been preferred, the applicant was in *good standing*, that the grounds for the refusal were not sufficient, and the applicant was entitled to a card.

1864, Journal, 3691, 3708.

309. Financial officer may be refused until his accounts are settled. When a financial officer of a Subordinate Lodge refuses to settle his accounts and deliver all moneys, books and papers belonging to the same, over to the Lodge, he cannot of right demand a card of clearance, and a Lodge may refuse to grant such card until the brother's accounts are adjusted, and the Lodge is satisfied that he is clear of the books and free from all charges of whatsoever kind.

1868, Journal, 4374, 4403.

310. A card stating the rank of the holder thereof, is not sufficient or conclusive evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers; he must be proved in the work of the degree expressed in the card: *provided*, however, if the card states the holder thereof to be a Past Grand, and he shall not be able to prove himself in the work of that degree from not having received it, the fact as set forth in the card shall be sufficient evidence to entitle him to the privilege such rank confers.

1866, Journal, 4015.

311. P. G. with card entitled to regalia. A Lodge is bound to recognize and give a member P. G.'s regalia, who is admitted by card certifying that he is a P. G., if he has not the P. O. degrees.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

312. A Grand Lodge has no right to require a residence for any definite period before a brother can deposit a withdrawal card from a sister jurisdiction.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

313. When may be withdrawn after deposit. When a brother applies for membership, on deposit of card,

and is elected and signs the constitution, his card should remain in the Lodge. So also, if the local law date membership from the time of the applicant's *election*, the card should then remain in the Lodge after election; and the applicant cannot demand its return, whether he sign the constitution or not. But if the local law date membership from the time of signing the constitution, the brother elect who fails to appear and sign the same may demand the return of his card, because until he signs the constitution he is not a member of the Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4860, 4894.

See DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.

CERTIFICATES.

314. Application for degree certificates made at regular session. A certificate to authorize a brother to receive his degrees away from the location of his Lodge, can only be granted by application to his Lodge at a regular session. When open as a Degree Lodge the application cannot be made.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

315. Of grade, granted by Secretary without a vote. A brother of the scarlet degree in good standing, desiring a certificate of his grade to enable him to join an Encampment, is entitled to receive the same from the Secretary of the Lodge, in due form, upon application, and no vote of the Lodge is necessary for such certificate.

1869, Journal, 4466, 4598, 4614.

316. Dismissal certificates. *Resolved*, That a member suspended or dropped, for non-payment of dues, after five years' suspension, wishing to join a Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That a member suspended, or dropped for non-payment of dues, wishing to regain membership in another jurisdiction than that in which he was suspended or dropped, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or the Encampment to which he belonged shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That in all cases wherein a Lodge or Encampment has refused to re-instate a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, he shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall, upon proper application, grant a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That dismissal certificates may be received upon deposit in any Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, but the privilege of visiting a Lodge or Encampment shall not be awarded to the holder of a dismissal certificate. The certificate shall be provided by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and be sold as other supplies are sold, and at the same rate as cards.

Dismissal certificates shall be in the form following, to wit:

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern,

Fraternally Greeting:

THIS CERTIFIES that ——— was admitted to membership in ——— No. ———, at ———, in the jurisdiction of ———, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, and by ———, and that he retained his membership in said ——— until the ——— day of ———, 18—, when he was suspended for non-payment of dues, and he is entirely dismissed from membership in said ———.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the ———. this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187—.

[SEAL.]

1870, Journal, 4848, 4892, 4893.

317. Granted without vote. *Resolved*, That in cases where the law makes it obligatory upon Lodges to grant dismissal certificates to brothers suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, it shall be the duty of the Noble Grand and Recording Secretary to issue such certificates, upon proper application, in open Lodge, and payment of the fee, without a vote of the Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4932.

See CARDS, DEGREES, DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.

CHARGES — LECTURES.

318. No State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall adopt or use, or suffer to be adopted or used, in their jurisdictions, any other charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation or regalia than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 20.

See LECTURES, WORK OF THE ORDER.

CHARGES, PENAL.

319. The G. L. U. S. can impeach officers and members. This Grand Lodge shall have power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or members, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from office or membership therein any officer or member so impeached: *Provided*, That a copy of the charges preferred shall have been furnished to the accused at least three days before trial.

Constitution, Article 11, § 1.

320. Pending the discussion on the granting of a withdrawal card, charges may be preferred against the brother making application therefor, and, under such circumstances, the vote on granting the card should not be taken until the charges are withdrawn or a trial had upon them.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2115, 2170.

321. Rights of members while under charges. The proposition that "A member under charges, and during the investigation thereof by the Lodge, is under a state of suspension, and cannot participate in the work of his Lodge," is subversive of that well-known principle that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. The only effect of undecided charges is, to deprive the member of the right to take a traveling or visiting card, and when the charges bear upon the right to benefits, to suspend the payment thereof until a final decision.

1853 — 1858 — 1865, Journal, 2132, 2174 — 2859,
2925, 2963 — 3836, 3847.

322. Holders of cards, right to prefer charges. A brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card retains the right to prefer charges for unworthy conduct against a member of his Lodge during the year for which said card extends.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

323. Improper case in which to prefer charges. The Treasurer of a Lodge became involved, and immediately informed his sureties, and executed a mortgage to them to secure them and the Lodge from loss. Subsequently the Lodge took an assignment of the mortgage to the Lodge to secure it from loss, and released the sureties. It was *held* improper to prefer charges against the Treasurer for appropriating the funds to his own use, and convict him, the Lodge having made a final settlement with him, he having secured the Lodge against loss, showing that he did not design to defraud the Lodge.

1860, Journal, 3262, 3268.

324. May be preferred for improper conduct. All members of the Order are in duty bound, while in the Lodge or Encampment, to be governed by the well-known usages of the Order, and in case of the refusal it is proper to prefer charges against them for conduct unbecoming an Odd Fellow. No member can claim indulgence on account of his official position in the Order.

1868, Journal, 4241, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

325. Against N. G. When charges are to be preferred against the Noble Grand of a Lodge, they are properly placed in the hands of the Vice Grand to be brought before the Lodge; but there is no reason why any brother may not prefer such charges.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

See TRIALS.

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1. STATE GRAND LODGES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

326. G. L. U. S. is the only authority for granting, and may annul. By virtue of charters granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, all State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments exist, and with it rests the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive such State, District or Territorial Grand Bodies of their charter and to annul their authority: *Provided*, That such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this Grand Lodge. No more than one Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be chartered in any State, District or Territory.

Constitution, Article 1, § 3.
1868, Journal, 4361.

327. Grand Sire may grant in recess. During the recess of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Sire is empowered to receive petitions and grant warrants to open new Lodges and Encampments, Grand or Subordinate, in places where Grand Bodies established by this Grand Lodge may not exist, and all warrants so granted shall be in force until recalled by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

328. For State Grand Bodies. As to the manner and form of granting charters for Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments and the requisites therefor. (See Grand Lodges, State.)

By-laws, Articles 4, 5, 6, 7.

329. When a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has been duly chartered in any State, District or Territory all the Lodges and Encampments in said State, District or Territory, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall thereafter be declared subordinate to and under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge or Encampment of the State, District or Territory in which they are located.

330. G. S. to inform if dues of Subordinates are paid. On application for a State Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge shall inform the Committee on Petitions whether the dues of the Subordinate Lodges are all paid up.

1837, Journal, 232.

331. Shall not be instituted until dues are paid. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be instituted until the Subordinates petitioning therefor shall have paid all arrearages to this Grand Lodge.

1843, Journal, 600.

332. G. L. U. S. no power to alter charter without consent. The Grand Lodge of the United States has no power to alter the charter of a State Grand Lodge, without first obtaining the consent of such State Grand Lodge.

1847, Journal, 1063, 1090.

333. Incorporation of State Bodies. State Grand Bodies, in order to protect the funds and property of the Order, are recommended to procure for themselves acts of incorporation.

1864, Journal, 3664, 3697.

2. SUBORDINATE LODGES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

334. By G. L. U. S. As to the manner and form of granting charters for Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the requisites thereof,

(See LODGES, SUBORDINATE; ENCAMPMENTS, SUBORDINATE.)

335. Where to apply for restoration of charter. Where a Grand Encampment was established in a State, the application for the restoration of the charter, books, papers, etc., of a Subordinate chartered by the G. L. U. S., and which had previously surrendered its effects, was presented to the Grand Lodge of the United States by the Subordinate desiring restoration, with the consent of the Grand Encampment, and the Grand Secretary was directed to deliver said effects to the Grand Encampment for such action as it might deem advisable.

1845, Journal, 799.

336. Brothers residing in one parish or county, have the right to apply in regular form for a charter to open

a Lodge in another parish or county of the same State where there is no Lodge in existence.

1850, Journal, 1638, 1639.

337. Duplicate charter, when and how granted. There is no provision for furnishing a Subordinate Body with a duplicate charter, except in cases where the original one has become mutilated or destroyed. In granting a duplicate charter the granting power cannot change or vary the phraseology of the original charter. In granting a duplicate charter to take the place of one mutilated or destroyed, it should be signed by the officers of the body granting such duplicate, with an indorsement stating that the charter was issued in place of one granted at such time, and which had been mutilated or destroyed.

1857, Journal, 2699, 2764, 2810.

338. Expired withdrawal cards may be received on application for charters of Subordinate Lodges, and for charters for Subordinate Encampments, when the holders of such cards are contributing members of Subordinate Lodges.

1865, Journal, 3861.

339. Incorporation of Subordinates. All acts of incorporation, obtained by Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, must be submitted to their several State Grand Bodies for approval before the same can be accepted and acted upon by such Subordinates; and it shall be the duty of such State Grand Bodies to see that such charters contain no provisions inconsistent with the laws of the Order, and that the rights of property of State Grand Bodies and of the said Subordinates in Lodges and Encampments are as fully protected as the legislative provisions of the several States will permit.

1866, Journal, 3994, 4012.

340. For Rebekah Degree Lodges. Each State jurisdiction is hereby authorized to prepare and adopt a suitable form of charter for Rebekah Degree Lodges.

1869, Journal, 4609, 4670.

341. When and how restored. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may return surrendered charters that have remained unclaimed for not less than five years, upon the petition of the requisite number of qualified brothers, although only one of the petitioners may have been a member of said defunct Lodge or Encampment. *Provided*, however, that if the requisite number

of original members be not found among the petitioners, it must be apparent that due diligence and effort have been made in good faith to procure the required number, or no surrendered funds, effects and property of the defunct Lodge or Encampment shall be returned with the charter, and in all cases the charter fee shall be required, as in case of issuing a new charter.

1870, Journal, 4886, 4926.

3. ANNULLING ; FORFEITING ; RECLAIMING ; SURRENDERING.

342. Subordinates failing to make returns to forfeit charter. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters, and when such remissness occurs the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

By-laws, Article 27.

343. A grand Lodge forfeits its charter by disability to work, to wit: the want of five Past Grands.

1831, Journal, 115.

344. The Grand Sire is required to reclaim and take possession of the charter, books and papers, of all Grand Lodges, Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, which shall have been forfeited according to the conditions of said charter.

1840, Journal, 351.

345. Charter of a Subordinate Lodge cannot be surrendered by a majority of its members, should there be in the minority a constitutional number of worthy members who may wish to retain and work under it.

1841, Journal, 410.

346. Must surrender all funds. A Lodge surrendering its charter and effects, must also relinquish into the control and custody of the Grand Lodge its available and unavailable funds.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

347. Grand Bodies may take charter without trial, in absence of local law. A State Grand Lodge or Encamp-

ment, when its Constitution does not designate any mode of proceeding in reference thereto, may take from a Subordinate her charter without previous notice being given to said Lodge, or any opportunity afforded her to vindicate her course; but it would be a very unjust act, and contrary not only to the spirit but to the general usage of the Order.

1845 — 1852, Journal, 812 — 1932, 1961.

348. Lodges must have a trial. A Degree Lodge was chartered under the laws of Tennessee, under the same qualifications as Subordinate Lodges, and the charter could not be recalled, except for sufficient cause, and after trial. In this case no charge was made, no trial granted, and, withal, the requisite number of members signified their desire to retain the charter. To deprive a Subordinate of its charter, without trial, is an act of injustice, and contrary to the spirit and usage of the Order, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in revoking the charter of the Degree Lodge, was illegal.

1858, Journal, 2959, 2981.

349. D. D. G. Sire no power to issue or reclaim. A D. D. Grand Sire has no authority, by virtue of his office, to issue warrants for Lodges or Encampments, or to reclaim or recall the charters of Lodges or Encampments which persist in doing work irregularly. It is his duty to report any irregularity to the Grand Sire, who alone, under authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States, can recall, or cause to be recalled, all charters issued by this Grand Lodge.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

350. Whether a Subordinate Lodge can retain its charter and continue working after it has failed, from an exhausted treasury, to pay weekly benefits to members entitled thereto, is a subject for local legislation.

1857, Journal, 2770, 2831.

351. May be demanded pending appeal. It is the duty of a Subordinate to obey the decisions of its Grand Lodge, which are final and conclusive until reversed by the Grand Lodge of the United States, on a proper appeal thereto. Pending such appeal, the Subordinate Lodge is not entitled to any privileges other than those accorded to it by its Grand Lodge, which may enforce

its decisions by demanding the charter and effects of the Subordinate for non-compliance with the decision appealed from.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

COMMITTEES.

352. The Grand Sire shall appoint all committees not required to be raised by ballot.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

353. Standing committees. The Grand Sire shall appoint the following committees, to wit: Committee on the State of the Order, Judiciary Committee, Legislative Committee, Committee on Finance and Committee on Appeals, each to consist of nine members, four of whom shall constitute a quorum; Committee on Correspondence, Committee on Constitutions, Committee on Petitions, Committee on Returns and Committee on Grand Bodies not represented, each to consist of seven members; Committee on Mileage and Per Diem and Committee on Printing, each to consist of five members.

Rule of Order, No. 9, as amended, 1868.

Journal, 4419.

354. Annual committees. It is the practice to appoint annually the following committees, viz.: Committee on Credentials, Committee on Allotment of Seats, Committee on Unfinished Business and the Committee on Grand Sire's Report.

355. Reports of committees first business in order. No matter shall be considered at any morning session of the Grand Lodge until all of the committees shall have had an opportunity of presenting reports, and the Grand Sire shall call for the reports of committees in the order of their appointment.

Rule of Order, No. 31.

356. Must report though term of office expired. A committee appointed at one session to perform a duty are bound to report, although some of the members of the committee have ceased to be members of this body.

Rule of Order, No. 32.

357. Members bound to serve on. Every member is bound to vote, serve on committees and accept nominations, unless excused by vote.

Rule of Order, No. 34.

358. Reports to lie over one day. The report of no committee shall be acted upon on the day of its presentation, except reports from the Committee on Credentials; *provided*, that subjects improperly referred may, without a suspension of this rule, be referred to the appropriate committee.

Rule of Order, No. 36.

359. General Relief Committees not subject to Grand Lodge. A General Relief Committee was organized in New Orleans for the purpose of affording relief to Odd Fellows in that city, from other jurisdictions, who might be in need, composed of the Junior Past Grands of the several Subordinate Lodges in said city, and had been recognized as a legal body by the State Grand Lodge. On this state of facts it was *held*, that acting as a separate organization, different from, and independent of, the Subordinate Lodges, it was but a voluntary association, over which the State Grand Lodge had no legal power, and that said Relief Committee could not be compelled to adopt for its government such constitution and by-laws as the State Grand Lodge might propose.

1859, Journal, 3030, 3083, 3113.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

360. Constitution and by-laws of G. L. U. S. supreme. This Constitution and the by-laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the Order, and be binding upon the State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 20.

361. This Grand Lodge has abundant power to direct any Grand Lodge to remove any clause or article from its constitution or by-laws which may conflict with the

fundamental laws of the Order, even though said constitution and by-laws have been approved by this body.

1847, Journal, 1063, 1090.

362. Subordinates are bound to conform to constitutions adopted by State Grand Bodies for their government though working under constitutions approved by G. L. U. S.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1317.

363. Laws of G. L. U. S. supreme. When the Grand Lodge of the United States pass any law or make any decision, providing that a Subordinate Lodge *shall have power* to do certain things which are denied to the Subordinate by a clause in its constitution framed years since, the Lodge may disregard such prohibitory clause, and do those things expressly allowed by this Grand Lodge, without becoming amenable to the laws of its Grand Lodge. The Constitution and laws of this Grand Lodge are paramount to all State laws, and the latter, so far as they conflict with the former, must yield to them.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

364. The decision of the Grand Lodge (Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963) can only be construed to mean that, where a Subordinate Lodge disregards the law of its own Grand Lodge, or a provision of its own constitution, and yet acts in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, it is not subject to punishment by the State Grand Body. But such Subordinate would violate a law of its Grand Body at its peril, and the State Grand Lodge would be the proper tribunal to judge of such violation ; but if such Subordinate had acted in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, this Grand Body would, on an appeal being properly taken, protect such Subordinate.

1859, Journal, 3109, 3124.

365. State laws superior to Subordinate constitutions and by-laws. When the constitution and by laws of a Subordinate conflict with the laws and decisions of the State Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the laws of the latter bodies must be conformed to.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

366. A decision of the Grand Sire does not supersede or set aside a by-law of the Grand Lodge of the United States, though approved by this Grand Body. Its by-laws can only be set aside in the manner provided in Article 19 of the Constitution thereof.

1870, Journal, 4841, 4870.

367. Special case. The facts as disclosed by the record are, that the constitution of Subordinate Lodges provided that "the N. G., or officer acting as such, shall appoint the majority of *all committees*, and the V. G., or officer acting as such, shall appoint the minority of all committees."

While the constitution remained as above, Samaritan Lodge No. 2, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, adopted by-laws which provide that the V. G. shall appoint "the minority of all committees," which by-law has not been amended or rejected.

Subsequent to the passage of the above by-law, the constitution of Subordinate Lodges was amended so as to read as follows: "The N. G., or officer acting as such, shall appoint a majority, and the V. G., or officer acting as such, shall appoint the minority of all committees on *candidates and charges*."

The State Grand Lodge decided, that the by-laws were in conflict with the constitution, and directed their amendment. On appeal, the G. L. U. S. decided that "there is no conflict between the constitution and by-laws as they now stand. The constitution does not provide for the appointment of the minority on committees, except on candidates and charges, and, in the absence of such provision in the constitution, it seems clear that the Lodge had a right to provide for the appointment of the same."

1870, Journal, 4876, 4897.

CONSTITUTION.

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1. GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

368. The supreme law of the order. This Constitution, and the by-laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the Order, and be

binding upon the State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 20.

369. How amended. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, except by a proposition therefor made in writing at a regular annual communication, by one or more representatives from three different States, which shall be entered on the journal and lie over until the next regular annual communication. At the next regular annual communication after being offered, such proposed alteration or amendment may be considered, and if agreed to by a vote of three-fourths of the members present on a call of the yeas and nays, such proposed alteration or amendment shall become part of this Constitution.

Constitution, Article 21.

370. Propositions for the amendment of the Constitution, made in conformity with Article 21 of the Constitution, may be made and entered on the Journal as a matter of course, without any action of the Grand Lodge.

Rule of Order No. 38.

371. All propositions to be written out in full. All propositions to amend the Constitution and laws of this Grand Lodge shall be written out in full, in the precise words in which it is proposed that the amendment should read if adopted.

1853, Journal, 2182.

372. The subject of initiating in remote Lodges is local. Under the old Constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the thirtieth by-law directed State Grand Bodies to enact laws to prohibit their Subordinates from initiating persons at places remote from their residence, while Lodges or Encampments are located in their immediate neighborhood ; but in the new Constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, there is no provision in regard to the matter at all, and the whole subject is very properly left for local State legislation.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

373. Subordinate must obey laws of G. L. U. S.
“When the Grand Lodge of the United States pass any

law, or make any decision providing that a Subordinate Lodge *shall have power* to do certain things which are denied to the Subordinate by a clause in its constitution framed years since, the Lodge may disregard said prohibitory clause, and do those things expressly allowed by this Grand Lodge, without becoming amenable to the laws of its Grand Lodge." The Constitution and laws of this Grand Lodge are paramount to all State laws, and the latter, so far as they conflict with the former, must yield to them.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

374. Subordinates disobey their own Grand Body at their peril. The decision of this Grand Lodge (Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963), can only be construed to mean, that where a Subordinate Lodge disregards the law of its own Grand Lodge, or a provision of its own constitution, and yet acts in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, it is not subject to punishment by a State Grand Lodge; but such Subordinate would violate a law of its own Grand Body at its peril, and the State Grand Lodge would be the proper tribunal to judge of such violation; but if such Subordinate had acted in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, this Grand Body would, on an appeal being properly taken, protect such Subordinate.

1859, Journal, 3109, 3124.

2. STATE GRAND BODIES.

375. To be approved by G. L. U. S. The constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

By-laws, Article 9.

376. The constitutions of Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, and all amendments thereto, must be submitted to this body for examination. If approved, they, of course, become the organic law. If error be found, the error must be corrected.

1847, Journal, 1058.

377. This Grand Lodge has abundant power to direct any Grand Lodge to remove any clause or article from its constitution or by-laws which may conflict with the

fundamental laws of the Order, even though said constitution and by-laws have been approved by this body.

1847, Journal, 1063, 1090.

378. Not binding until approved, though purely local. Any amendments, though of a purely local character, to the constitutions of State Grand Bodies, and such Subordinate Bodies as work under the immediate jurisdiction of the G. L. U. S., must be submitted to the latter body, and such amendments are not binding until approved by this Grand Lodge.

1858 — 1866, Journal, 2889, 2923, 2963 — 3876, 3953, 3987.

379. A revised, is an amended constitution, and must be passed as an amendment. When the constitution of a State Grand Lodge requires amendments thereto to be adopted by a vote of two-thirds, and it has been revised by a committee appointed for that purpose and sundry amendments made thereto, the revised instrument comes under the requirements of the old one then in force, making it necessary to have a two-thirds vote to adopt it.

1853, Journal, 2116, 2173.

380. A resolution construing a constitutional provision must be passed by the same vote, and with all the formalities, required to amend the article it proposes to construe, as it is in fact an amendment to the constitution, under the guise of construing an article thereof.

1853, Journal, 2118, 2170, 2172.

381. Form of constitution. While the Grand Lodge of the United States does not claim the power to dictate to a Grand Body the particular form in which it shall frame its organic law, it does appear to be eminently proper, that, whatever form may be adopted, its provisions should be as simple, direct and comprehensive as possible, without unnecessary prolixity, and free from any clauses, sentences or paragraphs that are imperfect or incomplete in themselves, and incapable of being understood without resorting to other and entirely distinct enactments of other and entirely distinct bodies or authorities.

1860, Journal, 3268, 3270.

382. A proposed amendment to the constitution of a State Grand Body will not be approved by the Grand Lodge of the United States. It must be first adopted by the State Grand Body.

1870, Journal, 4840, 4869.

383. G. L. must furnish a copy of their constitution, etc. *Resolved*, That Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, and all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, subordinate to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, whenever desiring to submit their respective constitutions or amendments thereto to this Grand Body for approval, shall be required first to furnish the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary a complete copy of their constitutions, with all amendments thereto, accompanied with a certificate from the State Grand Lodge or Encampment, or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment (where such Lodge or Encampment may be under the immediate care or jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States), attested by the Secretary, and the seal of the Grand Body, or Subordinate, attached.

1870, Journal, 4929.

(See AMENDMENTS.)

3. SUBORDINATE BODIES.

384. State Grand Lodges may enact uniform constitutions for the government of their Subordinates. The right so to legislate is clearly vested in the Grand Lodges, and has, for several years, been exercised in several States without question.

1848, Journal, 1235.

385. Provisions, fundamental in character and necessary to the perfect existence of a Lodge, should be placed in its constitution, and not in the by-laws.

1848, Journal, 1271.

386. State Bodies may enact uniform constitutions. State Grand Bodies being expressly declared the legislative heads of the Order in the several jurisdictions, have unquestionably the power to adopt a uniform system of constitution for their Subordinates, and the Subordinates are bound to conform to such constitutions.

1848, Journal, 1317.

387. State Grand Bodies have power to make general laws for the government of Subordinates, and the local wants of their Subordinates should be their guide upon the subject. Subordinates have no legislative power except to make by-laws for their own internal government.

1851, Journal, 1724, 1797 — 1784, 1786, 1807.

(See AMENDMENTS.)

CONTEMPT.

388. The refusal or willful neglect of a member of a Subordinate Lodge to appear and answer to charges preferred against him constitutes "contempt," and will render the member liable to punishment therefor.

1849, Journal, 1502, 1513.

389. Willfully absenting himself. If a member under charges willfully absents himself, with the evident purpose of avoiding the service of notice, he may be expelled for contempt.

1855, Journal, 2463, 2483, 2504.

(See TRIALS.)

CONVENTIONS.

390. A Grand Lodge has the power to organize a convention for the purpose of devising and reporting a constitution, but it is to be regarded as nothing more than a committee, or rather a commission, to compile a document which is afterwards to be made binding and efficacious by other powers. It possesses no power to pass laws, but only to suggest a constitution. A Grand Lodge cannot delegate its legislative functions.

1847, Journal, 1109, 1122.

391. Subordinates have no right to assemble in conventions. The recognition of the right on the part of Subordinate Lodges to assemble in conventions and legislate on matters relating to the internal affairs of the Grand Lodges, has the dangerous tendency of establishing a power superior to the acknowledged legislative head of the Order.

1847, Journal, 1076, 1077.

392. Subordinates prohibited from assembling in convention. State Grand Lodges are hereby directed to prohibit Subordinate Lodges under their jurisdiction from assembling in convention for the purpose of legislating on any subject, without having first obtained the consent of their Grand Bodies.

1851, Journal, 1786, 1807.

393. Past Grands cannot surrender their rights. Past Grands, being by the fundamental laws of the Order entitled to certain privileges, and having certain rights vested in them, cannot surrender those rights and privileges to any body in the Order.

1848, Journal, 1289.

394. A Convention of Past Grands as representatives from their respective Subordinates, and intended to redress some alleged local grievance, is illegal.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

CREDENTIALS.

395. Must be referred to a committee. When the credentials of a representative are presented to the Grand Lodge of the United States, before he can be acknowledged as such, his certificate should be referred to a committee, whose duty it shall be to examine its authenticity, and also the qualifications of the representative.

1833, Journal, 129.

396. Representative not a member until credentials are accepted. A newly elected representative cannot be regarded as a member until his credentials shall have been received, and the justice of his claim to a seat acknowledged, by the existing Grand Lodge; and, until thus duly admitted, no brother can take part in any of the proceedings of this body.

1852, Journal, 1829.

397. A Grand Representative elect is not a grand Representative, until his credentials have been accepted by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

398. Duplicate certificate of Grand Representative elect to be forwarded. Immediately after the election of a Grand Representative, it shall be the duty of the Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary of the body which he is to represent, to forward to the R. W. Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, a duplicate copy of said representative's certificate of election.

1857, Journal, 2732, 2768, 2811.

399. Grand Secretary to furnish list of delinquent Grand Bodies. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, at the opening of every annual communication of this R. W. Grand Lodge, to place in the hands of the Grand Sire a written statement, showing the name of any Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which may be indebted to this Grand Lodge, with the amount of such indebtedness, which statement shall be placed by the Grand Sire in the hands of the committee on credentials immediately upon the appointment of said committee, so that the said committee may be able to make their report in conformity to the eleventh article of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2530.

400. Only *prima facie* evidence. The certificate of a Past Grand or a Past Chief Patriarch is merely *prima facie* evidence of qualifications. If a Grand Body ascertains that the facts asserted in the certificate are incorrectly stated, the certificate may be set aside and the seat founded thereon vacated. When the fundamental regulation does not otherwise provide, every representative body must judge for itself of the qualifications of its members.

1855, Journal, 2460, 2482, 2504.
(See GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.)

DEBATE.

401. Elective officers and representatives have the right. No officer who is not a representative shall be permitted to vote, except the Grand Sire, in case of an equal division ; the elective officers shall have the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting, unless they be Grand Representatives. The appointed officers, unless they be representatives,

shall not be allowed to take part in the proceedings and debates of the Grand Lodge, except by a vote of the majority thereof.

Constitution, Article 3, § 5.

402. Past Grand Sires shall be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge, with the power of debating and making motions.

Constitution, Article 10.

403. No motion shall be subject to, until it has been seconded and stated by the chair.

Rule of Order, No. 13.

404. Certain motions not debatable. Motions to adjourn, to lie on the table, and the previous question, when demanded by a majority, shall be decided without debate.

Rules of Order, Nos. 14, 15.

405. Motion to read a paper not debatable. When the reading of any paper or other matter is called for, and the same is objected to by a member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Lodge, without debate.

Rule of Order, No. 16.

406. After the presiding officer has risen to put the question, no member shall speak upon it.

Rule of Order, No. 17.

407. Not permitted, unless in regalia and in his seat. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote, unless clothed in regalia according to his rank and station, and occupying his seat at the place designated for him.

Rule of Order, No. 19.

408. During the progress of a ballot for an officer no motion can be entertained, or debate or explanation permitted.

Rule of Order, No. 20.

409. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion, shall rise and respectfully address the presiding officer, and, while speaking, he shall confine himself to the question in debate, avoiding all personalities and indecorous language, as well as all reflections upon the Lodge or any of its members.

Rule of Order, No. 22.

90 DEDICATION — DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.

410. Should two members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor; and no member shall interrupt or disturb another while speaking, unless to call him to order for words spoken.

Rule of Order, No. 23.

411. If a member, while speaking, should be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat, until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule of Order, No. 24.

412. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, until all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule of Order, No. 26.

413. By others than members of the Lodge. It would be very inexpedient, if not improper, for a Subordinate Lodge, by a standing regulation, to confer upon a brother of a Lodge, under a foreign jurisdiction, the freedom of debate upon questions coming before the Lodge.

1868, Journal, 4382, 4405.

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

(See APPENDIX — BOOK OF FORMS.)

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1. NAME AND NUMBER NOT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER.

414. When any Lodge returns its charter to the Grand Lodge which granted it, or any Lodge loses it by sus-

pension or expulsion, the name and number of said Lodge shall not be granted to any other Lodge, the privilege alone being granted to a sufficient number of its original members.

See § 341, *ante*.

1828 — 1848, Journal, 93 — 1247.

2. MUST SURRENDER EFFECTS.

415. The Grand Sire is required to reclaim and take possession of the charter, books and papers of all Grand Lodges, Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, which shall have been forfeited according to the conditions of said charter.

1840, Journal, 351.

416. All the effects of a Lodge must be surrendered before a suspended Lodge has the right to appeal, without permission.

1848, Journal, 1283, 1284.

3. CARDS GRANTED TO MEMBERS OF.

417. That the Grand Secretary be directed to furnish certificates, in the nature of withdrawal cards, to all members of Subordinate Lodges or Encampments immediately under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which are now or may hereafter become extinct; said certificates to be signed by the Grand Secretary, to be attested by the seal of this Grand Lodge to entitle the holder to all the privileges exercised under withdrawal cards, and only to be issued after the presentation by the applicant of satisfactory evidence of membership and good standing.

1847, Journal, 1059.

418. It is competent for a State Grand Body to grant a card to enable a member of a defunct Subordinate to join another Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, although the brother is largely in arrears to such defunct Subordinate. This discretionary power implies, of course, a wise and judicious investigation into the circumstances of every case presented.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

419. The granting of withdrawal cards to members of defunct Lodges and Encampments is more appropriately a subject for local legislation.

1858, Journal, 2967, 2981.

420. How cards obtained by members of defunct Lodges. When a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment becomes extinct, any member of such Subordinate shall, upon payment of such dues as may appear against him, be entitled to receive from the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or the Grand Patriarch and Grand Scribe, or the M. W. Grand Sire and the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, as the case may be, or from such other authority as may be prescribed by the laws of the respective jurisdictions, a card of withdrawal, which shall have the same force and effect, and shall entitle him to the same privileges, as a card of withdrawal issued to him by an existing Subordinate in good standing; *provided*, that the officer to whom the application is made shall require satisfactory evidence that the applicant is at the time worthy of the recommendation to the friendship and protection of the brotherhood; and *provided further*, that the charter, books, etc., of said defunct Lodge or Encampment shall have been surrendered to the proper officers.

1859, Journal, 3087, 3113.

421. Cards may be granted though books lost. When the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have become lost or destroyed, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or the Grand Patriarch and Grand Scribe, or the M. W. Grand Sire and Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, as the case may be, on being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodge or Encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal, which shall have the same force and effect, and shall entitle him to the same privileges, as a card of withdrawal issued by an existing Subordinate.

1863, Journal, 3540, 3541.

422. Books lost or in possession of Grand Officer. Where the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have been lost or destroyed, the Grand Secretary or Grand Scribe, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodge or Encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal. Where the books of a defunct Lodge or Encampment are in the possession of a Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary, he may issue cards to former members of the defunct Subordinate. Such cards shall have the same privilege as a card issued by any existing Subordinate.

1870, Journal, 4848, 4893.

423. Certain resolutions not to apply to cards to members of. The resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge, to be found on page 3135 of the annual session of 1859, having reference to the authentication of all certificates and cards issued by State Grand Officers and officers of all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, shall not be construed to apply to certificates issued by Grand Officers of State jurisdictions to members of defunct Lodges and Encampments, as heretofore provided. (See section 532.)

1860, Journal, 3247, 3267.

424. Until cards suited for the purpose are issued by the Grand Lodge of the United States, State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges may have prepared and issue a certificate or card to members of extinct or suspended Subordinate Lodges in their respective jurisdictions; said certificate to set forth on its face the circumstances of the case, to be signed by the Grand Master, attested by the Grand Secretary under seal, and to have the same force and effect as a regular withdrawal card.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3689, 3707.

425. Such certificates do not require the counter-signature of G. C. and R. Secretary. Certificates issued to members of an extinct Subordinate by the proper officers of the State Grand Body, in conformity with the existing laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, do not require the counter-signature of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary to make them available, but all such certificates are to be recognized by every Subordinate to which they may be presented, whether in or out of the jurisdiction issuing them, as having the same force and effect, and entitling the holders thereof to all the privileges, of a card of withdrawal issued by an existing Subordinate in good standing.

1866, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.

426. D. D. G. Sire no power to issue. District Deputy Grand Sires have no power to grant withdrawal cards to members of defunct Subordinates.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

427. A brother has a right to deposit a withdrawal card on application for membership, and a Lodge has a right to receive it, though the Lodge granting it has, since the time it was granted, been suspended or ex-

pelled. It is otherwise as to visiting cards which speak in the *present* of the connection of the bearer, whose right undoubtedly expires with the Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1470, 1484.

4. RESUSCITATION.

428. Where to apply for restoration of charter.

Where a Grand Encampment was established in a State, the applicants for the restoration of the charter, book, papers, etc., of a Subordinate, chartered by the G. L. U. S., and which had previously surrendered its effects, was presented to the Grand Lodge of the United States by the Subordinate desiring restoration, with the consent of the Grand Encampment, and the Grand Secretary was directed to deliver said effects to the Grand Encampment for such action as it might deem advisable.

1845, Journal, 799.

429. Functions cease for all purposes. When a Lodge is suspended, or expelled, its functions cease, not merely as to certain purposes, but all purposes. The period of its suspension or expulsion is as a blank in its existence, and whatsoever is done in such an interval by the persons claiming to be a Lodge, is without authority and in contempt of law, and must be regarded, not merely as voidable, but utterly void. When the disability is removed, the Lodge starts again into the exercise of its various functions, and the rights of the several members to the offices they held when the disability was imposed revive with its removal, and they should proceed at once with their respective duties as though there had been no interruption.

1849, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513.

430. When resuscitation does not restore former members. When a defunct Lodge has been resuscitated on the application of only a portion of its original members, such resuscitation does not restore to membership all its former members who were in good standing at the time of its dissolution.

1849, Journal, 1477, 1512.

431. Resuscitation restores officers. It has been submitted to me, "whether, in case of a suspended or expelled Lodge, upon its restoration and revival, the officers, who filled the chairs at the time of such sus-

pension or expulsion, are restored with the revival of the Lodge to their former official positions." The Grand Lodge of the United States, at its session in 1849, has answered the question in the affirmative.

1857, Journal, 2701, 2764, 2810.

432. State Grand Body may resuscitate. Whenever, in the judgment of a State Grand Body, it may be expedient, it shall be lawful to allow a Lodge or Encampment to be resuscitated, upon the application of five of the former members of the Lodge, or seven of the former members of the Encampment, as the case may be, and to give the name, charter and effects of such defunct Subordinates to such applicants; *provided*, that the petitioners, at the time of their application, shall not be connected with any other Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

1867, Journal, 4145, 4169.

433. May be resuscitated with less than five original members. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may return surrendered charters that have remained unclaimed for not less than five years, upon the petition of the requisite number of qualified brothers, although only one of the petitioners may have been a member of said defunct Lodge or Encampment; *provided*, however, that if the requisite number of original members be not found among the petitioners, it must be apparent that due diligence and effort have been made, in good faith, to procure the required number, or no surrendered funds, effects and property of the defunct Lodge or Encampment shall be returned with the charter, and in all cases the charter fee shall be required, as in case of issuing a new charter.

1870, Journal, 4886, 4926.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

434. When seat of officers of G. L. U. S. not vacated by extinction of Subordinates. In case of the extinction of a Subordinate Encampment or Lodge in which an officer or member of the Grand Lodge of the United States holds membership, the seat of such officer or Representative shall not be vacated thereby; *provided* that within one month after such extinction, he shall connect himself with some other Subordinate Encampment or Lodge.

1857, Journal, 2811.

435. A Grand Lodge may be held liable for advances made by a Subordinate Lodge to a member of one of its defunct Subordinates, to the extent of the assets of such defunct Subordinate, which came into the possession of such Grand Lodge upon forfeiture of its charter, but to no greater extent. All such assets are morally and legally subject to the refunding such benefits.

1859, Journal, 3107, 3123.

436. A brother who has been expelled for non-payment of dues or crime, from a Lodge which subsequently became extinct, can only regain membership in the Order through the Grand Lodge to which the Lodge he belonged to was subordinate; and this rule applies to the Patriarchal branch of the Order.

1865, Journal, 3811, 3823, 3845.

437. Members of defunct Lodges suspended for non-payment of dues, not able to get a card, may, in certain cases, be admitted to membership. This is a temporary provision. (See RE-INSTATEMENT.)

1865, Journal, 3848.

DEGREES.

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1. GRAND LODGE.

438. Cannot confer on member of another without consent. No person shall, at the same time, hold membership in more than one Grand and Subordinate Lodge, and one Grand and Subordinate Encampment; nor shall any Lodge or Encampment confer degrees upon any member of another Lodge or Encampment, without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under seal.

By-laws, Article 12.

439. Grand Lodge degree only conferred for faithful service. State Grand Lodges are prohibited from conferring the Grand Lodge degree for a pecuniary consideration, and with a view of increasing their revenue, or for any other consideration except the regular performance of the duties of the Noble Grand's chair, the said degree having been designed as a reward for faithful service in the Subordinate Lodge.

By-laws, Article 23.

440. Conferred only in Lodge room, or a contiguous room. The Grand Lodge degree can regularly be given only during the session, and in the room in which the Grand Lodge is assembled, but by special permission it may be conferred in some contiguous room. It is a matter of substance, and draws after it actual membership in the Grand Lodge.

1847 — 1870, Journal, 1090, 1091 — 4838, 4869.

441. Only given to members. The Grand Lodge degree should only be given when a Past Grand becomes a member of the Grand Lodge.

1853, Journal, 2134, 2176.

442. Any State Grand Lodge is authorized to confer the Grand Lodge and Past Official degrees upon Past Grands of another State jurisdiction, upon the presentation of a visiting card from their own Lodge, and also a certificate executed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge to whose jurisdiction such Past Grand belongs, that they are eligible and entitled to the same.

1868, Journal, 4367, 4402.

443. The Grand Lodge degree is not a necessary qualification for the office of District Deputy Grand Master. A brother may hold the office without being in possession of the degree.

1870, Journal, 4838, 4869.

2. PAST N. G., V. G., SECRETARY.

444. May be conferred on first officers of new or revived Lodges. The several Grand Lodges are hereby empowered to confer the honorary degrees of P. V. G. and P. S. on any brother who, after having been duly elected, shall serve to the end of the lawful quarter, (term) as the *first* N. G. of a new or revived Lodge, and in like

manner and under similar circumstances the honorary degree of P. S. may be conferred on the *first* V. G. of a new Lodge ; but in no other case shall the above degrees be conferred, unless for services duly performed.

1845 — 1848, Journal, 795 — 1266.

445. First N. G. and V. G. entitled. The first Noble Grand of a newly instituted Lodge is entitled to receive the degree of P. V. G. and P. Secretary ; and the first V. G. of a similar Lodge is entitled to receive the degree of Past Secretary in the same manner.

1847, Journal, 1063, 1083.

446. A Vice Grand who by some event fills the chair of the N. G. to the end of a term, is not entitled to the honors of the station without a previous election to that office.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

447. Majority of nights' service entitles to, but resignation forfeits. The established law of the Grand Lodge requires the service of at least a majority of nights of a term in any office to entitle them to the past official degrees, and a resignation of the incumbent at any time previous to the expiration of the same works a forfeiture of those degrees.

1850, Journal, 1613, 1638.

448. Service for a majority of nights of a term is requisite to entitle one to the past official degrees, and therefore a Subordinate Lodge cannot grant to a *Noble Grand* leave of absence for a majority of the nights of his term, without working a forfeiture of the honors of the term to the officer to whom leave is granted.

1852, Journal, 1845, 1886, 1949 — 1898, 1952.

449. Twenty-six minutes of a Subordinate Lodge, whether held weekly or at longer periods, are required to constitute a full term, but if circumstances over which the Lodge can exercise no control shall occur, by which the meetings cannot be held, the Junior Past Grand should not, from that fact alone, be disqualified from admission into his Grand Lodge ; if, however, the meetings of a Lodge are suspended by its own seeking or application, for causes over which it could exercise control, and the Lodge fails to comply with the requisites of the

law, the officers of the Lodge for the term would, therefore, properly be deprived of their past official degrees. The dispensation of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master could have no effect on the result.

1857, Journal, 2725, 2781, 2818.

450. A Noble Grand obtains leave of absence for three months and overstays his time, being absent a majority of nights in the term ; his office is declared vacant by a vote of the Lodge, and a Past Grand elected to his vacancy. The Lodge cannot, by the resignation of the latter, and the re-election of the former for the remainder of that term, make him a Past Grand, entitled to the honors of a Past Noble Grand. This decision approved under the peculiar state of facts embodied therein.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

451. Not forfeited if sick and excused by the Lodge. A brother is eligible to the chair of Noble Grand who, in consequence of sickness, was unable to perform the duties of Vice Grand for a majority of the nights of the term for which he was elected, and who was excused from time to time by his Lodge.

1854, Journal, 2309, 2345.

452. Members of G. L. U. S. entitled to. Every member of the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be entitled to have the Grand Encampment degree, and all side degrees conferred upon them by the presiding officer of said Grand Lodge.

1842, Journal, 491.

453. State Grand Lodge may authorize D. D. G. M's to confer. State Grand Lodges may authorize District Deputy Grand Masters to confer the past official degrees at any time upon persons duly qualified, or may direct said degree to be conferred in any other manner.

1847, Journal, 1091.

454. Past official degrees are rewards for services in offices of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, and may be conferred at any proper time and place on those who have earned them, and produce proper certificates from Lodges in which they have been earned.

1853, Journal, 2124, 2134, 2176.

455. The Grand Master of one jurisdiction can confer the past official degrees on a qualified Past Grand on the written request of a Grand Master of another State ; *provided*, the request is accompanied by the consent of the Grand Lodge to which such Past Grand belongs, authenticated according to law.

1854, Journal, 2308, 2345.

456. Grand Lodge may confer on members of another Lodge, on request. Any State Grand Lodge is authorized to confer the Grand Lodge and past official degrees upon Past Grands of another State jurisdiction, upon the presentation of a visiting card from their own Lodge, and also a certificate executed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge to whose jurisdiction such Past Grands belong, that they are eligible and entitled to the same.

1868, Journal, 4367, 4402.

457. Amount and character of evidence a matter for local legislation. The amount and character of the evidence which should be required by State Grand Lodges, before conferring the several degrees, is a matter of legislation which can properly be decided by the State Grand Lodge alone.

1848 — 1861, Journal, 1248 — 3351, 3379.

458. Certificate to be furnished without vote. A certificate to receive the past official degrees must be furnished, without a vote thereon, to all past officers entitled thereto.

1852 — 1861, Journal, 1902, 1953 — 3359, 3379.

3. SUBORDINATE LODGES.

459. No Lodge or Encampment can confer degrees upon a member of any other Lodge or Encampment, without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under seal.

By-laws, Article 12.

460. It is illegal so to do ; if done, the fees must be paid over. It is illegal to confer degrees upon one not a member of the Lodge or Encampment conferring the degree, and the fees received therefor must be paid over to the Lodge or Encampment of which the recipient of the degree is a member.

1840, Journal, 314.

461. Degrees numbered. *Resolved*, That State Grand Lodges be informed that the degrees are numbered as follows: First, or white; second, or covenant; third, or blue; fourth, or remembrance; fifth, or scarlet; and the said Lodges are required to conform to this mode of numbering.

1840, Journal, 346.

462. The price for degrees, which is now confided to the various State authorities, had better remain under their control.

1845, Journal, 811.

463. As to the manner of opening and working in the degrees, see Subdivision No. 4, of Degrees.

(See DEGREE LODGES.)

4. APPLICATIONS; BALLOT; CONFERRING.

464. The time, place, and manner of balloting on applications for degrees are proper subjects for local legislation; but under no circumstances would it be lawful to permit members *to vote*, who have not received the degree applied for.

1847—1849, Journal, 1080, 1124—1400, 1502, 1513.

465. Applied for in initiatory; voted when opened in degrees and recorded in a separate book. The time, place and manner of conferring degrees are proper subjects of local legislation; *provided*, that all applications for degrees shall be made in the Lodge when opened in the initiatory degree, shall be balloted for when the Lodge is working in the degree applied for, and proceedings of the same are kept in a separate record book.

1857, Journal, 2729, 2768, 2811.

466. Applicants for degrees must be balloted for by the Lodge, open in the particular degree applied for, and the proceedings had by Lodges when open in particular degrees, for the purpose of ballot or conferring degrees, are wholly distinct from the ordinary Lodge proceedings, and are to be recorded in a distinct minute or record book.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

467. Balloting for degrees is to be conducted in the Lodge, opened in the degree applied for.

1855, Journal, 2404, 2481, 2503.

468. Must be closed in initiatory, opened in degrees, and not again opened in initiatory. A Subordinate Lodge, before proceeding to advance brothers in the degrees, must be closed in the initiatory degree, in form and manner as prescribed in the charge book; and, after having been regularly closed in the form provided, the Lodge must then be opened in the degree or degrees applied for, in the form and manner provided in the degree charge book, page 3, and shall not be opened again in the initiatory.

1867 — 1868, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4202 — 4382, 4405.

469. Upon inquiry from D. D. Grand Sire RITTER, of the jurisdiction of New Mexico, whether an article in the constitution of Paradise Lodge, No. 2, prescribing that the Lodge may ballot for degrees when open in the initiatory, was valid and legal, I have replied in the negative—that such a law was palpably in violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and of no validity.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

470. Ballot for and conferring. The law has been long and wisely settled that the balloting for degrees must be upon the same evening on which the application is made therefor, but there is no law which requires that the degrees should be *conferred* at the same session. The time of conferring the degrees should be left to the control of Subordinates, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by local legislation.

1870, Journal, 4845, 4870.

471. The Lodge to which the applicant belongs is entitled to the fees for degrees. No Lodge has the right to give a certificate to receive the degrees until the fees are paid. It is the duty of any Lodge upon the presentation of a duly authenticated degree certificate, if the holder is in good standing, to confer the degrees upon the candidate holding and presenting such certificate.

1867, Journal, 4069, 4087, 4201.

472. A certificate to authorize a brother to receive his degrees away from the location of his Lodge can only be granted by application to his Lodge at a regular session. When opened as a Degree Lodge the application cannot be made.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

473. Time before receiving is a matter for local legislation. The length of time a brother must be a member of the Order before he is entitled to receive the several degrees, is a matter which seems to belong more appropriately to the legislation of the several State Grand Lodges.

1848, Journal, 1268, 1297.

474. Time for a new application after rejection. If a member of a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, on application for the degrees, is black balled, the time which must elapse before he can apply again is a proper subject for regulation by the legislation of State Grand Bodies, or the by-laws of Subordinates.

1849, Journal, 1399, 1449, 1479.

475. When Grand Representatives have a right to instruct Subordinates in new degrees. Upon the adoption of a degree by this Grand Lodge, the Grand Representatives who are put in possession of it, in the discharge of their respective duties, have no right to confer it upon Subordinate Lodges, without having been regularly authorized so to do by their respective Grand Lodges, to which Bodies the degree should be first formally reported, that they may adopt measures for putting it into operation, each within its own jurisdiction; but this rule only applies when the degree forms an integral part of the work of the Order. But where the degree simply confers a privilege, and does not necessarily affect the brethren now in possession of the work, because they are not required to avail themselves of the privilege, the Grand Representatives may instruct. Such degrees would not require the approval of State Grand Bodies.

1852, Journal, 1839, 1896, 1952.

5. GRAND ENCAMPMENTS.

476. Work and Degree for Grand Encampments adopted.

1842, Journal, 487, 490.

477. Members of G. L. U. S. entitled. Every member of the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be entitled to have the Grand Encampment degree, and all side degrees, conferred upon him by the presiding officer of said Grand Lodge.

1842, Journal, 491.

478. Can only be regularly given in session or contiguous room. The Grand Encampment degree can regularly be given only during the session, and in the room in which the Grand Encampment is assembled, but, by special permission, it may be conferred in some contiguous room.

1847, Journal, 1016, 1032, 1091.

479. When a member of the G. L. U. S. comes into possession of the Grand Encampment degree in his capacity of Grand Representative, without having served in the chair of Chief Patriarch or High Priest, he cannot claim a seat in the organization of a Grand Encampment, or equal rank, privilege and eligibility to office therein with a Past Chief Patriarch or a Past High Priest.

1848, Journal, 1148, 1291, 1316.

480. No Lodge or Encampment shall confer degrees upon any member of another Lodge or Encampment, without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under seal.

By-laws, Article 12.

481. Not a necessary qualification for D. D. G. P. A Patriarch may be appointed to and hold the office of District Deputy Grand Patriarch, though not in possession of the Grand Encampment degree.

1870, Journal, 4838, 4869.

6. SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.

482. Applicants for charters to have R. P. degree. The law requires applicants for charters to open Encampments to be members of the Royal Purple degree.

1842, Journal, 484.

483. Grand Sire may cause to be conferred. During the recess of the sessions of this Grand Lodge, it shall be made the duty of the M. W. Grand Sire to receive a petition from seven scarlet degree brothers, for the purpose of establishing an Encampment where there is no regularly constituted Grand or Subordinate Encampment, and that he be authorized, upon said reception, to take such measures as shall result in the conferring of the three Encampment degrees upon said petitioners, so

that a dispensation or warrant may be granted in compliance with the requisitions of this Grand Lodge.

1842, Journal, 498.

484. A Grand Encampment can only work in the Grand Encampment degree ; it would, therefore, be incompetent to confer the Encampment degrees.

1846, Journal, 1200, 1247.

485. Members of the scarlet degree, desirous of petitioning for an Encampment charter, should be elevated in Subordinate Encampments before they petition.

1849 — 1851, Journal, 1518 — 1724, 1797.

486. A Grand Patriarch is authorized to issue a dispensation for a more remote Encampment to elevate to the Patriarchal degrees an applicant, the only Encampment nearer the residence of the applicant having assented thereto.

1854, Journal, 2115, 2264, 2327.

487. When Grand Patriarch may confer. Grand Patriarchs, and their duly commissioned Special Deputies, are hereby empowered, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Grand Encampments respectively, to confer the Subordinate Encampment degrees upon a sufficient number of scarlet degree members of a Subordinate Lodge, for the purpose of qualifying them as proper petitioners for a warrant or charter for an Encampment within their jurisdiction at a place where none exists.

1856 — 1868, Journal, 2630, 2664 — 4364, 4402.

488. G. P. may confer degrees. A Grand Patriarch has power to confer the Subordinate Encampment degrees upon a sufficient number of scarlet members, for the purpose of qualifying them as petitioners for an Encampment, at a place where none exists.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4878, 4897.

489. Prayer in conferring degrees. Under the law as it now stands, it is discretionary with the Encampment to use prayer or not *at the opening and closing*. *In conferring the degrees* the prayers are an integral part of the work, and cannot be abandoned without destroying its symmetry.

1847, Journal, 1032, 1033.

490. Separate votes in conferring. A State Grand Encampment is competent to determine whether it is necessary to ballot separately, upon conferring each degree in the Encampment work.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1451, 1481.

491. The charge of the Royal Purple degree succeeding the obligation, cannot be conferred on more than one Patriarch at the same time.

1853, Journal, 2135, 2176.

492. The correctness of giving two of the Patriarchal degrees on the same night is to be determined by the local legislation.

1855, Journal, 2404, 2481, 2503.

493. One candidate at a time in R. P. degree; more than one in the others. It appears to be the practice, in most of the jurisdictions, to introduce more than one candidate at a time in the Patriarchal and Golden Rule degrees; but in no instance, except in the opening of a new Encampment, can there be more than one Patriarch introduced at one time in the Royal Purple degree.

1869, Journal, 4665, 4684.

494. R. P. degree not a qualification for G. M. The attainment of the Royal Purple degree cannot be made a necessary qualification for the office of Grand Master.

1855, Journal, 2479, 2503.

495. Not a qualification for a member of a Grand Lodge. A Grand Lodge judicially knows nothing of any other degrees than those which belong to its jurisdiction, and hence cannot require any of its members to be in possession of them, such as the Royal Purple.

1855 — 1857, Journal, 2487, 2507, 2520 — 2815, 2831.

496. Brother of Patriarchal degree entitled to check-word. A brother who has only received the Patriarchal degree is entitled to the semi-annual pass-word.

1853, Journal, 2145, 2177.

497. The dues of one joining an Encampment commence when he receives the Patriarchal degree; his membership then commences; he is entitled to receive

the semi-annual pass-word, and then he should commence to pay dues.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

498. Holders of withdrawal cards cannot receive. It is improper to confer an Encampment degree upon one holding a withdrawal card from a Subordinate Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2404, 2481, 2503.

7. REBEKAH.

499. Report in favor of adopted, and committee appointed to prepare.

1850, Journal, 1617, 1659, 1661.

500. A side degree requiring a majority to adopt or abolish ; the degree adopted. It is a side degree, having in view a special object, without any necessary connection with existing work, written or unwritten. It is conferred as a privilege, of which members are not required to avail themselves, and may be adopted or expunged by a majority vote.

1851 — 1860, Journal, 1714, 1793 — 3210, 3243.

501. An honorary degree, necessary qualification for office. The degree of Rebekah is an honorary degree, to be conferred, under the regulations adopted at the last session, upon such scarlet members and their wives as may desire to receive it ; but the officers of all Lodges which are in possession of the work, ought to be in regular possession of the degree, upon the same principle that they are required to assume other obligations belonging to their official stations.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952.

502. N. G. and V. G. must be in possession of it. A State Grand Body having accepted the degree and allowed it to be communicated to its Subordinates, it is imperative that the N. G. and V. G. of a Lodge, in possession of the books and work of the degree of Rebekah, should have received the degree before installation into their respective offices.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

503. The annual P. W. of the Ladies' degree should be given by the ladies at the outer door, and the Lodge

may sing any part of our odes at the time the ladies are introduced into the hall by the conductor, for initiation.

1852, Journal, 1933, 1962.

504. Wife of any scarlet member entitled without charge. The law regulating the degree of Rebekah allows the wife of any scarlet member in good standing, of a Subordinate Lodge to be entitled to receive the degree ; consequently, a State Grand Body does not possess the power of authorizing its Subordinates to require any pecuniary compensation for conferring said degree.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

505. Regalia described in secret journal, and nothing can be added to it. The regalia to be worn by the Daughters of Rebekah is specifically described in the provisions of the Rebekah degree, as found on the pages of the secret journal and printed in the degree book, and the action of the Grand Lodge of California in allowing the Daughters of Rebekah to wear on their regalia gold and silver trimmings is irregular, and in contravention of the provisions of the degree and the laws of the Order.

1856, Journal, 2622, 2663.

506. Conferred on wives of scarlet members without ballot. The degree of Rebekah is conferred on the wives of scarlet members in good standing as a matter of course, and the Grand Lodge reversed the decision of the Grand Sire, that it was legal to ballot on the application to have the Rebekah degree conferred upon brothers' wives where objections were made.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3234, 3266.

507. May be conferred on widows. The officers of a Subordinate Lodge may confer the degree of Rebekah upon widows of Odd Fellows who were in good standing at the time of death, after application in open Lodge.

1860, Journal, 3230, 3265.

508. The widow of an Odd Fellow who had not attained the scarlet degree, but who was in good standing at the time of his death, may receive the degree of Rebekah at the option of the Lodge of which her husband was a member at the time of his death.

1868, Journal, 4384, 4416.

509. Degree Lodges of, may be instituted with power.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodges subordinate to this R. W. Grand Lodge, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to institute Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah, at such places as they may deem proper within their territorial limits, to possess the powers and enjoy the privileges following :

1. To confer the degree of Rebekah on such scarlet degree members, and their wives, as present a certificate from a Lodge located in the district designated in the charter of such Degree Lodge, and also to confer the said degree on widows of Odd Fellows presenting certificates from Lodges of which their husbands were members at the time of their decease.

2. To elect and appoint their own officers in the manner prescribed by their by-laws. The elective officers to consist of a Noble Grand, Vice Grand, Secretary and Treasurer, and, if so provided in their by-laws, a Financial Secretary. The appointed officers to consist of a Warden, Conductor, Outside Guardian, Inside Guardian, Right and Left Supporters of the Noble Grand, Right and Left Supporters of the Vice Grand. Any member of the Lodge shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge, *except* that of Noble Grand, which shall be filled by a Past Grand in good standing in his Lodge, and *except* Warden, Outside Guardian and Inside Guardian, who shall be scarlet degree members. All officers to hold their office for six months or one year, as prescribed by the Subordinate Grand Lodge.

3. To hold regular and special meetings, as provided by the by-laws.

4. To fix and establish dues to be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as the by-laws may provide, and to provide by by-law when those in arrears shall be dropped from the roll of members. Any brother or sister, within the district designated in the charter, may become a member, on paying the dues provided by the by-laws ; and any brother may continue such member so long as he remains a member of his Subordinate Lodge in good standing, and pays his dues to the Degree Lodge ; and any sister may remain a member so long as her husband is entitled to remain a member, or so long as she remains his widow, and pays her dues to the Lodge. All Degree Lodges shall consist of at least ten members, five of each sex ; and all in good standing shall participate in the proceedings of the Lodge.

5. To pay and disburse from the funds of the Lodge, for the relief of the sick, the destitute or the distressed, from time to time, as a majority of the members present shall by vote determine, or as shall be otherwise provided by the by-laws.

6. To establish such by-laws and rules of order not inconsistent herewith, or with the rules, usages and general regulations of the Order, as they may deem proper, subject, however, to the approval of the Grand Lodge to which they are subordinate.

1868, Journal, 4383, 4416.

510. May be established by officers of G. L. U. S. That the Grand Sire, Deputy Grand Sire, and Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary be authorized to institute Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah in any Territory under the immediate jurisdiction of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and that such Lodge possess the powers and enjoy the privileges of other Rebekah Degree Lodges. That the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary prepare, and cause to be printed, certificates of membership for Daughters of Rebekah, to be furnished to Lodges at not less than double the cost.

1868, Journal, 4383, 4416.

511. Regalia and jewels. The regalia worn in a Rebekah Degree Lodge shall be as follows: The brethren shall wear the regalia which they are entitled to wear in a Subordinate Lodge; ladies shall wear the collar of the Degree of Rebekah, and, in addition thereto, if elected or appointed to an office, the jewel of the respective office.

1869, Journal, 4489, 4647, 4682.

512. When an acting N. G. may be elected. An acting Noble Grand of a Subordinate Lodge may be nominated and elected Noble Grand of a Rebekah Degree Lodge; *provided*, his term as Noble Grand of the Subordinate Lodge shall have expired at the time for his installation as N. G. of the Rebekah Degree Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4609, 4670.

513. The organization of a Rebekah Degree Lodge in a given district does not supersede or interfere with a Subordinate to confer said degree within the same district.

1869, Journal, 4652,

514. Voting in Degree Lodge. The proper manner of voting in a Degree Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah is by "Yes" and "No."

1870, Journal, 4716, 4878, 4897.

515. Odes for the use of the Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah adopted.

1870, Journal, 4823, 4926.

DEGREE LODGES.

516. Organization. There is no distinct law for instituting Degree Lodges, but State Grand Bodies have for the last twenty years allowed the existence of Degree Lodges, and their legality has been acquiesced in by this Grand Lodge. Constitutions of State Grand Lodges, containing provisions for the establishment of Degree Lodges, have been approved by this body, and the charge-books of the Order by implication recognize their legal existence.

1846, Journal, 868, 951.

517. No title of Past Degree Master. It is not expedient to confer any title or honorary distinction upon Past Degree Masters.

1849, Journal, 1402, 1476, 1511.

518. The qualifications for office in a Degree Lodge is a subject for local legislation.

1849, Journal, 1399, 1449, 1479.

519. Application must be made to Subordinates; conferred by Degree Lodge. When the degrees are conferred by a regular Degree Lodge, separate from the Subordinates, the application of the brother desiring the degree must be acted upon in his Subordinate Lodge. If the application is granted, a certificate of the fact is given to the applicant, which certificate, being presented to the Degree Lodge, authorizes it to confer the degree.

1860, Journal, 3180, 3233, 3266.

520. Subordinates must work in form, and keep separate degree minute books. The proceedings had by Lodges when opened in a particular degree, whether for

the purpose of ballot or conferring, are distinct from their ordinary Lodge proceedings, and must be recorded in a book kept exclusively for that purpose. The form in reference to working in the degrees adopted in 1852, shall be used in all Lodges when opened for the purpose of ballot or conferring the degrees.

1863, Journal, 3512, 3558, 3587

521. Subordinates must open and close in the degree, in form in degree charge-book. The book for Degree Lodges, contemplates two conditions—the first being, when a Lodge is engaged in the initiatory degree, and it becomes necessary to open in any other degree during that meeting, it shall be done in the manner prescribed in the degree charge-book, page 3. In the other case, where a Lodge meets specially for the conferring of degrees, or as a Degree Lodge, the form as laid down for opening and closing Degree Lodges must be used.

1864, Journal, 3623, 3718.

522. May close in initiatory and open in degrees. If the local law so provides, a Lodge may go through its regular business, close in due form, and then open in and confer any of the degrees.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

523. Must close in initiatory before opening as a Degree Lodge. In all cases when a Lodge is about to ballot for a brother to receive his degrees, to be conferred either in that Lodge or in a Degree Lodge, the Lodge must close in the initiatory degree previous to opening in the degree to be balloted for. When a Lodge is open in the first degree, and has concluded the business to be transacted in such degree, and desires to open in the second degree, the Lodge must close in the first degree before opening in the second degree, in the manner and form prescribed by the degree charge-book, and the same rule applies to all degrees. The proceedings of a Lodge when open in the degrees, may be read and approved at such time as the local law may provide, either at the same meeting at which the proceeding took place, and before closing in the particular degree, or at a subsequent meeting, when open in that degree.

1866, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.

524. Must close in initiatory, and not again open on same evening. A Subordinate Lodge, before proceeding to ballot to advance brothers in the degrees, must be closed in the initiatory degree, in form and manner as prescribed in the charge book, and after having been regularly closed in the form provided, the Lodge must then be opened in the degree or degrees applied for, in the form and manner provided in the degree charge book, page three, and shall not be opened again in the initiatory.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4202.

525. The organization of a Rebekah Degree Lodge, in a given district, does not supersede or interfere with a Subordinate Lodge to confer said degree within the same district.

1869, Journal, 4652.

526. The proper manner of voting in a Degree Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, is "Yes" and "No."

1870, Journal, 4716, 4878, 4897.
(See DEGREES.)

DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES

(See TRIAL.)

DEPOSIT OF CARDS

(See CARDS — MEMBERSHIP.)

DIAGRAMS, BOOK OF.

(See WORK OF THE ORDER.)

DIPLOMAS.

527. Members may obtain; how attested. Diplomas issued to members of the Grand Lodge of the United States must be attested in the manner in which charters emanating from this body are now authenticated, and any number which may be required by any State Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment or Subordinate Lodge and Encampment under the immediate jurisdiction of the G. L. U. S., may be issued by the Grand Secretary, and the said Grand Lodges, Grand Encampments or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, obtaining the same, shall attest them in the same manner in which they now authenticate official documents issued by them.

1840, Journal, 327.

528. By whom signed. That diplomas be delivered to the State Grand Lodges, signed by the Grand Recording Secretary of this Grand Lodge, and that when said diplomas are delivered to members of the Order, they receive the signature of the Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge to which the recipient belongs.

1845, Journal, 800.

529. Granted only by vote. No diploma shall be granted except by a vote of Grand Lodges and Encampments or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, under their respective jurisdictions.

1843 — 1845 — 1847, Journal, 574 — 804 — 1127.

530. Grand Secretary may print in recess. The Grand Secretary has the discretionary power, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to have printed, from time to time, such number of copies of the diploma as he may deem requisite to the demand.

1844, Journal, 657.

531. Right to publish belongs to G. L. U. S. By the existing laws, the right to print or publish any portion of the work of the Order, or any form of diplomas, belongs exclusively to this Grand Lodge.

1847, Journal, 1121.

532. None to be signed except those issued by G. L. U. S.; all others void. All State Grand Officers and

officers of all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are prohibited from signing any diploma, certificate or card not issued by the authority of this R. W. Grand Body to brothers of the Order, and properly authenticated by the name of the R. W. Grand Corresponding Secretary, written or engraved on the margin thereof. All diplomas, certificates or cards not issued by the authority of this R. W. Grand Body, which have been signed by any officer of a Grand or Subordinate Body, are of no force or effect, and the same are null and void.

1859, Journal, 3135.

533. The above shall not be construed to apply to certificates, signed by Grand Officers of State jurisdictions, to members of defunct Lodges and Encampments.

1860, Journal, 3247.

534. Required to expel persons attaching seal or circulating illegal diplomas. State Grand Bodies are hereby required to expel from their own membership, and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to expel from the Order, any member thereof who shall attach to any chart, certificate, diploma or other document, any copy or impression of the seal of this Grand Lodge or the seal of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge of which he has not the official use and custody. The above named bodies shall inflict the same penalty upon any member knowingly publishing or circulating any diploma or certificate, purporting to be by authority of the Order, which is not authorized by law.

1867, Journal, 4177, 4186, 4201.

DISPENSATION.

535. Grand Sire may grant dispensation to open new Lodge. When application is made for a new Lodge or Encampment, the Grand Sire, if he deems it advisable, shall issue his dispensation for the same, which, on being confirmed by this Grand Lodge at its next stated meeting, shall entitle it to a charter.

1840, Journal, 319, 321.

536. Also for State Grand Bodies. That the Grand Sire be authorized, upon proper application made for that purpose in the recess, to issue his dispensation for the formation of State Grand Lodges or Encampments.

1841, Journal, 423.

537. The Grand Sire authorized removal of Lodge. The Grand Sire granted a dispensation to remove the location of a Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which was confirmed.

1842, Journal, 443, 493.

538. Grand Sire may cause Patriarchal degrees to be conferred on petitioners for new Encampments. During the recess of the sessions of this Grand Lodge, it shall be made the duty of the Grand Sire to receive a petition from seven scarlet degree brothers, for the purpose of establishing an Encampment where there is no regularly constituted Grand or Subordinate Encampment, and that he be authorized, upon said reception, to take such measures as shall result in the conferring of the three Encampment degrees upon said petitioners, so that a dispensation or warrant may be granted in compliance with the requisitions of this Grand Lodge.

1842, Journal, 498.

539. Grand Patriarchs may cause degrees to be conferred to organize new Encampments. Grand Patriarchs, and their duly commissioned Special Deputies, are hereby empowered, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Grand Encampments, respectively, to confer the Subordinate Encampment degrees upon a sufficient number of scarlet degree members of a Subordinate Lodge, for the purpose of qualifying them as proper petitioners for a warrant or charter for an Encampment within their jurisdictions at a place where none exists.

1868, Journal, 4364, 4402.

540. A District Deputy Grand Master has no power, by dispensation, to permit a person to be initiated in a Lodge when there is another Lodge nearer his residence.

1848, Journal, 1280.

541. When Grand Patriarchs may authorize remote Encampments to confer degrees. A Grand Patriarch is authorized to issue a dispensation for a more remote Encampment to elevate to the Patriarchal degrees an applicant, the only Encampment nearer the residence of the applicant having assented thereto.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

542. D. D. Grand Sire may also give dispensation. In any State, District or Territory where a Subordinate Encampment, but no Grand Encampment, exists, the District Deputy Grand Sire shall have the same power to grant dispensations to brothers wishing to obtain the Patriarchal degrees out of the jurisdiction, as a Grand Patriarch has under similar circumstances.

1858, Journal, 2910, 2962.

543. Regular meetings; benefits. Neither a Grand Lodge nor a Grand Master can dispense with the regular meetings of a Lodge, nor can they grant a dispensation to enable a Subordinate Lodge to suspend the payment of weekly benefits. Such dispensations are illegal and improper.

1857, Journal, 2726, 2781, 2818 — 2831.

544. Grand Sire cannot authorize Grand Body to violate its organic law. A Grand Sire cannot, by dispensation or otherwise, authorize a Grand Body to do any thing in violation of its organic law, such as allowing a Grand Encampment, by unanimous resolution, to adjourn that body to a place other than provided by its constitution, or to make new nominations.

1860 — 1869, Journal, 3182, 3233, 3266 — 4598, 4614.

545. G. P. cannot suspend the constitution of a Subordinate. A Grand Patriarch has no authority to suspend the constitution of a Subordinate Encampment, and any dispensation by a Grand Patriarch in conflict with such constitution is void.

1869, Journal, 4624, 4671.

DONATIONS.

546. Manner of petitioning for aid. Any Lodge asking pecuniary aid, in consequence of loss by fire, or for any other cause, shall, in the first instance, make application to the Grand Lodge of the State in which such Lodge may be located, and if not in the power of this Grand Lodge to render the aid required, such Grand Lodge may, if deemed expedient, ask the assistance of the Grand Lodges in adjacent States, or of all Grand Lodges in the Union, through the Grand Masters of the same, who shall have power to issue circulars to their Subordinates, stating circumstances, etc., to make such appeals available. The circular to be in the following form :

I. O. O. F. CIRCULAR.

Whereas ——— Lodge, No. —, of the State (or Territory) of ———, is under the necessity of appealing to the sister Lodges for pecuniary aid, in consequence of ———, the Grand Lodge of ——— recommends to her Subordinate Lodges to contribute to the aid of said Lodge.

1846, Journal, 860, 906.

547. Donations may be made by Lodges to members in ill health, though not entitled thereto by law. A wise and prudent dispensation of donations is an integral portion of the objects of the Order. The reversionary interest a Grand Lodge holds in the funds of its Subordinates gives it an undoubted right to limit their expenses to purposes within the Order, and may, with propriety, inhibit a division of funds or other property among the members of a Lodge ; but it would be inconsistent with the recognized rights of Lodges to subject their acts of charity in the Order to the ordeal of approval by the Grand Lodge, in session, or the Grand Master during vacation. A Subordinate Lodge has, therefore, a right to donate to a brother in ill health, as a charity, of its funds, though not entitled thereto by the by-laws as a matter of right.

1857, Journal, 2772, 2812.

548. Applications must be authorized by the G. M. of the State. No Lodge or Encampment shall entertain any application for pecuniary aid or assistance, under whatever scheme it may be presented, unless the same be authorized by the Grand Body, or its principal Grand

Officer of the jurisdiction in which aid is solicited, and in accordance with the form prescribed for such purpose by this Grand Body.

1866, Journal, 3953, 3987.

549. The Grand Sire has no power to authorize Subordinates, under the jurisdiction of the State Grand Bodies, to apply to sister Lodges outside the jurisdiction for pecuniary aid for building Odd Fellows' halls.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

550. The question of the right of any Subordinate to appropriate their funds to pay the expenses of celebrating the anniversary of the introduction of our Order in America, rests exclusively with the members of said Subordinates. This Grand Body has eschewed all right to determine such questions, and has decided that Subordinates have power to regulate and control their own financial affairs; a delicate, sacred and highly cherished prerogative, with which the G. L. U. S. will not unwisely interfere (Journal, 1855, page 2496; 1857, page 2831); therefore, *held*, that Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have the right to determine the propriety of appropriating their funds for all purposes recognized by the Order.

1866, Journal, 3959, 4007.

551. Donations to assist new Lodges allowed. Donations made to assist petitioning brothers or Patriarchs, by the parent or other Lodges and Encampments, for the purpose of instituting new Lodges or Encampments, is allowable, and is in no sense to be regarded as a division of the funds of the Lodge or Encampment. In the consideration of such action by the parent Lodges and Encampments, it is recommended that the Grand Bodies or Grand Officers of the jurisdiction be consulted as to its propriety.

1868, Journal, 4423.

(See APPROPRIATIONS.)

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1. GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

552. Charter fee, \$30. Fees for charters of Grand Lodges or Encampments, or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments working under its immediate jurisdiction, thirty dollars. Dues from State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Encampments, seventy-five dollars per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge. Dues from Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, ten per cent on their receipts.

Constitution, Article 14.

553. Reports, accompanied by dues. The reports of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be accompanied by the dues, in current money.

By-laws, Article 3.

554. Fee must accompany application for charter. Applications for Grand or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments must be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

By-laws, Article 7.

555. Dues must accompany returns. The returns required to be made by Grand Lodges or Encampments, to the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current at par in the place where the meeting of this Body is held.

By-laws, Article 10.

556. All dues and moneys for this Grand Lodge shall be paid to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and by him be immediately paid over to the Grand Treasurer, who shall give his receipt for the same.

By-laws, Article 19.

2. STATE GRAND BODIES.

557. Members of a Grand Lodge cannot, upon their admission, be charged an entrance fee.

1847, Journal, 1120.

558. State Grand Bodies have power to assess their Subordinates to meet deficiencies and to pay their current expenses. Members of State Grand Lodges are not to be taxed out of their *private* means, but the ratio of membership in the Grand Lodge may form the basis of the assessment on the Subordinate Lodges out of their Lodge funds.

1858, Journal, 2885, 2925, 2963.

559. Right to assess Subordinates. The right of a Grand Body to raise revenue for its legitimate purposes, by assessments on its Subordinates, has been recognized and enforced by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1862, Journal, 3467, 3490.

3. SUBORDINATE BODIES.

560. The dues to a Lodge accrue weekly, and only for the convenience of the Lodge are paid at stated periods; it is, therefore, at any time, the right of a brother to pay his dues. In case a brother has neglected to pay his dues for such length of time as to be debarred by the rules of his own Lodge from drawing benefits while sick, he cannot be permitted, while he continues sick, to come in and pay his dues, so as to entitle himself to benefits.

1848 — 1854, Journal, 1290, 1318 — 2312, 2346.

561. When the Lodge of a Patriarch is suspended, his membership in the Encampment also ceases, and upon the re-instatement of his Lodge and his re-election in the Encampment, he cannot be charged by his Encampment with dues accruing during the time he was so suspended.

1849, Journal, 1392, 1439.

562. Dues accrue during suspension. Every Lodge holds its members, undergoing punishment, responsible for dues accruing during the time of punishment.

1849, Journal, 1505, 1513.

563. No member is in good standing while his note is held for dues ; the indebtedness by note is a new form, not a discharge of the debt.

1851, Journal, 1775, 1806.

564. Remedy of Encampment on refusal to pay dues. Where a member of an Encampment has obtained a withdrawal card from his Lodge, and refuses to pay his dues to the Encampment, the laws of the Order furnish no other means of obtaining redress than by refusing to grant a card.

1851, Journal, 1720, 1797.

565. Lodges may compromise. It is within the power of Lodges to make such arrangements in regard to the accumulated arrears as will enable persons to regain admission into the Order who have lost connection therewith by disuse.

1852, Journal, 1884, 1948.

566. Lodges may compromise. The terms upon which a card is to be obtained are left with the Subordinate Lodge, which has power over its financial affairs, and may compromise any claims they may have upon their suspended members for arrears of dues.

1855, Journal, 2496, 2520.

567. Officers cannot be installed till dues are paid to Grand Lodge. The officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall not be installed nor furnished with the semi-annual pass-word, unless the reports, returns and moneys due from such Lodges and Encampments to their respective superior jurisdictions be actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer, or be actually in transit to the proper destination.

1856, Journal, 2643, 2667.

568. Commence with Patriarchal degree. The dues of one joining an Encampment commence at the time he receives the Patriarchal degree.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

569. Payment to wrong officer will not bind Lodge. When the laws of the Lodge or Encampment require the payment of dues to a particular officer, it is optional with the Lodge or Encampment whether they accept the payment previously made through any other person

as their official agent. A payment to the Treasurer is not a payment to the Lodge, when the by-laws require payment to the Secretary.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3084, 3113.

570. No expulsion for non-payment of dues. That hereafter the names of suspended members be not returned to this Grand Lodge; that State jurisdictions be directed to so amend their laws, that brothers shall not be *expelled* for non-payment of dues.

1868, Journal, 4397, 4418.

571. After rejection, on application for re-instatement. When a brother applies for re-instatement, after suspension for non-payment of dues, and is rejected, the money paid in by him on his application must be returned to him, although he is indebted to the Lodge in that amount.

1870, Journal, 4871, 4896.

4. GOVERNED BY LOCAL LAW.

572. Members may be admitted free if local law so provides. The admission of members free of charge is left to the discretion of the Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and to the State Grand Lodge and Encampment where they exist. So, also, the question of the right of Subordinates to remit initiation fees, belongs to the State Grand Bodies; and as each is supreme within its own jurisdiction, their decisions, however contradictory, must be binding upon themselves and their Subordinates.

1844 — 1848, Journal, 665 — 1199, 1248.

573. On deposit of card, a local matter. The fees for depositing cards in Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, and the time at which members depositing cards shall receive benefits, are subjects peculiarly within the jurisdiction of State Grand Bodies.

1849, Journal, 1450, 1480

574. State Grand Lodges have right to fix minimum rates for dues. A State Grand Lodge has a right to fix the minimum amount to be paid by its Subordinates for benefits, dues, etc., leaving it for the Subordinates to provide by law for any specific sum above those rates.

1851, Journal, 1724, 1797.

575. The subject of dues is one peculiarly for the legislation of State Grand Bodies, and any interference therewith on the part of this Body is objectionable; and if a State Grand Lodge should approve the by-laws of a Subordinate, requiring the payment of higher dues from members going out of the State where the Lodge is located than is required of those residing in the State, such approval would be final.

1852, Journal, 1888, 1896, 1952.

576. That in case of indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues, the matter of re-instatement shall be left to the discretion of the respective State jurisdictions in which such suspension may take place, and as the local laws may determine.

1857, Journal, 2736, 2773.

577. The right to charge for visiting or withdrawal cards is to be regulated by the local jurisdictions, and when the local law requires payment for a card, the Lodge or the officer whose duty it is to issue it, has the right to require payment therefor before delivering it.

1855, Journal, 2460, 2482, 2504.

578. The right of Subordinate Lodges to discriminate against suspended members, by charging them an increased amount of arrears during the time of suspension, is peculiarly a matter for regulation by the local jurisdictions.

1857, Journal, 2780, 2818.
(See ARREARS — CARDS.)

EFFECTS.

579. The Grand Sire is required to reclaim and take possession of the charter, books and papers of all Grand Lodges, Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, which shall have been forfeited according to the conditions of said charter.

1840, Journal, 351.

580. A Subordinate Lodge cannot appeal until it has surrendered its effects, without permission of its State Grand Lodge. A Lodge claimed to have done this, though it retained in its own possession all the emblems, regalia and other usual effects of a Lodge, but did surrender its working books, charter, seal, Treasurer's book and one record book; it was *held*, that this was not such a surrender of its effects as the general laws contemplate.

1848, Journal, 1283.

581. The G. L. U. S. approve the constitution of a State Grand Lodge, which contained a provision requiring the property and effects of a Lodge, having surrendered or forfeited its charter, to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be added to the Grand Lodge funds, if not reinstated within three years.

1852, Journal, 1888, 1952.

582. This Grand Lodge does hereby declare all attempts to divert the funds or property of a Lodge or Encampment from the objects and purposes for which they were, in the name of our Order, collected, by dividing or appropriating them to some other object or purpose before breaking up or surrendering their charter, to be wrong and dishonorable, and in direct violation of the *trust* which they have voluntarily assumed.

That the funds and property, collected under and by authority of a charter duly granted to a Lodge or Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are *trust funds*, and can be applied only to the objects for which they were collected, and that when a Lodge or Encampment shall fail, from any cause, to continue as a working body and yield up its charter, the money and property, of whatever kind, of which it may be possessed, and belonging thereto, must be surrendered up to and paid over to the State Grand Body from which it derived its authority, and that no diversion of the funds or property, or other disposition of it, except for the legitimate objects of the Order, can or will be recognized or tolerated by this Grand Lodge.

State Grand Bodies are directed to enact such laws as will most effectually put a stop to all such practices, and affix such penalties to the acts as will prevent any member participating therein from ever again uniting with the Order, without first making due reparation therefor.

When the laws of the Order shall be ineffectual for the purpose, the State Grand Bodies shall be justified in invoking the laws of the country to compel a surrender of the *trust funds* to the proper parties and objects.

All State Grand Bodies, which have not heretofore legislated on this subject, are hereby directed to enact suitable and appropriate laws and regulations for the care of the funds and the property of defunct Lodges and Encampments, which shall thereafter become a separate *trust* or fund, to be employed and used under the direction of such Grand Body, or committee duly constituted by them, in aiding and assisting working Lodges and Encampments when in need of funds to sustain them in their organization.

For the purpose of enabling Grand Bodies the more effectually to avail themselves of the means to obtain redress in the matters referred to, said Grand Bodies are hereby advised to obtain for themselves legislative acts of incorporation.

1864, Journal, 3664, 3697.
(See APPROPRIATIONS.)

ELECTIONS.

583. In cases of contested elections, this Grand Lodge shall determine to whom the contested seat belongs.

Constitution, Article 9, § 5.

584. Only successful claimants paid. Hereafter, in cases of contested claims to seats in the Grand Lodge, mileage and *per diem* shall be allowed to him only who shall be admitted to the seat.

1853, Journal, 2166.

585. Two candidates of same name. Where an election was held in a Subordinate Lodge for a Representative to the Grand Lodge, and two candidates of the same surname were in nomination, and votes were cast for one of these candidates without naming which one, and, before any decision as to the result was made, a motion was offered and seconded that the vote be retaken, which motion prevailed; such action was illegal, and, while the election was being held and after the tellers had announced the result, it was the duty of the

presiding officer to have declared the result of said election. No motion should have been received, or was in order, until said result was declared.

1864, Journal, 3683, 3698.

586. Favorable ballot declared void by two-thirds vote.

In all cases when a candidate for membership in a Subordinate Lodge has been elected, but subsequent to his election, and prior to his initiation, the Lodge shall become satisfied that he is unworthy, it shall be competent for the Lodge to annul such election and declare it void, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

1854, Journal, 2310, 2346.

587. New election at installation. Where a new election is ordered by a Grand Master at installation, it is his duty to conduct the same, and the Noble Grand has no right to attempt to put a question to the Lodge while the Grand Master, or his Deputy, is conducting the election or installing the officers. Any member of the Lodge may vote at such election, although a Grand Officer, or acting as such, and clothed in his official regalia.

1870, Journal, 4842, 4870.

(See **BALLOT, GRAND REPRESENTATIVE, OFFICERS, MEMBERSHIP.**)

EMBLEMS.

588. Not to be used in any advertisement. A member of the Order cannot use any of the emblems belonging to the Order in connection with any advertisement, or of public display, not directly appertaining to the wants of the Order.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1471, 1485.

589. Grand Patriarch has the right to inhibit any public display of. Unless the Grand Encampment constitution limits the general superintending authority incident to his office, the Grand Patriarch has, as a part of such superintending authority, the right to interdict any public display of emblems or secret working costumes of the Patriarchal branch of the Order, of the Encampments under his jurisdiction, which, in his judgment, may prove prejudicial to that branch of the Order; but

if the general prerogatives of the Grand Patriarch are so limited by constitution, then the Grand Encampment only can interpose.

1859, Journal, 3030, 3083, 3113.

ENCAMPMENTS, GRAND.

(See GRAND ENCAMPMENTS.)

ENCAMPMENTS, SUBORDINATE.

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1. HOW ORGANIZED BY G. L. U. S.

590. To this Grand Lodge belongs the immediate jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in such countries, domestic and foreign, as are without Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments.

Constitution, Article 1, § 7.

591. Grand Sire in recess may grant warrants for opening. The Grand Sire is empowered, in the recess of this Grand Lodge, to receive petitions and grant warrants for the opening of new Lodges and Encampments, Grand and Subordinate, in places where Grand Bodies established by this Grand Lodge may not exist, and all warrants so granted by him shall be in force until recalled by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

592. Upon the petition of seven qualified members of the Order in good standing, praying for a warrant to institute an Encampment in a State, District or Territory where a Grand Encampment has not been established, this Grand Lodge may grant the same. Every Encampment receiving a warrant from this Grand Lodge shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or a qualified Patriarch, who shall deliver to such Encampment the warrant and charge-books, and such instructions as may be neces-

sary. Such Encampment shall be visited at least once a year by the Grand Sire, or by some Patriarch deputized by him for that purpose, or by the District Deputy Grand Sire.

By-laws, Article 2.

593. All traveling and other expenses of the Grand Sire, or of the Past Grand or Patriarch deputed by him to institute a Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, shall be paid by such Lodge or Encampment.

By-laws, Article 6.

594. Applications must be accompanied by the fee. Applications for Grand or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments must be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

By-laws, Article 7.

595. The constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

By-laws, Article 9.

596. Jurisdiction of Grand Encampments over. When a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have been duly chartered in any State, District or Territory, all the Lodges and Encampments in said State, District or Territory, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall thereafter be declared subordinate to and under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of the State, District or Territory in which they are located; and no Lodge or Encampment situated in one State, District or Territory can be made subordinate to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of another State, District or Territory; *provided*, however, that any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States in any State, District, or Territory, may, at its own request, be made subordinate to any contiguous State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 13.

597. Must petition therefor. When a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment desires to be attached to a Grand Body in an adjoining State, as authorized in by-law 13,

Grand Lodge of the United States, the mode of proceeding is by petition, duly authenticated by the officers of the Lodge or Encampment, addressed to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States.

1864, Journal, 3717.

2. THEIR POWERS.

598. Have no legislative power. Subordinates have no legislative power whatever, except to make by-laws for their own internal government.

1851, Journal, 1786, 1807.

599. Citizens of one State not admitted in another, except. No citizen of one State, District, or Territory, wherein Lodges or Encampments are established, shall be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment of another State, District or Territory, without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, or Grand Master or Grand Patriarch, of the State, District or Territory whereof such citizen is a resident.

Constitution, Article 16, § 3.

600. No Lodge or Encampment shall confer degrees upon any member of another Lodge or Encampment, without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under its seal.

By-laws, Article 12.

601. Cannot resort to raffles, lotteries, etc. No Lodge or Encampment, or any of the members thereof, shall, in the name of the Order, resort to any scheme of raffles, lotteries or gift enterprises, or schemes of hazard or chance of any kind, as a means to raise funds for any purpose of relief or assistance to such Subordinates or to individual members.

1866, Journal, 3953, 3987.

602. May make service as H. P. a qualification for C. P. It is proper for a Grand Encampment to approve a constitution and by-laws of a Subordinate Encampment in which previous service as a High Priest is made a necessary qualification to eligibility as a candidate for Chief Patriarch; *provided* no general law exists in the jurisdiction on the subject.

1867, Journal, 4211.

603. Members of a Lodge in one State. A brother who is a member in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge in one State, and at the same time a resident in another State, is a proper candidate for initiation into an Encampment at the place of his residence.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1889, 1952.

604. An Encampment cannot expel from the Order, only from its own body ; hence trials should, if possible, be had in Lodges, as loss of membership in a Lodge severs connection with an Encampment.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

605. For the power to appropriate their funds and to make donations—

See ANNIVERSARY ; APPROPRIATIONS ; DONATIONS.

3. DUES ; RETURNS.

606. Dues from Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, are ten per cent on their receipts.

Constitution, Article 14, § 3.

607. Must make returns. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall transmit to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, semi-annually, reports containing the same information as is required from Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments by Article 10 of these laws. The report shall be accompanied by the dues in current money.

By-laws, Article 3.
(See GRAND ENCAMPMENTS.)

608. Failing to make returns forfeits charter. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters ; and whenever such remissness occurs, the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

By-laws. Article 27.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

609. Work to be kept distinct from Lodge. It is an established principle to keep as distinct as possible the work and appearance of Lodge business from the Encampment business.

1838, Journal, 281.

610. Prayers, when used. It is discretionary with the Subordinate Encampments to use prayer or not *at the opening and closing*. *In conferring the degrees*, the prayers are an integral part of the work, and cannot be abandoned without destroying its symmetry.

1847, Journal, 1032, 1033.

611. Lodge membership essential to Encampment membership. To acquire and retain membership in an Encampment of Patriarchs, full membership in a Subordinate Lodge is indispensably necessary.

1845 — 1846 — 1865, Journal, 811 — 954, 955 — 3819, 3842.

612. May hold withdrawal card one year, and not forfeit membership. When a member of an Encampment, in good standing, takes a withdrawal card from the Subordinate Lodge of which he may be a member, his membership in his Encampment shall not be affected thereby, for a year from the date of his said withdrawal card. He shall be considered in good standing in his Encampment if he deposits his withdrawal card in a Subordinate Lodge, and becomes a member thereof at any time within a year from the date of his said withdrawal card; *provided*, he shall keep his dues paid up in the Encampment during that time.

1868, Journal, 4368, 4403.

613. Extinct, where to apply for restoration of charter. When an Encampment, chartered by the Grand Lodge of the United States, became extinct, and afterwards a Grand Encampment was chartered in that State, the petition for a resuscitation thereof was presented to the G. L. U. S., which directed the books, papers, etc., to be delivered to the Grand Encampment, for such action in the premises as it might deem advisable.

1845, Journal, 799.

614. Must conform to uniform constitutions. When a Grand Encampment adopts a uniform constitution for Subordinates, those Subordinates in existence, and working under constitutions approved by the Grand Lodge of the United States, are bound to conform to the constitution prescribed by the Grand Encampment.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1317.

615. Must furnish jewels to officers. It is as imperative upon all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to furnish the officers of their respective Lodges and Encampments with the jewels appertaining to their rank and station, as laid down in the work of the Order on pages 28 and 29, as it is for members thereof to be clothed in suitable regalia.

1848, Journal, 1290.

616. Patriarchal degree entitles member to P. W. A brother who has only received the Patriarchal or the Patriarchal and Golden Rule degrees, being entitled to admission whenever the Encampment is opened in the degree he has attained, is certainly entitled to the semi-annual pass-word, to enable him to work his way in.

1853 — 1869, Journal, 2145, 2177 — 4467, 4626, 4671.

617. The charge of the Royal Purple degree, preceding the obligation, cannot be conferred on more than one Patriarch at the same time.

1853, Journal, 2135, 2176.

618. When may try member for words spoken in Lodge. An Encampment should not assume jurisdiction to try a brother for words spoken in a Subordinate Lodge, if the words spoken are only subject of charge because offensive to the Lodge *for being spoken therein*. But if the words spoken are offensive in themselves; if they evidence conduct “unbecoming an Odd Fellow,” or the like, acquittal or conviction by the Lodge affords no bar to a prosecution and trial in the Encampment. Although the act may be single, the offense may be several, and *the place* where the offense is committed must generally be immaterial.

1859, Journal, 3118, 3134.

619. After an Encampment has been regularly opened, members, except the Junior Warden and the candidate for initiation, cannot enter or leave the room before the

Encampment is closed, without observing the usual formalities.

1860, Journal, 3180, 3233, 3266.

620. G. P. cannot authorize removal of. It is not within the power of a Grand Patriarch to authorize the removal of a Subordinate Encampment from one town or city to another; that power belongs to the State Grand Body.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3233, 3266.

621. May hold meetings monthly, with consent of Grand Body. Subordinate Encampments may, with the consent of their Grand Encampments (and where there is no Grand Encampment, then with the consent of the Grand Lodge of the United States), hold but one meeting per month instead of two; but if the number of meetings be thus reduced, the official term of the officers should be extended to twelve months, as provided by law.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3233, 3266.

622. The eight questions propounded to the Chief Patriarch at installations, together with the answers, impose obligations which cannot be rejected or violated with impunity.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3233, 3266.

623. Member suspended in Lodge cannot visit in Encampment. A member of an Encampment who is suspended in his Lodge for a definite period, has no right to visit an Encampment, or to participate in its benefits; yet if he continues, during such suspension, to pay his dues to the Encampment, as required by the by-laws, his restoration to membership in his Lodge *ipso facto* reinstates him in membership, and his Encampment not having proceeded against him, but resting upon the action and punishment of the Lodge, and his period of suspension having terminated, is bound to receive him.

1861, Journal, 3357, 3379.

624. An Encampment that works in the German and English languages may have two sets of charge-books, one set in each language.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

625. Neglect to give notice does not affect the status of a member. The force and effect of the law regulating membership in the Patriarchal branch of the Order is not checked or destroyed by the neglect or failure of the Secretary of a Lodge to give notice to an Encampment, of either the granting of a withdrawal card to one of its members, who is also a member of an Encampment, or the renewal of membership in a Lodge by deposit of card; but whenever an Encampment is satisfied of the *fact*, in whatever form it may be presented, of the withdrawal of one of its members from a Lodge, or the renewal of his membership in a Lodge, in either case it is sufficient, under the existing law, to establish the status of the Encampment membership.

1866, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.

626. Under G. L. U. S. what vote rejects applicants. In all cases of application for membership in Subordinate Lodges or Encampments *under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States*, three black balls shall be necessary to reject the candidate; but if the application shall be by card, a majority only of the members present on ballot shall be necessary to elect.

1866, Journal, 3967, 4007.

627. Applicant entitled to certificate from Lodge without vote. A brother of the scarlet degree, in good standing, desiring a certificate of his grade to enable him to join an Encampment, is entitled to receive the same from the Secretary of the Lodge, in due form, upon application, and no vote of the Lodge is necessary for such certificate.

1869, Journal, 4466, 4598, 4614.

628. The costumes worn in the G. R. D. cannot be used on public occasions.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

629. Gloves are not dispensed with for members of the R. P. degree.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

630. Uniform head-dress. The Grand Lodge has decided that chapeaux, crooks, swords and belts, etc., are inadmissible *as regalia*, but a uniform head-dress for public processions would not be a violation of any

law of the Order ; therefore “Subordinate Encampments, when they appear in public, may wear such uniform style of head-dresses as may be approved by the Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction.”

1870, Journal, 4907, 4924.

631. Most of the decisions in reference to Subordinate Lodges are equally applicable to Subordinate Encampments, therefore—See **LODGES, SUBORDINATE.**

(See **CARDS, DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES, DUES, MEMBERSHIP, TERMS.**)

EVIDENCE.

632. Ex parte statements ; wife not a witness. While an *ex parte* statement may be regarded as evidence sufficient to place a brother on his trial, it cannot for one moment be supposed that such testimony is to be permitted on the trial, as such a course would tend to prevent a full and fair investigation of the charges, and thereby defeat, not only one of the established rules of law, but be a manifest injustice to the character of the accused, and in violation of his constitutional rights. To admit, as a general rule, that a wife can give evidence against her husband, would be subversive of all that harmony which should ever exist in this relation, and tend more to create disaffection, and to loosen, if not destroy, every social and domestic tie.

1844, Journal, 655.

633. On conferring degrees. The amount and character of the evidence which should be required by State Grand Lodges, before conferring the several degrees, is a matter of legislation which can properly be decided by the State Grand Lodges alone.

1848, Journal, 1248.

634. Affidavits. The local law which provides that “Persons not members of the Order may be examined as witnesses against members of the Order, by taking an affidavit before a justice of the peace, the accused being previously notified of the time and place of making the same,” does not apply to the certificate of a physician of the insanity of a brother claiming benefits, but was intended to apply only to cases where charges

were preferred by one member against another, so that the *accused* may be present and know what is brought against him. A case cannot be postponed, to procure the testimony of an absent witness, when the other party to the proceeding admits all that it is assumed can be proved by such absent witness.

1863, Journal, 3573, 3589.

635. Satisfactory proof of lost card. A brother who has withdrawn by card, and which has been lost or destroyed, on satisfactory proof may be re-admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow; and any persons claiming to have been members, but who cannot establish satisfactorily their claims, can only be re-admitted by initiation. An expired withdrawal card remains effective as evidence of previous good standing in the Order, when application is made for a renewal of membership.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

636. "Satisfactory evidence of former connection with the Order," within the meaning of the law, must come from the Lodge of which the brother was formerly a member, or in the event of such evidence being inaccessible by reason of its being defunct or otherwise, then from the Grand Body under whose jurisdiction the Subordinate existed; and should neither of these be accessible or obtainable, then such evidence shall be regulated for each of the State Grand jurisdictions by the Grand Bodies thereof.

1865 — 1866, Journal, 3827, 3846 — 3967, 4007.

637. Card *prima facie* evidence of membership; no evidence of rank, except of P. G. A card is only *prima facie* evidence that the holder is a member of the Order; other evidences or tests are required to prove himself such. The rank of every member to whom a card is granted should be expressed in the card, so that the honors to which he is entitled, and the degrees in which he may be proved, shall appear upon the face thereof; but a card, stating the rank of the holder thereof, is not sufficient or conclusive evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers. He must be proved in the work of the degree expressed in the card; *provided*, however, if the card states the holder thereof to be a Past Grand, and he shall not be able to prove himself in the work of that degree, from not having received it, the fact as

set forth in the card shall be sufficient evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers.

1866, Journal, 4015.

638. Record of former trial conclusive evidence. A brother was tried and expelled for feigning sickness, and improperly receiving benefits. The case came by appeal to the G. L. U. S., which reversed the action of the Lodge, and the brother was "restored to all his rights and privileges in his Lodge." He then claimed benefits for the sickness, which was alleged to have been feigned, which the Lodge refused to allow him. He appealed to the executive committee of his Grand Lodge, but produced no evidence, relying entirely upon the decision of the G. L. U. S. Benefits were again refused him on the ground that he produced no evidence, which decision was sustained by his Grand Lodge. On appeal to the G. L. U. S. it was *held*, that when the brother, in support of the justice of his case, referred to the decision on the former appeal, he necessarily referred to the record in the custody of his Grand Lodge, and that that record was, therefore, before the executive committee; that the issue presented on the formal trial being, whether the brother "was guilty of fraud in feigning sickness," and such record containing the evidence on such issue, the decision on the former appeal, on the merits, established his right to the benefits claimed.

1867, Journal, 4156, 4195.

639. Findings of fact. Where the constitution of a Grand Lodge provides that appeals to it "shall be confined exclusively to matters of law, or of irregularity, or of unfairness in the proceedings," it has no power to review the findings of fact.

1869, Journal, 4592, 4614.

640. Evidence in chief after evidence is closed. On the trial of charges in a Subordinate Lodge, after the case is announced as closed for the prosecution, can the prosecution introduce evidence in chief, or is it confined to rebutting evidence? Answer: At the present day the rule as to the order of introducing evidence is liberal. If, for any reason, the prosecution has failed to introduce material evidence before the evidence for the defense has commenced, it is still competent to allow new evidence to be introduced by the prosecution at any time before the case is finally submitted for decision.

Such new evidence need not be confined to that which is merely rebuttal. On the contrary, justice requires that each party be allowed to introduce all competent evidence, without regard to the time when such evidence is offered. The tribunal trying the charges, however, should exercise a sound discretion as to the introduction of new evidence by either party, after once closing the case on that side. Such is the rule in a large number of the States of the Union in courts of law, and clearly ought to be the rule of this Order.

1870, Journal, 4915, 4925.
(See TRIAL.)

EXPULSION.

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1. FROM GRAND BODIES.

641. Grand Body cannot expel from the Order. A State Grand Lodge has power to expel a member from its own Body; but it possesses no power to expel a member altogether from the Order. It may, however, order a Subordinate Lodge to try a member, and to this order the Subordinate must yield obedience.

1847, Journal, 1062, 1089.

642. For illegal use of seal, and circulating diplomas. State Grand Bodies are hereby required to expel from their own membership, and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to expel from the Order, any member thereof who shall attach to any chart, diploma or other document any copy or impression of the seal of this Grand Lodge, or of the seal of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge of which he has not the official use and custody. The above named bodies shall inflict the same penalty upon any member knowingly publishing or circulating any diploma or certificate, purporting to be by authority of the Order, which is not authorized by law.

1867, Journal, 4186, 4201.

2. OF SUBORDINATES.

643. If a Lodge is expelled, of course its functions cease altogether.

1848, Journal, 1149, 1291, 1316.

644. When Subordinates may be. A Subordinate Lodge violating the laws laid down by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and refusing to observe such laws, may be expelled therefor ; and the Grand Master, during the recess, may demand its charter.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.
(See *ante*, § 342 ; also CHARTER — TRIAL.)

3. FROM THE ORDER.

645. A State Grand Lodge has power to expel a member from its own Body, but it possesses no power to expel a member altogether from the Order. It may, however, order a Subordinate Lodge to try a member, and to this order the Subordinate must yield obedience.

1847, Journal, 1062, 1089.

646. Expelled member, how re-instated. A member expelled in one jurisdiction can be neither legally nor honorably re-instated in another jurisdiction, except by consent of the Lodge expelling, and if re-instated, except by consent, is a member neither of the Lodge expelling nor of the Order.

1851, Journal, 1775, 1806.

647. To “publish” the name of an expelled member of the Order, if the word be used in its popular acceptation, is a violation of the secrecy enjoined in respect to the dealings of the members one with another.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

648. Question of, cannot be voted on twice. Where a member has plead guilty to the charges preferred against him, and all the different orders of punishment prescribed are before the Lodge at the same time, and the order for expulsion was kept open for several ballots, it was *held*, that if a majority of the Lodge voted against expulsion upon the first ballot, that being the highest punishment known to the law, it was not competent for the Lodge to entertain the question a second time.

1856, Journal, 2620, 2650.

649. For non-payment of dues. That State jurisdictions be directed to so amend their laws, that brothers shall not be *expelled* for non-payment of dues.

1868, Journal, 4397, 4418.

650. Cannot expel for non-payment of dues. A member of the Order who becomes in arrears for dues for the period of one year, may be suspended or dropped from membership, but he cannot be expelled from the Order on account of being in arrears for dues.

1870, Journal, 4848, 4891.

651. An Encampment cannot expel from the Order, only from its own body; hence trials should, if possible, be had in Lodges, as loss of membership in a Lodge severs connection with an Encampment.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

652. For claiming benefits. A brother sick with a chronic disease, who was initiated into the Order on his agreement not to claim or receive benefits, is not liable to expulsion for afterward claiming and receiving them, as the agreement is void, and he was initiated without fault.

1870, Journal, 4915, 4925.

(See *ante*, § 642; also CHARGES; PENALTIES; TRIAL.)

FEEES.

(See DUES.)

FINANCE.

653. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be as follows:

1. Fees for charters of Grand Lodges or Encampments, or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, working under its immediate jurisdiction, thirty dollars.

2. Dues from State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Encampments, seventy-five dollars per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge.

3. Dues from Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, ten per cent on their receipts.

4. Proceeds of the sales of books, cards, diplomas, odes and certificates.

1866, Journal, 3957 — Constitution, Article 14.

654. The Grand Treasurer shall keep the moneys, and all the evidences of debt, choses in action, deeds, etc., of the Grand Lodge, and pay all orders drawn on him by the Grand Secretary. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, at its stated communication in September, annually, a full and correct statement of his accounts. Before his installation he shall give a bond, with at least two sureties, to the Grand Lodge, in such sum as may from time to time be fixed, and shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

Constitution, Article 7, § 1.

655. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by the Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 7, § 2.

656. To whom moneys paid. All dues and moneys for this Grand Lodge shall be paid to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and by him be immediately paid over to the Grand Treasurer, who shall give his receipt for the same.

By-laws, Article 19.

657. The fiscal year of this Grand Lodge shall commence on the first day of July and terminate on the thirtieth of June.

By-laws, Article 26.

658. Tabular statement to be made by G. S. That hereafter the R. W. Grand Secretary be requested to arrange in his tabular statement of receipts, in parallel columns, the amounts for each specific purpose received from each Grand jurisdiction and Subordinate Lodge and Encampment under this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2520.

659. Account to be opened with each appropriation. That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to open an account in his books with each specific appropriation, charging to such appropriations severally the amount reported by the Finance Committee, and placing to the credit of such account all payments made

on account thereof, and in no case shall such payments exceed the amount of the specific appropriation on account of which they are made, nor shall any transfer of appropriations be allowed without the consent of this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2515, 2521.
(See SUPPLIES.)

FINES.

660. Fining members failing to attend funerals is one of those questions that should alone receive the legislation of State Grand Bodies.

1852, Journal, 1934, 1962.

661. For not attending meetings. There is no law by the Grand Lodge of the United States which forbids the imposition of fines for non-attendance of members in Subordinate Lodges. But, of late years, the spirit of the Order has appeared to be opposed to the policy of such fines.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

662. Duties of Chaplain not enforced by fines. A Subordinate Lodge has not a right to enact a law making it obligatory upon the Junior Past Grand of a Lodge to perform the duty of Chaplain of said Lodge, nor, if declining to perform said duty, is it competent for said Lodge to fine him for non-performance of duty.

1855, Journal, 2461, 2491, 2508.
(See PENALTIES; TRIAL.)

FLAG FOR ODD FELLOWS.

663. "That the R. W. Grand Lodge adopt for an Odd Fellows' flag the pattern or design presented by the special committee appointed for that purpose, to wit: The flag to be manufactured of white material, either bunting, satin, or cotton cloth, as may be selected by those desiring one. The proportions to be eleven-nineteenths of the length for the width. The emblems to consist of three links, to be placed in the center of the flag, with the letters I. O. O. F., and the name of the State,

District or Territory using it. To be painted or wrought in scarlet color, and trimmed with material of the same color. Whenever the flag is to be used by the Encampments, there shall be added two crooks."

1868, Journal, 4394, 4418

FORMS.

664. Card, visiting.

Journal, 31 — Appendix, 415.

Card, withdrawal.

Journal, 31 — Appendix, 415.

Card for wives and widows of Odd Fellows.

Journal, 31 — Book of Forms, 84 — Appendix, 417.

Card for Daughters of Rebekah.

Book of Forms, 85 — Appendix, 417.

Certificates of Membership for the Daughters of Rebekah.

Appendix, 418.

Certificate for Grand Representative.

Journal, 26 — Book of Forms, 81 — Appendix, 419.

Certificate of Dismissal.

Journal, 4893 — Appendix, 418.

Circular authorizing Applications for Pecuniary Assistance.

Journal, 860, 906.

(See RELIEF — Appendix, 418.)

Corner Stones of Public Edifices, laying.

Book of Forms, 48 — Appendix, 451.

Corner Stones of Odd Fellows' Halls, laying.

Book of Forms, 54 — Appendix, 453.

Commission to open a Lodge or Encampment.

Journal, 28 — Appendix, 423.

Commission to confer Encampment Degrees.

Journal, 28 — Appendix, 423.

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Journal, 30 — Appendix, 424.

Dedication of Odd Fellows' Halls and Lodge Rooms.

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Diploma for members generally.

Journal, 25 — Appendix, 420.

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Journal, 32, 33, 34 — Book of Forms, 37 — Appendix, 447.

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Book of Forms, 5 — Appendix, 434.

Instructions to Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes.

See RETURNS — Book of Forms, 90 — Appendix, 430.

Letter authorizing the communication of A. T. P. W.

See PASS-WORD — Journal, 3537, 3560 — Book of Forms, 94 — Appendix, 416.

Petition for a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

Journal, 26 — By-laws, Article, 5 — Book of Forms, 83 — Appendix, 420.

Petition for a warrant for a Subordinate Lodge.

Journal, 26 — Book of Forms, 82 — Appendix, 419.

Petition for a warrant for a Subordinate Encampment.

Journal, 26 — Book of Forms, 82 — Appendix, 419.

Report of Grand Lodge, annual.

Journal, 35 — Book of Forms, 86 — Appendix, 426.

Report of Grand Encampment, annual.

Journal, 39 — Book of Forms, 88 — Appendix, 428.

Report of Subordinate Lodge under G. L. U. S., semi-annual.

Journal, 37 — Book of Forms, 92 — Appendix, 432.

Report of Subordinate Encampment under G. L. U. S., semi-annual.

Journal, 38 — Book of Forms, 93 — Appendix, 433.

Warrant for a Grand Lodge or Encampment.

Journal, 27 — Appendix, 422.

Warrant for a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

Journal, 27 — Appendix, 421.

FUNDS.

665. Widow and orphans fund. The by-laws of a Lodge provided that the widow and orphan's fund should consist of five per cent of the general fund and all donations not otherwise specified. The by-Laws were afterward amended so as to provide for but one general fund. The Grand Lodge decided, that, although the Lodge had the right to amend the by-laws so as to provide for but one fund, yet, that the amount of the widow's and orphans fund in being at the time of the adoption of the amendment, being trust funds, donated for a specific purpose, could not be merged by the Lodge in the general fund, and thus diverted from the purpose for which it was created.

1870, Journal, 4875, 4897.

(See APPROPRIATIONS; DONATIONS; EFFECTS.)

FUNERALS.

666. The regalia prescribed by the Order as Odd Fellows regalia may be worn instead of, or in connection with, the funeral regalia prescribed by the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as the respective State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may determine.

1848, Journal, 1239.

667. Whether the usual regalia of the Order shall be worn with, or as a substitute for, the funeral regalia, depends upon the legislation of the State Grand Bodies.

1855, Journal, 2462, 2483, 2504.

668. Fining members failing to attend funerals is one of those questions that should alone receive the legislation of State Grand Bodies.

1852, Journal, 1934, 1962.

(See PROCESSIONS.)

FUNERAL BENEFITS AND EXPENSES.

(See BENEFITS.)

FUNERAL HONORS.

669. To brothers in arrears. The propriety of extending funeral honors to brothers in arrears, but against whom no charges for unworthy conduct are pending at the time of their death, is a matter for regulation by the local laws.

1857, Journal, 2790, 2818.

FUNERAL REGALIA.

(See REGALIA.)

FUNERAL SERVICE.

670. Form of, prescribed.

Book of Forms, 37.
1847—Journal, 33, 34—1088, 1115.
(See APPENDIX.)

671. That the form of prayer and funeral address adopted be left optional for Lodges and Encampments, whether they use them or none.

1847, Journal, 1115.

GOOD STANDING.

672. Term defined. The term “good standing,” as known to this Order, signifies—first, contributing members of Subordinate Lodges, who are under no *charge* regularly preferred against them, according to the provisions of the constitutions of their respective Lodges; and, secondly, all regularly initiated brethren, having in their hands duly authenticated cards from Subordinate Lodges, legally authorized by the Grand Lodge of the United States, or any State or District Grand Lodge working under its jurisdiction.

1842—1848, Journal, 497—1299, 1340.

673. In arrears for dues by note. Freedom from any disability by reason of non-payment of dues of every

kind is one of the requisites of good standing; and no member is in good standing while his note is held for dues. The indebtedness by note is a new form, not a discharge, of the debt.

1851, Journal, 1775, 1806.

674. In Encampment. Good standing of a Lodge, and of its members therein, are absolutely essential to maintain like good standing in an Encampment.

1862, Journal, 3412, 3463

GRAND CHAPLAIN.

(See OFFICERS G. L. U. S.)

GRAND ENCAMPMENTS.

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1. HOW ORGANIZED.

675. By virtue of charters granted by it (G. L. U. S.), all State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments exist, and with it rests the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive such State, District or Territorial Grand Bodies of their charters, and to annul their authority; *provided*, that such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this Grand Lodge. No more than one Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall be chartered in any State, District or Territory.

Constitution, Article 1, § 3.

676. Fees for charters of Grand Lodges or Encampments are thirty dollars and dues from State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments are seventy-five dollars per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 14.

677. The Grand Sire is empowered, during the recess of this Grand Lodge, to receive petitions and grant warrants for opening new Lodges and Encampments, Grand and Subordinate, in places where Grand Bodies established by this Grand Lodge may not exist, and all warrants so granted by him shall be in force until recalled by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

678. Five Encampments, with seven Past Chiefs, necessary to constitute. Ten or more Subordinate Lodges, or five or more Encampments, located in any State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has not been established, having seven Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs in good standing, may petition the Grand Lodge of the United States, in writing, praying for the charter of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment in such State, District or Territory, which, if approved by a majority of the votes given, shall be granted, and such Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or some qualified brother or Patriarch whom he shall depute for that purpose: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this article shall operate to prevent the Grand Lodge from entertaining and granting, or instructing the Grand Sire to grant, in the recess, the application for a Grand Charter to any less number of Lodges or Encampments who may regularly petition therefor, and accompany the petition with reasons which shall be deemed satisfactory for such grant, by two-thirds of the members of the Grand Lodge at any regular session.

By-laws, Article 4; 1867, Journal, 4134, 4169.

679. Mode of proceeding to obtain charter. All applications for charters for Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments must be by a vote of a majority of the Lodges or Encampments within the State, District or Territory, as follows: When ten or more Lodges, or five or more Encampments, shall agree in the opinion that a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment will contribute to the general interest, notice thereof shall be given to all Lodges or Encampments in the State, District or Territory, inviting them to meet for consultation, at some convenient time and place. Each Lodge or Encampment shall appoint one or more of its Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs, or Past High Priests, as representatives, to meet in convention and consider the pro-

priety of applying for a Grand Charter, as well as to determine upon the place for the location of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment (both of which questions shall be decided by a majority vote, which majority vote must represent at least ten Lodges, or five Encampments). Should any Lodge or Encampment neglect or refuse to send a representative, or should the representative, from accident or other cause, fail to attend, it shall not operate to defeat the proceedings of such as may assemble ; *provided*, a sufficient number be present to comply with the preceding requirements. Each Subordinate Lodge or Encampment shall furnish to its representatives a statement, under the seal of the Lodge or Encampment, of the number of Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs, in good standing, belonging to it. At the meeting of these representatives the votes shall be by Lodges or Encampments, and the application shall be in the following form, to wit :

*To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States
of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows :*

The petition of ——— Lodge (or Encampment) No. 1, ———, No. 2, ———, No. 3, of ———, respectfully represents, that at present they work under warrants granted by your R. W. Body ; that at present they have ——— Past Grands (or Past Chief Patriarchs), in good standing. They are of opinion that it would be to the advantage of our Order to establish a Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) in the ———. They therefore pray your R. W. Body to grant a charter for a Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) in the ———, to be located at ———.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ———, 18—.

A. B., Representative of No. 1, —.
C. D., Representative of No. 2, —.
E. F., Representative of No. 3, —.

By-laws, Article 5.

680. All traveling and other expenses of the Grand Sire, or of the Past Grand or Patriarch deputed by him to institute a Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, shall be paid by such Lodge or Encampment.

By-laws, Article 6.

681. Applications accompanied by charter fee. Applications for Grand or Subordinate Lodges or Encamp-

ments must be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

By-laws, Article 7.

682. Must have a seal, and furnish the impress thereof. Each Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall have a Grand Seal, an impression whereof, in wax, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and be deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 8.

683. Constitution to be approved. The constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

By-laws, Article 9.

684. Warrant must be confirmed before they are entitled to representation or bound to pay dues. A Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment is not entitled to representation until the warrant is confirmed, and, therefore, not liable to pay the representative quota ; and the dues accruing from Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in the jurisdiction of such Lodge or Encampment are required to be paid to this Grand Lodge until the warrant is confirmed.

1843 — 1845, Journal, 600 — 776, 808.

2. OF WHOM COMPOSED.

685. Of P. C. P's or P. C. P's and P. H. P's. Grand Encampments may provide in their constitutions that Past High Priests shall not be members of such Encampments.

1846, Journal, 958.

686. Of either P. C. P's and P. H. P's, or of the former only. The G. L. U. S. permits Grand Encampments to be organized either of P. C. P's and P. H. P's, or of P. C. P's alone. Each Grand Encampment is at liberty to frame its constitution in this particular, to suit itself. As to the grade of P. H. P's, it depends entirely on the local laws. If by these laws they are admitted to membership in the Grand Encampment, it would be best to make them eligible to any office, including that of Grand Patriarch. It is advisable that all members

should be placed on the same footing, but these are all matters for local legislation.

1847—1848, Journal, 1114, 1115, 1124—1148,
1291, 1316.

687. Grand Encampments consist of all Past Chief Patriarchs and Past High Priests, or, if their constitutions so determine, of all Past Chief Patriarchs only.

1851, Journal, 1712, 1770, 1805.

3. THEIR OFFICERS.

688. Grand Representatives shall be apportioned as follows: To every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction one thousand or less members, in good standing, one Grand Representative. To every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction over one thousand members, in good standing, two Grand Representatives; and no State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have over two Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 9, § 2.

689. Shall furnish Representatives with certificates. Grand Representatives shall be furnished by their Grand Bodies, which they represent, with such certificates as shall be required by law.

Constitution, Article 9, § 4.

690. And with documents. Each State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall furnish its Representative or Representatives with all documents and papers necessary to the discharge of the duties of their office.

By-laws, Article 17.

(See OFFICERS OF GRAND ENCAMPMENTS.)

4. THEIR POWERS.

691. Are supreme, except, etc. Grand Bodies working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge are supreme for all local legislation and appellate jurisdiction within their respective limits, except as hereinafter provided.

Constitution, Article 1, § 3.

692. Possess all power not reserved to G. L. U. S. All power and authority in the Order, not reserved to this

Grand Lodge by this constitution, is hereby vested in the various State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies.

Constitution, Article 1, § 9.

693. May appeal to Grand Sire during recess. The Grand Sire, during the recess of this Grand Lodge, may hear and decide such appeals as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, and his decisions upon all appeals so submitted to him shall be binding on the bodies and persons submitting the same, until reversed by this Grand Lodge. He may hear and decide such questions, other than questions arising out of the constitutions of the several State Grand Bodies, as may be submitted to him by those State Grand Bodies.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

694. No person shall at the same time hold membership in more than one Grand and Subordinate Lodge, and one Grand and Subordinate Encampment; nor shall any Lodge or Encampment confer degrees upon any member of another Lodge or Encampment, without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under its seal.

By-laws, Article 12.

695. Must enforce on their Subordinates a strict adherence to the work of the Order. All State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall enforce upon their Subordinates a strict adherence to the work of the Order, according to the forms furnished by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and shall be held responsible for any irregularities that they may allow under their jurisdictions. They shall neither adopt nor use, or suffer to be adopted or used in their jurisdictions, any other charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation or regalia than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 20.

696. Open and close with prayer. All Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under this jurisdiction may at all times open and close their meetings with prayer.

By-laws, Article 21.

697. Inquiries. The Grand Lodge of the United States will neither entertain nor consider any inquiry as to what are the laws or usages of the Order, unless the same be brought before the body by an appeal from the decision of a Lodge or Encampment, or unless the same be presented by a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 29.

698. May suspend Subordinates without trial. A State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has power to suspend a Subordinate under its jurisdiction, without giving said Subordinate an opportunity of trial, but such conduct would be contrary to the spirit of the Order, and a harsh exercise of power.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1245.

699. Taking charter without trial is contrary to usage. A State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has the power to direct its presiding officer to take the charter from one of its Subordinates who shall have neglected or refused to obey a mandate of said Grand Bodies, without first giving said Subordinate a trial or opportunity of defense of their conduct, where the constitution of the Grand Body does not designate any mode of proceeding for that purpose; but it would be a very unjust act, and contrary, not only to the spirit, but to the general usage, of the Order.

1845—1852, Journal, 812 — 1919, 1932, 1961.

700. Cannot take charter without trial. A Degree Lodge was chartered under the laws of Tennessee, under the same qualifications as Subordinate Lodges, and, by the local law, charters could not be recalled, except for sufficient cause and after trial. In this case no charge was made, no trial granted, and, withal, the requisite number of members signified their desire to retain the charter. To deprive a Subordinate of its charter without trial is an act of injustice, and contrary to the spirit and usage of the order, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in revoking the charter of the Degree Lodge, was illegal.

1858, Journal, 2959, 2981.

701. May instruct Representatives. While this Grand Lodge recognizes the right of State Grand Lodges and Encampments to instruct their Grand Representatives in matters pertaining particularly to said Lodges and

Encampments, it also denies the doctrine of instruction in matters of interest to the entire Order throughout this jurisdiction as highly inexpedient.

1848, Journal, 1250.

702. One who has received the Grand Encampment Degree in his capacity of Grand Representative, without having served in the chair of either the Chief Patriarch or High Priest, cannot claim his seat in the organization of a State Grand Encampment, and equal rank, privilege and eligibility to office therein with a Past Chief Patriarch or a Past High Priest. The receipt of the degree in this manner does not make him either Past Chief Patriarch or a Past High Priest. A member of a suspended Lodge cannot be permitted to enter or remain in a Grand Encampment. If he be an officer therein, his office is vacated.

1848, Journal, 1148, 1291, 1316.

703. Have power to make uniform constitutions for Subordinates. State Grand Bodies, being expressly declared the legislative heads of the Order in their several jurisdictions, have unquestionably the power to adopt a uniform system of constitutions for their Subordinates, and the Subordinates in existence and working under constitutions approved by G. L. U. S. will be bound to conform to such constitutions.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1317.

704. State Grand Bodies have power to make general laws for the government of Subordinates, and the local wants of their Subordinates should be their guide upon the subject. Subordinates have no legislative power whatever, except to make by-laws for their own internal government.

1851, Journal, 1784, 1786, 1807.

705. Cannot confer Subordinate degrees. A Grand Encampment can only work in the Grand Encampment degree, it would therefore be incompetent to confer the Encampment degrees.

1848 — 1849 — 1851, Journal, 1200, 1247 — 1395,
1518 — 1724, 1797.

706. May determine place of meeting. All Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall have the power

and privilege to determine in their constitutions or by-laws, where their sessions shall be held.

1851, Journal, 1763, 1766, 1804.

707. Fixing and changing place of meeting. When the place of meeting of State Grand Bodies is fixed by a constitutional provision, or by a by-law, the only manner of removing the body is by an alteration of the constitution, or of the by-law, which fixes the location. But in the absence of such constitutional provision (that body, by the charter, having designated a place of meeting, and the same power which fixed the place of meeting having delegated to another the power to change such place), the fixing is but a rule of order, alterable at the pleasure of the body to which such power is delegated.

1852, Journal, 1839, 1897, 1952.

708. May change place designated in charter by vote. The place designated in the charter, or constitution, for the meetings of a Grand Encampment can be changed by a vote of that body with the same facility that a by-law or rule of order could be altered; *provided*, it be done in conformity to the rules laid down in its constitution for such change.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

709. It is competent for a State Grand Body to grant a card to enable a member of a defunct Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to join another Subordinate, although the brother is at the time largely in arrears to such defunct Subordinate.

1856 — 1859, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664 — 3087, 3113.

(See CARDS, BY WHOM ISSUED.)

710. It is proper for a Grand Encampment to approve a constitution and by-laws of a Subordinate Encampment, in which previous service as a High Priest is made a necessary qualification to eligibility as a candidate for Chief Patriarch; *provided*, no general law exists in the jurisdiction on the subject.

1867, Journal, 4211.

711. G. P's may confer degrees on Scarlet members, petitioners for a new Encampment. Grand Patriarchs and their duly commissioned special deputies are hereby empowered under such rules and regulations, as may

be prescribed by the Grand Encampments respectively, to confer the Subordinate Encampment degrees upon a sufficient number of Scarlet degree members of a Subordinate Lodge, for the purpose of qualifying them as proper petitioners for a warrant or charter for an Encampment at a place where none exists.

1868, Journal, 4322, 4364, 4402.

712. Grand Patriarch may confer Subordinate degrees. A Grand Patriarch has power to confer the Subordinate Encampment degrees upon a sufficient number of Scarlet members, for the purpose of qualifying them as petitioners for an Encampment at a place where none exists.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4878, 4897

Grand Encampment degrees. For the power, mode, time and place of conferring the Grand Encampment degree —

See DEGREES.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

713. Annual returns shall be made by each State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, in which they shall give the names of Grand Officers, number of Lodges, and the aggregate number of members in good standing in all Subordinate Lodges, and the aggregate number of initiations, of re-instatements, rejections, suspensions and cause, expulsions and cause, admissions by card, withdrawals by card, of brothers relieved, of widowed families relieved, deaths, amount expended for relief of brothers, amount expended for education of orphans, amount paid for burying the dead, and the whole amount of receipts, forms for which shall be furnished by this Grand Lodge. Said returns shall be made to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary at least one month previous to the annual meeting of this body, and shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current, at par, in the place where the meeting of this body is held.

By-laws, Article 10.

714. Not allowed to vote if in arrears. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which shall be in arrears for moneys due to this Grand Lodge shall be allowed to vote by its representative or representatives.

By-laws, Article 11.

715. Shall be furnished with copies of printed journal. Each State, District and Territorial Grand Lodge shall annually be furnished with as many copies of the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge as it has Subordinate Lodges working under its jurisdiction, for its own use, and an equal number to be distributed among its Subordinates. Each Grand Encampment shall be furnished in the same manner.

By-laws, Article 18.

716. Must furnish officers jewels. It is as imperative upon all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to furnish the officers of their respective Lodges and Encampments with the jewels appertaining to their rank and station, as laid down in the work of the Order on pages 28 and 29, as it is for members thereof to be clothed in suitable regalia.

1848, Journal 1290.

717. Meet in that hall where last meeting was held. When there are two halls in the same city in which the Grand Encampment had held sessions, it would be the duty of the Grand Patriarch, in the absence of any legislation on the subject, to call the next meeting in that hall where it held the last session, unless there was some cause for changing the place of meeting to the other hall.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

718. For other decisions in analogous cases —

See GRAND LODGES, STATE.

As to appeals from Grand Encampments —

See APPEALS.

GRAND GUARDIAN.

(See OFFICERS G. L. U. S.)

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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1. TITLE—POWERS.

719. Title. This Lodge shall be known by the name, style and title of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Constitution, Article 1, § 1.

720. Jurisdiction. It is the source of all true and legitimate Odd Fellowship in the United States of America, and possesses such powers and jurisdiction over the whole brotherhood as are provided in the constitution and ritual of the Order. Its authority extends also to such Lodges and Encampments as may be organized under its charter in foreign countries.

Constitution, Article 1, § 2.

721. State Grand Bodies; charters annulled; but one in a State. By virtue of charters granted by it, all State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments exist, and with it rests the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive such State, District or Territorial Grand Bodies of their charters, and to annul their authority; *provided*, that such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this Grand Lodge. No more than one Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall be chartered in any State, District or Territory. All Grand Bodies working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge are supreme for all local legislation and appellate jurisdiction within their respective limits, except as is hereinafter provided.

Constitution, Article 1, § 3.

722. Controls the unwritten work. To this Grand Lodge belongs the power to regulate and control the unwritten work of the Order, and to fix and determine the customs and usages in regard to all things which appertain thereto. And to it alone belongs the power

to provide and establish suitable lectures and other written work therefor. But the unwritten work of the Order shall in no wise be altered or amended except by a unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge; nor shall the written work of the Order be in any wise altered or amended, except with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 1, § 5.

723. To establish the Order in foreign countries, etc. To this Grand Lodge is reserved the power to establish the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in such countries, domestic and foreign, wherein the same has not yet been established.

Constitution, Article 1, § 6.

724. Over Subordinates. To this Grand Lodge belongs the immediate jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in such countries, domestic and foreign, as are without Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments.

Constitution, Article 1, § 7.

725. Subordinates attached to contiguous bodies. Any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in any State, District or Territory, may, at its own request, be made subordinate to any contiguous State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 13.

726. To make general laws. To it belongs the power to enact all laws of general application to the Order.

Constitution, Article 1, § 8.

727. Has only reserved powers. All power and authority in the Order not reserved to this Grand Lodge by this constitution, is hereby vested in the various State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies.

Constitution, Article 1, § 9.

728. Impeachment of officers and members. This Grand Lodge shall have the power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or members, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from office or membership therein any officer or member so impeached and convicted; *pro-*

vided, that a copy of the charges preferred shall have been furnished to the accused at least three days before trial.

Constitution, Article 11, § 1.

729. Certificates of members. This Grand Lodge shall be the judge of the certificates or returns and qualifications of its members.

Constitution, Article 13, § 2.

730. Rules of Order. It may determine the rules of its proceedings, and, from time to time adopt such rules of order as it may see fit.

Constitution, Article 13, § 3.

731. Journal. A journal of its proceedings shall be kept and published annually, except such proceedings as are had in secret session.

Constitution, Article 13, § 4.

732. In case of contested elections, this Grand Lodge shall determine to whom the contested seat belongs.

Constitution, Article 9, § 5.

733. Lodges chartered. Upon the petition of five brothers of the Order in good standing, praying for a charter to institute a Subordinate Lodge in a State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge has not been established, this Grand Lodge may grant the same.

By-laws, Article 1.

734. Encampment charters. Upon the petition of seven qualified members of the Order, in good standing, praying for a warrant to institute an Encampment in a State, District or Territory where a Grand Encampment has not been established, this Grand Lodge may grant the same.

By-laws, Article 2.

735. Grand Lodge and Encampment charters. Ten or more Subordinate Lodges, or five or more Encampments located in any State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has not been established, having seven Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs, in good standing, may petition the Grand Lodge of the United States, in writing, praying for the charter of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment in such State, Dis-

trict or Territory, which, if approved by a majority of the votes given, shall be granted, and such Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or some qualified brother or Patriarch whom he shall deputize for that purpose; *provided*, that nothing contained in this article shall operate to prevent the Grand Lodge from entertaining and granting, or instructing the Grand Sire to grant in the recess, the application for a Grand charter to any less number of Lodges or Encampments who may regularly petition therefor, and accompany the petition with reasons which shall be deemed satisfactory for such grant, by two-thirds of the members of the Grand Lodge at any regular session.

By-laws, Article 4, as amended.
1867, Journal, 4134, 4169.

736. Constitutions to be approved. The constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

By-laws, Article 9.

737. Work of the Order to be adhered to. All State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall enforce upon their Subordinates a strict adherence to the work of the Order, according to the forms furnished by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and shall be held responsible for any irregularities that they may allow under their jurisdictions. They shall neither adopt nor use, or suffer to be adopted or used, in their jurisdictions, any other charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation or regalia than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 20.

738. This Grand Lodge has no power to alter the charter of a State Grand Lodge without its consent, but it has abundant power to direct any Grand Lodge to remove any clause or article from its constitution or by-laws which may conflict with the fundamental laws of the Order, even though said constitution and by-laws may have been approved by this body.

1847, Journal, 1063, 1090.

739. Laws and decisions supreme. Where the Grand Lodge of the United States pass any law or make any decision providing that a Subordinate Lodge *shall have power* to do certain things which are denied to the Subordinate by a clause in its constitution, framed years since, the Lodge may disregard such prohibitory clause and do those things expressly allowed by this Grand Lodge, without becoming amenable to the laws of its Grand Lodge. The constitution and laws of this Grand Lodge are paramount to all State laws, and the latter, so far as they conflict with the former, must yield to them. (Decision 12 of Grand Sire Race.)

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

740. Conflict of Laws. The above twelfth decision can only be construed to mean that where a Subordinate Lodge disregards the laws of its own Grand Lodge, or a provision of its own constitution, and yet acts in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, it is not subject to punishment by the State Grand Body. But a Subordinate would violate a law of its Grand Body at its peril, and of course the State Grand Body would be the proper tribunal to judge of such violation; but if such Subordinate had acted in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, this Grand Body would, on appeal being properly taken, protect such Subordinate.

1859, Journal, 3109, 3124.

741. When the by-laws of a Subordinate conflict with the laws and decisions of the State Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the laws of the latter bodies must be conformed to.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

2. OF WHOM COMPOSED.

742. This Grand Lodge shall be composed of the following members, to wit: A Grand Sire, Deputy Grand Sire, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal, Grand Guardian, Grand Messenger, and Grand Representatives from the several State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments working under legal, unreclaimed charters, granted by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 2

743. Past Grand Sires shall be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge, with the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting unless they be Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 10.

3. MEETINGS.

744. Third Monday in September ; special meetings. This Grand Lodge shall meet annually on the third Monday of September, at nine o'clock A. M., at such place as the Grand Lodge shall from time to time determine. It may also meet on its own adjournments. It may also meet specially on the call of the Grand Sire, of which the Grand Sire shall cause three months' notice to be given to the Representatives of the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, communicating to them the purpose for which the special meeting is called ; and in no case shall any business be transacted at a special meeting, unless notice thereof has been given, as above stated.

Constitution, Article 12.

745. Sessions in Baltimore. The Grand Lodge will hold its sessions in Baltimore till further ordered.

1858, Journal, 3001.

746. Quorum. Representatives from a majority of the whole number of State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may receive and act upon the credentials of new members, except in contested elections.

Constitution, Article 13, § 1.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

747. What questions will entertain. The Grand Lodge of the United States will neither entertain nor consider any inquiry as to what are the laws or usages of the Order, unless the same be brought before the body by an appeal from the decision of a Lodge or Encampment, or unless the same be presented by a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 29.

748. Work in R. P. Degree. The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, in the work of the Patriarchal branch of the Order, has adopted no degree superior to the R. P. degree.

1840, Journal, 360.

749. Conflict of laws. When the constitution or laws of a State Grand Lodge or Encampment are in conflict with the constitution, laws or decisions of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the latter shall prevail.

1868, Journal, 4367, 4402.
(See APPEALS, OFFICERS.)

GRAND LODGES, STATE.

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1. HOW ORGANIZED.

750. Charter granted by the G. L. U. S. ; how annulled ; but one in a State. By virtue of charters granted by it (the Grand Lodge of the United States) all State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments exist, and with it rests the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive such State, District or Territorial Grand Bodies of their charters, and to annul their authority ; *provided*, that such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this Grand Lodge. No more than one Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall be chartered in any State, District or Territory.

Constitution, Article 1, § 3.

751. Fees for charters of Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments are thirty dollars. Dues from State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments are seventy-five dollars per annum, for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 14

752. Grand Sire may grant warrants during recess. The Grand Sire is empowered, during the recess of this Grand Lodge, to receive petitions and grant warrants for opening new Lodges and Encampments, Grand and Subordinate, in places where Grand Bodies established by this Grand Lodge may not exist; and all warrants so granted by him shall be in force until recalled by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

753. Charter for Grand Bodies, how and when granted. Ten or more Subordinate Lodges, or five or more Encampments, located in any State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has not been established, having seven Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs in good standing, may petition the Grand Lodge of the United States, in writing, praying for the charter of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment in such State, District or Territory, which, if approved of by a majority of the votes given, shall be granted; and such Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or some qualified brother or Patriarch whom he shall depute for that purpose; *provided*, that nothing contained in this article shall operate to prevent the Grand Lodge from entertaining and granting, or instructing the Grand Sire to grant, in the recess, the application for a Grand Charter, to any less number of Lodges or Encampments who may regularly petition therefor, and accompany the petition with reasons which shall be deemed satisfactory for such grant, by two-thirds of the members of the Grand Lodge at any regular session.

By-laws, Article 4.

754. Proceedings to obtain Grand charter. All applications for charters for Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments must be by a vote of a majority of the Lodges or Encampments, within the State, District or Territory, as follows: When ten or more Lodges, or five or more Encampments shall agree in the opinion that a Grand

Lodge or Grand Encampment will contribute to the general interest, notice thereof shall be given to all the Lodges or Encampments in the State, District or Territory, inviting them to meet for consultation at some convenient time and place. Each Lodge or Encampment shall appoint one or more of its Past Grands, or Past Chief Patriarchs, or Past High Priests, as representatives to meet in convention and consider the propriety of applying for a Grand Charter, as well as to determine upon the place for the location of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment (both of which questions shall be decided by a majority vote, which majority vote must represent at least ten Lodges or five Encampments). Should any Lodge or Encampment neglect or refuse to send a representative, or should the representative, from accident or other cause, fail to attend, it shall not operate to defeat the proceedings of such as may assemble; *provided*, a sufficient number be present to comply with the preceding requirements. Each Subordinate Lodge or Encampment shall furnish to its representative a statement, under the seal of the Lodge or Encampment, of the number of Past Grands, or Past Chief Patriarchs, in good standing, belonging to it. At the meeting of these representatives the votes shall be by Lodges or Encampments, and the application shall be in the following form, to wit:

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows:

The petition of _____ Lodge (or Encampment) No. 1, _____ No. 2, _____ No. 3, of _____, respectfully represents that at present they work under warrants granted by your R. W. Body; that at present they have _____ Past Grands (or Past Chief Patriarchs) in good standing. They are of the opinion that it would be of advantage to the Order to establish a Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) in the _____.

They therefore pray your R. W. Body to grant a charter for a Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) in the _____, to be located at _____.

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 18—.

A. B., Representative No. 1.

C. D., Representative No. 2.

E. F., Representative No. 3.

By-laws, Article 5.

755. All traveling and other expenses of the Grand Sire or of the Past Grand or Patriarch deputed by him to institute a Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, shall be paid by such Lodge or Encampment.

By-laws, Article 6.

756. Accompanied by the charter fee. Applications for Grand or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments must be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

By-laws, Article 7.

757. Seal. Each Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall have a Grand seal, an impression whereof, in wax, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and be deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 8.

758. Constitution to be sent to G. L. U. S. for approval. The constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

By-laws, Article 9.

759. Five P. G's a quorum. Five Past Grands are necessary to constitute a Grand Lodge. If there be less than five it becomes disqualified to work, and its warrant or charter is forfeited and must be surrendered, and its Subordinates pass under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States

1831, Journal, 115, 116.

760. Cannot be represented until warrant confirmed. A Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment is not entitled to representation until the warrant is confirmed, and, therefore, not liable to pay the representative quota; and the dues accruing from Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in the jurisdiction of such Lodge or Encampment, are required to be paid to this Grand Lodge until the warrant is confirmed.

1843 — 1845, Journal, 600 — 808.

761. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be instituted until the Subordinates petitioning therefor shall have paid all arrearages to this Grand Lodge.

1843 — 1850, Journal, 600 — 1584, 1653.

2. THEIR JURISDICTION.

762. Are supreme, except. All Grand Bodies working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge are supreme for all local legislation and appellate jurisdiction within their respective limits, except as hereinafter provided.

Constitution, Article 1, § 3.

763. Possess all power not reserved to G. L. U. S. All power and authority in the Order not reserved to this Grand Lodge by this constitution, is hereby vested in the various State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies.

Constitution, Article 1, § 9.

764. Over existing Subordinates as soon as organized. When a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have been duly chartered in any State, District or Territory, all the Lodges and Encampments in said State, District or Territory, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall thereafter be declared subordinate to, and under the jurisdiction of, the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of the State, District or Territory in which they are located; and no Lodge or Encampment situated in one State, District or Territory can be made subordinate to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of another State, District or Territory; *provided*, however, that any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States in any State, District or Territory, may, at its own request, be made subordinate to any contiguous State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 13.

3. MEMBERS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

765. No person shall at the same time hold membership in more than one Grand and Subordinate Lodge, and one Grand and Subordinate Encampment.

By-laws, Article 12.

766. May adopt representative basis; rights of Past Grands. From the ancient usage of the Order and the decisions of this Grand Lodge, the rights guaranteed to past presiding officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are: to seats in their Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments; to vote for Grand Officers, and

eligibility to office. But the power to establish a system by which Subordinates shall be represented in a ratio of population is not denied.

1847, Journal, 1084, 1119.

767. The Grand Lodge degree should regularly be given in the very room in which the Grand Body is assembled ; but, by special permission of the Grand Lodge, it may be conferred in a contiguous room. It is matter of substance, and draws after it actual membership in the Grand Lodge. The Past Official degrees are mere honorary distinctions.

1847, Journal, 1090, 1091.

768. Legislation may be confined to a representative basis. A State Grand Lodge may, by its constitution, restrict its legislative power to such representative basis as it may deem best for the proper transaction of business.

1848, Journal, 1289 — 1321.

769. State Grand Bodies have the right to establish a system of representation, and are the proper legislatures whence such system should emanate.

1852, Journal, 1919, 1933, 1962.

770. May expel from its own body. A State Grand Body has power to expel a member from its own body, but possesses no power to expel a member altogether from the Order.

1847, Journal, 1062, 1089.

771. A Past Grand cannot be refused admission to his seat in the Grand Lodge, though the Subordinate Lodge over which he presided has refused or neglected to furnish the report, or pay over to the Grand Lodge the percentage which was due, for the term during which he presided as Noble Grand.

1850, Journal, 1656.

772. P. G's may vote for officers without being at the session. Grand Lodges may make laws allowing Past Grands to vote for Grand Lodge Officers without being obliged to be at the session of the Grand Lodge.

1851, Journal, 1737, 1754, 1803.

773. Officer not entitled to vote because he is an officer. The fact of a member of a Grand Lodge being an ap-

pointed officer, a Past Grand Master, or a Grand Representative, confers upon him no peculiar privilege in respect to voting. Where a Grand Lodge is composed of all the Past Grands in good standing within its jurisdiction, such a member votes as every other Past Grand votes, and simply because he is a Past Grand. When his Lodge has adopted a representative system, unless he has been elected and is duly accredited as a member, he is not entitled to vote at all, except in the election of Grand Officers, when all Past Grands in good standing in the jurisdiction are, *ex officio*, entitled to vote.

1854, Journal, 2265, 2327.

774. A Past Grand in good standing cannot be deprived of his right to vote for Grand Officers, but at an election of officers, after the *right* has been exercised, a constitutional provision *limiting* this right to *representatives* of Lodges in Grand Lodges, when such bodies are composed of representatives and all other Past Grands, is entirely legal and equitable, and does not infringe upon the *original* right of Past Grands to vote at such elections.

1858, Journal, 2900, 2953, 2967, 2974, 2975.

775. The Encampment degrees are not a necessary qualification for a seat in a Grand Lodge.

1852, Journal 1922, 1957.

776. The certificate of a Past Grand is merely prima facie evidence of qualification. If a Grand Body ascertains that the facts asserted in the certificate are incorrectly stated, the certificate may be set aside, and the seat founded thereon may be vacated. When the fundamental regulation does not otherwise provide, every representative body must judge for itself of the qualification of its members.

1855, Journal, 2482, 2504

777. Vote cast by a majority of representatives in a given case. When the constitution of a State Grand Lodge determines the number of representatives a Subordinate Lodge is entitled to send, and that, whenever a vote shall be taken by Lodges, each Lodge shall be entitled to as many votes as it can send representatives, upon a vote by Lodges, the number of representatives present are entitled to cast the entire vote to

which the Lodge is entitled, the majority of those present determining what the vote shall be.

1858, Journal, 2965, 2981.

778. Past Officers not entitled to vote, unless representatives. When the constitution of a State Grand Lodge provides for the election of representatives from Subordinate Lodges and declares that the members of the Grand Lodge shall be Past Grands who have been duly and regularly elected as representatives, upon a call for a vote by Lodges Past Grands or Past Officers of whatever grade, who have not been thus elected, cannot cast the vote of their Lodges.

1859, Journal, 3090, 3114.

779. Must expel members who use seals without authority or circulate diplomas. State Grand Bodies are hereby required to expel from their own membership, and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to expel from the Order, any member thereof who shall attach to any chart, certificate, diploma or other document, any copy or impression of the seal of this Grand Lodge, or of the seal of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge of which he has not the official use and custody.

The above named bodies shall inflict the same penalty upon any member knowingly publishing or circulating any diploma or certificate purporting to be by authority of the Order which is not authorized by law.

1867, Journal, 4186, 4201.

780. P. G's not entitled to vote, unless representatives. The constitution of a State Grand Lodge prescribes that that body "shall be composed of all the duly received and qualified Past Grands of all the Subordinate Lodges within the State which are in good standing and working under a legal and unreclaimed warrant, duly granted and presented by this Grand Lodge; and each and every Past Grand, in good standing, shall retain his right to the Past Official degrees, his right of eligibility to office, precedence belonging to his grade, privilege of attending the meetings of this Grand Lodge, right to nominate and vote for Grand Officers, and to discuss any question which may be pending before this Grand Lodge, subject to the rules of order. But no officer or Past Grand, who is not also a representative, shall be allowed to vote, except for the election

or removal of Grand Lodge Officers. That all legislative and judicial power is vested in the officers of the Lodges as are also representatives, and such other of the Past Grands as may be duly and regularly elected representatives of the Subordinate Lodges.”

Under these provisions it was *held*, that Past Grands not representatives were not entitled to act as committee men or to make motions.

1870, Journal, 4857, 4894.

4. OFFICERS, THEIR ELECTION, QUALIFICATIONS, ETC.

781. Grand Representatives shall be apportioned as follows: To every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction one thousand or less members in good standing, one Grand Representative. To every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction over one thousand members in good standing, two Grand Representatives; and no State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have over two Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 9, § 2.

782. Qualifications of Grand Representatives. A Grand Representative must be a Past Grand in good standing, and a member of a Lodge in good standing. He must have received the Royal Purple degree, be a member in good standing of an Encampment in good standing, and he must reside in the State, District or Territory in which the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which he represents is located. No representative shall represent more than one Grand Body at the same time.

Constitution, Article 9, § 3.

783. Certificates to be furnished. Grand Representatives shall be furnished, by the Grand Bodies which they represent, with such certificates as shall be required by law.

Constitution, Article 9, § 4.

784. Absence of G. R. on duty not disqualifying. The absence of a member of any State Grand Lodge, on duty as a representative in this body, is a sufficient reason for releasing him from any disqualification that he may

have incurred by reason of absence from his seat in any other office that he may hold in his Grand Lodge.

1845, Journal, 820.

785. Must furnish officers with jewels. It is as imperative upon all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to furnish the officers of their respective Lodges and Encampments with the jewels appertaining to their rank and station, as laid down in the work of the Order on pages 28 and 29, as it is for members thereof to be clothed in suitable regalia.

1848, Journal, 1290.

786. May appoint additional officers. A State Grand Lodge may appoint such officers, additional to those required in the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as its wants and convenience may require.

1849, Journal, 1476, 1511.

787. Honors of office. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments possess the power to accord to their Grand Officers the honors of their offices, where they have not served the full terms for which they were elected, by reason of an amendment to their constitution, changing the commencement of the terms, so that others were elected and installed before the expiration of the terms of the incumbents.

1849, Journal, 1445, 1484.

788. Term of service one year; when entitled to honors. The term of service for Grand Officers, as recognized by all the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, is one year. Grand Officers who are elected for the brief period of three or four months would not be entitled to the official honors of said office, except that, when an officer voluntarily withdraws from the duties of a station, he forfeits the honors thereof, and the successor who fulfills the duties of an unexpired term becomes entitled to said honors.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

789. R. P. degree not a necessary qualification for office. It is not legal to prescribe the attainment of the Royal Purple degree as a necessary qualification for the office of Grand Master.

1855, Journal, 2479, 2503.

790. Elective Grand Officers may be legislative members. A Grand Lodge may provide in its constitution that elective Grand Officers shall be legislative members, and, as such, have the right to speak and vote.

1855, Journal, 2467, 2501.

(See GRAND REPRESENTATIVES ; OFFICERS.)

5. MEETINGS ; SESSIONS.

791. Business transacted in G. L. degree. State Grand Lodges transact their business in the Grand Lodge degree, which is matter of substance, and draws after it actual membership therein.

1847, Journal, 1090, 1091.

792. A Grand Lodge may be opened in the Scarlet degree during the installation of Grand Officers.

1852, Journal, 1888, 1952.

793. May provide by law where their sessions shall be held. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall have the power and privilege to determine, in their constitutions and by-laws, where their sessions shall be held.

1851, Journal, 1759, 1763, 1766, 1804.

794. Place of meeting, when and how changed. Where the place of meeting of State Grand Bodies is fixed by a constitutional provision, or by a by-law, the only manner of removing the body is by an alteration of the constitution, or of the by-law, which fixes the location ; but in the absence of such constitutional provision (this body by the charter having designated a place of meeting, and the same power which fixed the place of meeting, having delegated to another the power to change such place), the fixing is but a rule of order, alterable at the pleasure of the body to which such power is delegated.

1852 — 1867, Journal, 1839, 1897, 1952 — 4144, 4169.

795. May omit recording its proceedings. A State Grand Body has the undoubted right to omit recording such of its proceedings as, in its judgment, should not appear upon the record.

1852, Journal, 1916, 1956.

796. Seat of a Grand Lodge. The place designated in the charter is the seat of a State Grand Lodge, until

properly changed. It is, however, the legal right of a State Grand Lodge to hold its sessions, from time to time, at such place within its own jurisdiction as may be determined upon at any preceding meeting.

1865, Journal, 3820, 3842.

797. Change of constitution requires the approval of G. L. U. S. When the constitution of a Grand Body designates and fixes the place of its meetings, and that instrument is amended so as to permit the Grand Body to determine, by resolution or otherwise, where its sessions shall be held, such amendment must be approved by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and, until approved, the Grand Body must continue to meet at the place required by its constitution prior to the adoption of the amendment.

1866, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.

798. Must be held as required in its constitution. / The Grand Lodge of the United States has not the power to permit a State Grand Lodge to meet or hold a session in a place other than that designated in its constitution ; the only way is to amend that instrument.

1867, Journal, 4144, 4169.

6. RETURNS TO G. L. U. S.

799. How made, and the requisites of. Annual returns shall be made by each State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, in which they shall give the names of Grand Officers, number of Lodges, and the aggregate number of members in good standing in all Subordinate Lodges, and the aggregate number of initiations, of re-instatements, rejections, suspensions and cause, expulsions and cause, admissions by card, withdrawals by card, of brothers relieved, of widowed families relieved, deaths, amount expended for relief of brothers, amount expended for education of orphans, amount paid for burying the dead, and the whole amount of receipts ; forms for which shall be furnished by this Grand Lodge. Said returns shall be made to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary at least one month previous to the annual meeting of this body, and shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current at par in the place where the meeting of this body is held.

By-laws, Article 10.

800. Officers' addresses must be furnished, and place of sessions. It is hereby made the duty of the Scribes and Secretaries of Grand Encampments and Grand Lodges, at the time of making their annual returns to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to furnish therewith the post-office addresses of their respective Grand Patriarchs, Grand Scribes, Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries; and it is hereby made his duty to have printed and appended to the proceedings of every session of this Lodge a list of said officers, with their post-office addresses, as furnished with said annual reports. Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes are also instructed to furnish the times and places of the annual sessions of their Grand Bodies, to be published in the same manner as the names of the Grand Officers.

1857, Journal, 2734.

801. That hereafter the names of suspended members be not returned to this Grand Lodge.

1868, Journal, 4396, 4418.

7. DUES TO G. L. U. S.

802. Fee for charters, \$30. Fees for charters of Grand Lodges or Encampments are thirty dollars.

Constitution, Article 14, § 1.

803. Dues \$75 per vote. Dues from State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Encampments are seventy-five dollars per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 14, § 2.

804. In arrears, cannot vote. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, which shall be in arrears for monies due to this Grand Lodge, shall be allowed to vote by its representative or representatives.

By-laws, Article 11.

8. DUTIES CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE ORDER.

805. Must enforce a strict adherence to the work. All State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall enforce upon their Subordinates a strict adherence to the work of the Order, according to the forms furnished by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and shall be held responsible for any irregulari-

ties that they may allow under their jurisdictions. They shall neither adopt nor use, or suffer to be adopted or used, in their jurisdictions, any other lectures, charges, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation or regalia than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 20.

806. Cannot print any portion of the work. This Grand Lodge cannot recognize the right of any State Grand Lodge or Encampment to print any portion of the work whatever.

1843, Journal, 588.

807. The right to print or publish the lectures, charges or odes adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, for the use of Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under its jurisdiction, or any portion thereof, or any form of diploma now used by the G. L. U. S., is exclusively the property of this Grand Lodge, and any violation of this right, by Grand or Subordinate Lodges or individuals, is in opposition to the laws, rights and privileges of this Grand Body.

The Grand Masters and Grand Patriarchs of the several State Grand Bodies are directed to cause the law of this Grand Lodge in this respect to be enforced in their respective jurisdictions.

1846, Journal, 356.

9. MAY ENACT GENERAL LAWS.

808. Constitution to be approved. The constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

By-laws, Article 9.

809. Must strike out illegal portions of constitution. This Grand Lodge has abundant power to direct any Grand Lodge to remove any clause or article from its constitution or by-laws which may conflict with the fundamental laws of the Order, even though said constitution and by-laws have been approved by this body.

1847, Journal, 1063, 1090

810. May organize conventions as advisory. A Grand Lodge has power to organize a convention for the pur-

pose of devising and reporting a constitution, but it is to be regarded as nothing more than a committee, or rather a commission, to compile a document which is afterward to be made binding and efficacious by other powers. It possesses no power to pass laws, but only to suggest a constitution. A Grand Lodge cannot delegate its legislative functions.

1847, Journal, 1109, 1122.

811. Constitutional questions, how determined. A Grand Lodge has the right, by its constitution, to determine constitutional questions otherwise than by the votes of Past Grands present.

1847, Journal, 1126.

812. A Grand Lodge cannot transfer its legislative functions to a committee.

1852, Journal, 1936, 1962.

813. May enact uniform constitutions for Subordinates. State Grand Lodges may enact uniform constitutions for the government of their Subordinates. The right so to legislate is clearly vested in Grand Lodges, and has, for several years, been exercised in several States without question.

1848, Journal, 1235.

814. May, though working under constitutions approved by G. L. U. S. State Grand Bodies, being expressly declared the legislative heads of the Order in their several jurisdictions, have, unquestionably, the power to adopt a uniform system of constitutions for their Subordinates, and the Subordinates are bound to conform to such constitutions, though working under constitutions approved by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1317.

815. State Grand Bodies have power to make general laws for the government of Subordinates, and the local wants of their Subordinates should be their guide upon the subject. Subordinates have no legislative power whatever, except to make by-laws for their own internal government.

1851, Journal, 1724, 1797 — 1784, 1786, 1807.
(See AMENDMENTS; CONSTITUTION.)

10. POWER OVER SUBORDINATES.

816. All decisions final until reversed by G. L. U. S. In all cases the decisions of the State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments shall be final and conclusive, until reversed by this Grand Lodge on a direct appeal therefrom.

Constitution, Article 1, § 4.

817. Are legislative heads in their States. The Grand Lodge of the United States recognizes the Grand Lodges of the different States as the grand legislative heads of the Order in their respective States.

1842, Journal, 496.

818. May make general laws to govern Subordinates. State Grand Bodies have power to adopt general laws for the government of their Subordinates. As legislative heads within their jurisdictions, the local wants of their Subordinates should be their guide on the subject. Subordinates have no legislative power whatever, except to make by-laws for their own internal government.

1851, Journal, 1784, 1786, 1807.

819. Must prohibit processions, etc., without permission. State Grand Bodies are requested to strictly prohibit all processions and balls at which the regalia, emblems, etc., of the Order shall be used, unless the same be granted after due consideration in open Grand Lodge, or, in its recess, be granted by dispensation of the Grand Master of the State.

All publications made in any public newspaper, calling on the Order to appear in regalia on any occasion not authorized by the proper Grand Lodge, is incorrect and obnoxious to censure; and the unauthorized use of the name of the Order by any one is erroneous, and should be strictly forbidden.

1841, Journal, 392.

820. Public lectures. The suppression of public lectures on Odd Fellowship can be effected with the aid of the State Grand Lodges. (See LECTURES.)

1845, Journal, 804

821. New trial for want of fairness. When a brother of a Subordinate Lodge has been suspended or expelled, and appeals from the decision of his Subordinate Lodge to a State Grand Lodge, on the ground of informality or

want of fairness, the Grand Lodge has not the power to grant a new trial, unless informality or want of fairness be shown on the former trial, or new testimony be discovered.

1845, Journal, 817.

822. May enact uniform constitutions. State Grand Lodges may enact uniform constitutions for the government of their Subordinates. (See *ante*, §§ 813. 814.)

1848, Journal, 1235 — 1286, 1317.

823. May suspend Subordinates without trial. A State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has power to suspend a Subordinate under its jurisdiction, without giving said Subordinate an opportunity of trial; but such conduct would be contrary to the spirit of the Order and a harsh exercise of power.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1245.

824. Grand Bodies may take away charter without trial, but it is contrary to usage. A State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has the power to direct its presiding officer to take the charter from one of its Subordinates which shall have neglected or refused to obey a mandate of said Grand Bodies, without first giving said Subordinate a trial or opportunity of defense of their conduct, where the constitution does not designate any mode of proceeding for that purpose; but it would be a very unjust act, and contrary not only to the spirit, but to the general usage of the Order.

1845 — 1852, Journal, 812 — 1932, 1961.

825. When local law so provides, charter cannot be annulled without trial. A Degree Lodge was chartered under the laws of Tennessee, under the same qualifications as Subordinate Lodges, and the charter could not be recalled, except for sufficient cause and after trial. In this case no charge was made, no trial granted, and, withal, the requisite number of members signified their desire to retain the charter. To deprive a Subordinate of its charter without trial is an act of injustice, and contrary to the spirit and usage of the Order, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in revoking the charter of the Degree Lodge was illegal.

1858, Journal, 2959, 2981.

826. Status of Subordinate pending an appeal. It is the duty of a Subordinate to obey the decisions of its Grand Lodge, which are final and conclusive until reversed by the Grand Lodge of the United States, upon proper appeal thereto. Pending such appeal, the Subordinate Lodge is not entitled to any privileges other than those accorded to it by its Grand Lodge, which may enforce its decisions by demanding the charter and effects of the Subordinate for non-compliance with the decision appealed from.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

827. A Grand Lodge cannot elect an officer of a Subordinate Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1404, 1476, 1511.

828. To prohibit Subordinates assembling in convention. State Grand Lodges are hereby directed to prohibit Subordinate Lodges under their jurisdiction, from assembling in convention for the purpose of legislating on any subject, without having first obtained the consent of their Grand Bodies.

1851, Journal 1786, 1807.

829. Lodges working in foreign languages need not keep records in English. The various Grand Bodies are hereby authorized to permit Lodges or Encampments under their jurisdiction, which work in foreign languages, to dispense with an American copy of their records. But it shall always be competent for said Grand Bodies, or their proper executive officers, having jurisdiction over said Lodges and Encampments, to compel them to furnish extracts from their minutes, translated into the English language, whenever they shall require it.

1853, Journal, 2114, 2131.

830. May allow usual regalia at funerals or not. Whether the usual regalia of the Order shall be worn with, or as a substitute for, the funeral regalia, depends upon the legislation of the State Grand Bodies.

1855, Journal, 2462, 2483, 2504.

831. May assess Subordinates. State Grand Lodges have the power to assess their Subordinates to meet deficiencies and to pay their current expenses. Members of State Grand Lodges are not to be taxed out of

their *private* means, but the ratio of membership in the Grand Lodge *may* form the basis of the assessment on the Subordinate Lodges out of *their* Lodge funds.

1858, Journal, 2925, 2963.

832. May assess Subordinates. The right of a Grand Body to raise revenue for its legitimate purposes, by assessment on its Subordinates, has been recognized and enforced by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1862, Journal, 3467, 3490.

833. Grand Bodies whose territorial jurisdiction is contiguous or adjacent, are hereby empowered to pass laws permitting Encampments and Lodges in other jurisdictions to initiate or admit to membership persons whose residence, though not actually in said jurisdiction, is nearest to the place of location of such Encampment or Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3485.

834. May resuscitate Subordinates. Whenever, in the judgment of a State Grand Body, it may be expedient, it shall be lawful to allow a Lodge or Encampment to be resuscitated upon the application of five of the former members of the Lodge, or seven of the former members of the Encampment, as the case may be, and to give the name, charter and effects of such defunct Subordinate to such applicants; *provided*, that the petitioners, at the time of their application, shall not be connected with any other Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

1867, Journal, 4145, 4169.

835. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may return surrendered charters that have remained unclaimed for not less than five years, upon the petition of the requisite number of qualified brothers, although only one of the petitioners may have been a member of said defunct Lodge or Encampment; *provided*, however, that if the requisite number of original members be not found among the petitioners it must be apparent that due diligence and effort have been made in good faith to procure the required number, or no surrendered funds, effects and property of the defunct Lodge or Encampment shall be returned with the charter, and in all cases the charter fee shall be required as in case of issuing a new charter.

1870, Journal, 4886, 4926.

(See DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.)

11. POWER OVER MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

836. May terminate indefinite suspensions. A member of a Subordinate Lodge was suspended during the pleasure of his Lodge, for non-payment of dues. The Lodge, on his application for re-instatement, refused to terminate his suspension. The Grand Lodge of the State reversed the decision of the Subordinate Lodge, and ordered the re-instatement of the delinquent, and this decision was affirmed on appeal to the G. L. U. S.

1845, Journal, 809, 810.

837. Re-instatement left to local law. In cases of indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues, the matter of re-instatement shall be left to the discretion of the respective State jurisdictions in which the suspension may take place, and as the local laws may determine. (See RE-INSTATEMENT.)

1857, Journal, 2736, 2773.

838. May re-instate on reversal. If upon appeal to a State Grand Lodge, by a member of a Subordinate Lodge, charged with violating a known law of the Order, the decision of his Lodge be reversed, he may be re-instated without the consent of his Subordinate Lodge.

1846, Journal, 953.

839. Cannot expel from the Order. A State Grand Lodge has power to expel a member from its own body, but it possesses no power to expel a member altogether from the Order. It may, however, order a Subordinate to try a member, and to this order the Subordinate must yield obedience.

1847, Journal, 1062, 1089.

840. Cannot change the name of a member, nor permit a card to be granted by another name. A State Grand Lodge has not the power to change the name of a brother admitted to the Lodge under a fictitious or assumed name, nor can it authorize a Subordinate Lodge to grant him a card by his real name, though no criminal motive induced him to apply for admission under an assumed name.

1855, Journal, 2924, 2963.

841. Only one ballot and one reconsideration. A Grand Lodge has no right [to permit its Subordinates] to grant

more than *one ballot* and *one reconsideration* of the same, to a candidate for membership in a Subordinate Lodge. So held, in a case where the constitution of Subordinates provided that "Every candidate shall be entitled to three separate ballots and three only ; in any of which, should there be less than three black balls, he shall be declared elected ; if three or more appear, he shall be rejected," this provision being illegal.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

12. TERMS AND MEETINGS OF SUBORDINATES.

842. A State Grand Lodge cannot compel its Subordinates to meet in any particular room, against the consent of such Subordinate Lodge. The State Grand Lodge, however, has authority to prohibit meetings from being held at places that may not be deemed sufficiently private and secure from intrusion. Any order of the Grand Lodge which went to prohibit it from meeting in a suitable room, was erroneous. A Grand Lodge cannot require a Subordinate to mutilate its proceedings.

1845, Journal, 782, 812.

843. May allow Subordinates to hold semi-monthly meetings. A State Grand Lodge may authorize Subordinates under its jurisdiction to hold semi-monthly meetings ; but twenty-six nights' service is necessary to complete a term.

1849, Journal, 1492, 1512.

844. Grand Lodges may authorize semi-monthly meetings of Subordinates, on condition that twenty-six nights' service shall constitute the length of the official term.

1853, Journal, 2104, 2167, 2179.

845. May change commencement and ending of terms. All Grand Bodies are hereby empowered to pass such laws as to them may seem expedient, changing the commencement and ending of the terms of their Subordinates, so that the same may commence and end with October and April, instead of July and January.

1862, Journal, 3489

846. Cannot dispense with Lodge meetings. A dispensation by a Grand Master or Grand Lodge, to dispense

with the regular meetings of a Lodge, is illegal and improper, and cannot be exercised.

1857, Journal, 2725, 2781, 2818.
(See TERMS.)

13. IN REFERENCE TO DUES AND BENEFITS.

847. Rate for deposit of cards is local; benefits. The expediency and propriety of fixing a uniform rate for depositing cards in Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, and a uniform time at which members so depositing cards shall be entitled to claim benefits, are subjects peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the State Grand Bodies.

1849, Journal, 1450, 1480.

848. Has a right to fix a minimum rate. A State Grand Lodge has a right to fix the minimum amount to be paid by its Subordinates for benefits, dues, etc., leaving it for the Subordinates to provide by law for any specific sum above those rates.

1851, Journal, 1724, 1797.

849. Subject of dues belongs to local legislation. The subject of dues is one peculiarly for the legislation of State Grand bodies; any interference therewith on the part of this body is objectionable. And if a State Grand Lodge should approve the by-laws of a Subordinate, requiring the payment of higher dues from members going out of the State where the Lodge is located, than is required of those residing in the State, such approval should be final.

1852, Journal, 1888, 1896, 1952.

850. Cannot suspend payment of weekly benefits. There is no law which will authorize a Grand Lodge or Grand Master to grant such dispensation as will enable a Subordinate Lodge to suspend the payment of its weekly benefits.

1858, Journal, 2770, 2831.
(See BENEFITS; DUES.)

14. MISCELLANEOUS.

851. Must be furnished with printed proceedings. Each State, District and Territorial Grand Lodge shall annually be furnished with as many copies of the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge as it has Subordinate

Lodges working under its jurisdiction, for its own use, and an equal number to be distributed among its Subordinates.

By-laws, Article 18.

852. State Grand Lodges are prohibited from conferring the Grand Lodge degree for a pecuniary consideration, with a view of increasing their revenue, or for any other consideration, except the regular performance of the duties of the Noble Grand's chair; the said degree having been designed as a reward for faithful service in the Subordinate Lodge.

By-laws, Article 23.

853. A Grand Lodge cannot require a Subordinate to mutilate its proceedings.

1845, Journal 782 — 812.

854. May reconsider its action. After the passage of a resolution by a Grand Lodge, acquitting a brother who has been charged and expelled by his Subordinate Lodge, it is competent for such Grand Lodge to reconsider such vote, and pass a resolution confirming the decision of his Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1405, 1476, 1511.

855. May refuse charter. A State Grand Body has an undoubted right to refuse to grant a charter upon application.

1851, Journal, 1743, 1798.

856. An appropriation of money by a Grand Lodge for the Washington National Monument, where its constitution contains no restrictions against such an appropriation, is a legitimate exercise of power.

1851, Journal, 1723, 1797.

857. Withdrawing application. State Grand Lodges are perfectly competent to decide whether it is necessary to obtain permission of the Lodge to withdraw an application for membership prior to the report of the committee.

1851, Journal, 1743, 1798.

858. Have not exclusive power as to annulling final cards. State Grand Lodges do not have an *exclusive* right to adopt laws regulating the manner in which final cards shall be annulled, but they do possess the right to

enact laws relative thereto; *provided*, they do not conflict with the legislation and decisions of this body.

1853, Journal, 2145, 2177.

859. Cannot be required to pay claims against a defunct Subordinate without it receives assets. Where a Lodge pays to a sick brother, in good standing, in another Lodge, the benefits he is entitled to by the by-laws of his Lodge, and, before re-imbursement, the Lodge to which the brother belongs becomes extinct, but surrendered no funds or property to its Grand Lodge, such Grand Lodge is not liable to re-imburse the Lodge advancing the money to the sick brother. But where assets of a defunct Lodge came into the possession of a Grand Lodge, such assets are morally and legally subject to the refunding of such benefits.

1859, Journal, 3107, 3123.

860. P. G.'s not paid unless officers or representatives. A State Grand Lodge has not the right to adopt a resolution to pay the Past Grands, other than the officers and representatives in attendance, mileage and per diem, when its constitution provides that the expenses of the elective officers and one representative from each Lodge shall be paid.

1864, Journal, 3681, 3682, 3698.

861. A Grand Lodge of a State may confer the power on a Grand Master, during the recess, to grant a petition from a Subordinate Lodge to restore an expelled member to said Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

862. Power in charter of Lodges. When the constitution of a State Grand Lodge provides that "petitions for new Lodges, at or near a place where one or more does exist, must be recommended by the Lodge, or a majority of the Lodges, at such place, or contiguous thereto," it is illegal to charter another Lodge at such place without consent of the Lodges already in existence.

1870, Journal, 4905, 4924.

863. Cards. When and how cards may be issued by State Grand Lodges.

(See CARDS; DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.)

Degrees. For the power, time, mode and place for conferring Grand Lodge and Past Official degrees.

(See DEGREES.)

GRAND MARSHAL.

(See OFFICERS GRAND LODGE UNITED STATES.)

GRAND MESSENGER.

(See OFFICERS GRAND LODGE UNITED STATES.)

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

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1. ELECTION ; QUALIFICATIONS ; ADMISSION.

864. How chosen ; term ; vacancies. Grand Representatives shall be chosen by the several State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, for the term of two years, and shall be divided into two classes, whose seats shall be vacated annually, by rotation ; and if vacancies occur by death, resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of any State, District or Territory, such vacancies shall be filled in the manner pointed out by the constitution of such State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

Constitution, Article 9, § 1.

865. Grand Representatives shall be apportioned as follows, viz. : To every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction one thousand or less members in good standing, one Grand Representative ; to every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction over one thousand members in good standing, two Grand Representatives. And no State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have over two Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 9, § 2

866. Must be a P. G. and reside in the State he represents. A Grand Representative must be a Past Grand in good standing, and a member of a Lodge in good standing. He must have received the Royal Purple degree, be a member in good standing of an Encampment in good standing, and he must reside in the State, District or Territory in which the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which he represents is located. No representative shall represent more than one Grand Body at the same time.

Constitution, Article 9, § 3.

867. To be furnished with credentials. Grand Representatives shall be furnished by the Grand Bodies which they represent with such certificates as shall be required by law.

Constitution, Article 9, § 4.

868. Contested seats. In case of contested elections, this Grand Lodge shall determine to whom the contested seat belongs.

Constitution, Article 9, § 5.

869. Foreign Representatives. Any officer or member of a foreign Grand Lodge of any sovereign jurisdiction in Odd Fellowship, recognized by this Grand Lodge, who may be duly accredited from the same as a special Grand Representative near this Grand Lodge, shall be admitted to a seat on the floor of this Grand Lodge, and shall have a deliberative voice, but not a vote, in the proceedings thereof.

Constitution, Article 18.

870. To be examined and furnished with laws. The representative or representatives of each Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall be examined by the Deputy Grand Sire as to their qualifications for the office, previous to taking seats in the Grand Lodge of the United States; and on taking their seats, each shall be furnished by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary with a copy of the constitution, rules of order and laws of this Grand Lodge.

By-laws, Article 16.

871. To be furnished with documents. Each State, District and Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall furnish its representative or representatives

with all documents and papers necessary in the discharge of the duties of their office.

By-laws, Article 17.

872. No alternates. This Grand Lodge recognizes no such officer as Grand Alternate Representative, nor can any one be admitted as representative in full, to this Grand Lodge, without "presenting all the forms of authentication known to the law."

1849, Journal, 1470, 1484.

873. Not a member till credentials acted on. Since this Grand Lodge has been made a perpetual body, by extending the terms of its members to two years, and requiring one-half of them to hold over from year to year, a newly elected representative cannot be regarded as a member until his credentials shall have been received, and the justice of his claim to a seat acknowledged, by the existing Grand Lodge; and, until duly admitted, no brother can take part in any of the proceedings of this body.

1852, Journal, 1829.

874. Not a member nor entitled to wear regalia until credentials approved. Until his credentials are recognized by the Grand Lodge of the United States, the person elected or appointed is a representative elect and not a representative. He *may* be held disqualified and refused his seat. Until his credentials are submitted, and he declared entitled to his seat, he is not entitled to wear the regalia of Grand Representative.

1857, Journal, 2732, 2781, 2818.

875. Admitted at first session, is entitled to seat at second session. A representative had been elected for the constitutional term of two years, and duly admitted to a seat at one session. He had served only one-half of his term, and this Grand Lodge was not informed that the brother had incurred any disqualification. He, therefore, had the same rights of membership on this floor as any other member who held his seat from the past session, and was competent to serve on the committee on drawing seats, though his seat was contested.

1853, Journal, 1983.

876. Non-attendance at first session does not forfeit rights to his seat. A Grand Representative duly elected

and commissioned, who fails to take his seat at the first session of his term, does not for that reason, under the laws of this Grand Lodge, forfeit his right to a seat at a subsequent session, his credentials being good for two years. He may, nevertheless, be arraigned and removed for neglect of duty by his own Grand Lodge, if its penal laws shall so provide.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2169.

877. Must have all qualifications at time of election. A candidate for Grand Representative should possess *all* the qualifications prescribed by the constitution *at the time of his election*. He, therefore, is not eligible to be *a candidate* for that office without being in possession of the Royal Purple degree.

1857, Journal, 2765, 2810.

878. Credentials to be forwarded immediately. Immediately after the election of a Grand Representative, it shall be the duty of the Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary of the body which he is to represent, to forward to the R. W. Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge a duplicate copy of said representative's certificate of election.

1857, Journal, 2768, 2811.

2. THEIR PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

879. May introduce a brother. A brother may always visit, if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment under whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit.

By-laws, Article 14.

880. A Grand Representative's privilege of introduction is confined exclusively to the jurisdiction or branch of the Order he represents.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

881. No vote if in arrears; one vote on election of officers. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which shall be in arrears for moneys due to this Grand Lodge shall be allowed to vote by its representative or representatives; and no representative shall be entitled to more than one vote in elections for Grand Officers.

By-laws, Article 11.

882. When may vote for absent colleague. A member representing a jurisdiction entitled to two representatives may cast two votes in the absence of his colleague, except in the election for Grand Officers.

1852 — 1860, Journal, 1889 — 3207, 3208, 3237.

883. May vote for colleague on amendment to constitution. A Grand Representative has a right to vote for his colleague, who is not present, on a call of the roll on a proposed amendment to the constitution of this Grand Lodge, the term "present," as used in Article 21 of the constitution, being constructive, and not dependent upon presence at the session.

1868, Journal, 4362.

884. Entitled to Grand Encampment and Side degrees. Every member of the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be entitled to have the Grand Encampment degree and all Side degrees conferred upon him by the presiding officer of said Grand Lodge.

1842, Journal, 491.

885. Degrees thus obtained confer no privileges. One who has received the Grand Encampment degree in his capacity as Grand Representative, without having served in the chair of either the Chief Patriarch or High Priest, cannot claim his seat in the organization of a State Grand Encampment, and equal rank, privilege and eligibility to office therein with a Past Chief Patriarch or a Past High Priest. The receipt of the degree in this manner does not make him either a Past Chief Patriarch or a Past High Priest.

1848, Journal, 1148, 1291, 1316.

886. The absence of a member of any State Grand Lodge on duty as a representative to this body, is a sufficient reason for releasing him from any disqualification that he may have incurred by reason of absence from his seat in any other office that he may hold in his Grand Lodge.

1845, Journal, 820.

887. To instruct Grand Bodies. It shall be the duty of the Grand Representatives in the Grand Lodge of the United States to correctly instruct the respective Grand Grand Bodies which they represent, in the actual work of the Order.

1848, Journal, 1295.

888. Cannot be recognized unless in regalia. No representative can be recognized upon the floor of this Grand Lodge, at any future session, unless clothed in the full regalia of a Grand Representative.

1849, Journal, 1522.

889. Cannot speak unless in regalia. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote, unless clothed in regalia, according to his rank and station, and occupying his seat at the place designated for him.

Rule of Order, 19.

890. When they may instruct in a new degree. Upon the adoption of a degree by this Grand Lodge, when the degree forms an integral part of the work of the Order, the Grand Representatives who are put in possession of it in the discharge of their representative duties, have no right to confer it upon Subordinate Lodges without having been regularly authorized so to do by their respective Grand Lodges, to which bodies the degree should be first formally reported that they may adopt measures for putting it into operation, each within its own jurisdiction; but when the degree "simply conferred a privilege, and did not necessarily affect the brethren in possession of the work, because they are not required to avail themselves of this privilege," there is no objection to instruction therein by the Grand Representatives. Such a degree does not require the approval of State Grand Bodies.

1852, Journal, 1839, 1896, 1952.

891. A Grand Representative is an officer of his State Grand Body, and, in a procession organized within his State, will occupy such position as the laws of such State point out for officers. If the procession is organized by the G. L. U. S. a Grand Representative would take position with that body, and *ipso facto* one of precedence over the officers and members of State Bodies.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

892. Not ex officio entitled to a vote in a State Grand Lodge. Grand Representatives and other elective Grand Officers are not *ex officio* entitled to a vote in their Grand Lodges, but they may be made legislative members of the same by the express provisions of the constitution thereof, and as such entitled to vote and speak, and constitute a part of the regular membership.

1855, Journal, 2467, 2501.

893. May vote on appeal. The representative of a Grand Lodge which is the party to an appeal can vote on the decision of an appeal, the representative being interested in the question.

1855, Journal, 2504.

894. The appellation of "representative," and not that of "gentleman," is recognizable by this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2517.

895. Mode of communicating A. T. P. W. One principal purpose to be subserved by the office of Grand Representative being the communication of the A. T. P. W. to the executive of his respective jurisdiction, before the first day of January following the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, a State Grand Body has the right to instruct its Grand Representative as *to the mode* by which the A. T. P. W. shall be communicated to the Grand Master or Grand Secretary, whether personally or otherwise, due regard being had to safety.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3689, 3707.

896. Secret Journal. At each annual session a resolution is adopted substantially as follows :

Resolved, That the Secret Journal and Book of Diagrams be placed in the hands of the R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, and that officer is hereby requested to furnish every opportunity to properly accredited representatives to acquaint themselves with the work during the sittings of this Grand Lodge.

Journal, 3529 — 3648 — 3786 — 3926 — 4129 — 4316 — 4484.

3. WHEN OFFICE VACATED.

897. A Grand Representative elect, who fails to take his seat at the first session, may be arraigned and removed for neglect of duty by his own Grand Lodge, if its penal laws shall so provide.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2169.

898. When withdrawal card does not vacate office. An officer of this Grand Lodge or a representative thereto, or an officer of a State Grand Body, taking a withdrawal card, does not vacate his office thereby, if the same be immediately deposited in his State Grand Body, accompanying the application for a new charter ; or if,

on occasion of change of residence, the card be within one month deposited in a Subordinate at his new residence ; *provided*, that while holding such withdrawal card, and until such new Lodge or Encampment be instituted, such person can discharge no official act.

1857 — 1858, Journal, 2799 — 3000.

899. Extinction of Subordinate. In case of the extinction of a Subordinate Encampment or Lodge, in which an officer or member of the Grand Lodge of the United States holds membership, the seat of such officer or representative shall not be vacated thereby ; *provided*, that, within one month after such extinction, he shall connect himself with some other Subordinate Encampment or Lodge.

1857, Journal, 2811.

900. When State Grand Body may declare seat vacant. A State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has a right to declare the seat of a Grand Representative vacant, who does not return to his jurisdiction on or before the first day of January following the annual session of this R. W. Grand Lodge at which he shall represent such State, District or Territorial Grand Body, unless he shall be prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident, of which the Grand Body he represents shall be the judge.

1859, Journal, 3068, 3112.

(See OFFICERS G. L. U. S. ; OFFICERS STATE GRAND LODGES.)

GRAND SIRE.

(See OFFICERS G. L. U. S.)

GRAND SECRETARY.

(See OFFICERS G. L. U. S.)

GRAND TREASURER.

(See OFFICERS G. L. U. S.)

HONORS OF THE ORDER.

901. A Grand Master, when visiting a Subordinate in his official capacity, is entitled to the honors of the Order ; but a Grand Master may visit in his individual capacity as a member of the Order, and upon such visits he should not expect to be received with the honors. It is only when he announces himself as Grand Master that his visits become official.

1856, Journal, 2562, 2629, 2664.

902. Grand Representative. Where the laws of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment provide that a Grand Representative is an elective Grand Officer thereof, he is to be recognized as such, and entitled to the honors of the Order when visiting a Subordinate officially.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

903. Subordinates not entitled to. The officers and members of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments when visiting another Lodge or Encampment in a body, and introduced by their own officers, are *not* entitled to be received with the honors of the Order.

1865, Journal, 3805, 3853.

904. Given immediately after recognition. Grand Officers should address the chairs as other members. Grand Honors should be given immediately after their recognition by the officers of the Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

905. District Deputy Grand Masters entitled to. When District Deputy Grand Masters visit a Subordinate Lodge for the purpose of installing the officers elect, or upon other official duty, they, as the representatives of the M. W. Grand Master, shall be accorded the same honors that are given to that officer. The same principles shall apply to the Patriarchal branch of the Order. All provisions inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

1870, Journal, 4883, 4919.
(See VISITORS ; VISITING.)

HONORS OF OFFICE.

(See DEGREES ; RESIGNATION ; OFFICERS OF
SUBORDINATE LODGES.)

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

906. Not allowed. Honorary membership shall under no circumstances be allowed under our jurisdiction.

1845 — 1863 — 1865, Journal, 811 — 3531, 3560 — 3832, 3847.

907. Aged members of defunct Lodges. The several jurisdictions subordinate to this Grand Lodge are hereby recommended to provide such suitable legislation as may be requisite to enable working Lodges and Encampments to receive, as non-beneficial members, such members of defunct Lodges and Encampments as were in good standing at the time of the dissolution of their respective Lodges or Encampments, and who, by reason of their advanced age, are now ineligible to beneficial membership.

1864, Journal, 3690, 3707.

908. Non-affiliated Odd Fellows who have been regularly initiated in the Order, and have retained membership therein for at least ten consecutive years, and who, at the time of making application for re-instatement or membership, shall be over fifty years of age, may be admitted to membership in any Lodge or Encampment as non-beneficial members, upon such terms as the local law may prescribe.

1870, Journal, 4884, 4919.

ILLEGAL INITIATION OR ADMISSION.

(See INITIATION ; MEMBERSHIP.)

INCORPORATION.

909. Of Grand Bodies recommended. For the purpose of enabling Grand Bodies the more effectually to avail themselves of the means to obtain redress, in

cases of attempted division or misappropriation of funds and property of Subordinates, said Grand Bodies are hereby advised to obtain for themselves legislative acts of incorporation.

1864, Journal, 3665, 3697.

910. Of Subordinates to be approved by State Grand Body. All acts of incorporation obtained by Subordinate Lodges or Encampments must be submitted to their several State Grand Bodies for approval, before the same can be accepted and acted upon by such Subordinates; and it shall be the duty of such State Grand Bodies to see that such charters contain no provision inconsistent with the laws of the Order, and that the rights of property of the State Grand Bodies and of the said Subordinates, in Lodges and Encampments, are as fully protected as the legislative provisions of the several States will permit.

1866, Journal, 3994, 4012.

INITIATION.

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1. MEMBERSHIP BY INITIATION.

911. Manchester Unity. A person holding a clearance card, or who has withdrawn, from the Manchester Unity, may be admitted to membership; but only by initiation.

1847, Journal, 1070, 1074.

912. Persons who cannot prove themselves members. Persons claiming to have been members of the Order, but who are unable to establish satisfactorily their claims, can only be re-admitted by initiation. (See EVIDENCE.)

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

913. Member of a Lodge in one State, into Encampment in another. A brother who is a member in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge in one State, and at the same time a resident of another State, is a proper

candidate for initiation into an Encampment at the place of his residence.

1862, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952.

914. Deaf, dumb, blind. It is not expedient to initiate into the Order any member deprived of the senses of sight or hearing, or the power of speech.

1849, Journal, 1470, 1484.

915. Of deformed persons. The customs and usages of the Order prohibit the initiation of a person whose physical deformity prevents a compliance with the requirements and laws of the Order. The decision of the question as to the applicability of the general principle to special cases of partial deformity, rests with the local authorities, and especially with the Subordinate Lodge to which admission is asked.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3689, 3707.

916. Those who have lost a limb. *Resolved*, That the question of eligibility to membership into the Order of persons who have lost a limb, be, and the same hereby is, remitted to the jurisdiction and disposal of the Subordinate Lodge to which admission is asked.

1868, Journal, 4384, 4417.

917. Must be initiated in the Lodge which elects him. A candidate for membership in the Order, who has been elected in a Lodge where he resides, cannot be initiated in a Lodge located where he may have a temporary residence, upon the request of the Lodge electing him; but all initiations must take place in the Lodge in which the applicant is elected.

1865, Journal, 3739, 3821, 3842.

2. WITHDRAWING APPLICATION FOR INITIATION.

918. May be withdrawn before but not after report. After the name of a candidate has been handed over to a committee, it may be withdrawn before the report of that committee is presented, but not subsequently. If the report be recommitted to the committee, it is then too late to withdraw the name of the candidate.

1848, Journal, 1150, 1291, 1316.

919. Permission to withdraw. State Grand Bodies are perfectly competent to decide whether it is necessary to obtain permission of the Lodge to withdraw an application for membership, prior to the report of the committee.

1851, Journal, 1743.

3. ILLEGAL INITIATIONS.

920. If applicant innocent of any fraud, his membership will be protected. A person was elected and initiated into a Lodge on a dispensation from a D. D. G. M. when there was a Lodge nearer his residence, by which he had been rejected, he informing the Lodge initiating him that he resided nearer the other Lodge. It was held that his initiation was illegal; but, as he had been initiated, innocently on his part, he was, unquestionably, entitled to remain in the Order.

1848, Journal, 1280.

921. Must be allowed to visit on a proper card. When a resident of one State is initiated into a Lodge in another State, without consent of the proper authority, he cannot be refused admission, as a visiting brother, into a Lodge at the place of his residence, if he presents a proper visiting card, nor can he be discharged from his membership, although his initiation was illegal.

1851, Journal, 1723, 1797.

922. Grand Lodge cannot legalize initiations by expelled Lodge. No act of a suspended or expelled Lodge, performed after the suspension or expulsion was published, should be considered legal, and it is not competent for a Grand Lodge to legalize initiations made by a Lodge during its suspension or expulsion.

1849, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513.

923. An initiation of an unworthy person cannot be declared null and void. He can only be expelled, after proper trial, upon charges duly preferred and investigated.

1849, Journal, 1475, 1511.

924. If applicant innocent of any fraud his membership will be protected. In case of an illegal initiation, if the applicant is innocent of any misrepresentation, and the illegality has been confined to the Lodge,

he shall be protected in his membership. If he has been guilty of fraud, his initiation cannot be declared void, but he can be expelled therefor, after proper trial.

1853 — 1870, Journal, 2146, 2177 — 4858, 4894.
(See MEMBERSHIP.)

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

925. N. G. may deliver P. G.'s charge, but V. G. cannot. There is no law which prevents the delivery of the Past Grand's charge by the Noble Grand, although it should be given by a Past Grand, if present. Under no circumstances, however, should this charge be given by a Vice Grand.

1852, Journal, 1895, 1952.

926. May sing an ode in Rebekah degree. There can be no objection against the Lodge singing any part of our odes at the time that ladies are introduced into the hall by the conductor, for initiation into the degree of Rebekah.

1852, Journal, 1933, 1962.

927. It is improper for a Lodge to make a personal investigation into the condition of the applicant's health in the ante-room, when, after a legal election, he had, in pursuance of notice, presented himself for initiation.

1853, Journal, 2147, 2177.

928. Change of name — Card cannot be granted by another. It is not within the competency of any jurisdiction of this Order to change the name of any person, and when a brother has been initiated under a fictitious name, a Grand Lodge cannot authorize a Subordinate to grant him a card by any other name.

1858, Journal, 2924, 2963.
(See BALLOT ; MEMBERSHIP ; RESIDENCE.)

INQUIRIES.

929. The Grand Sire may hear and decide such questions, other than questions arising out of the constitutions of the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, as may be submitted to him, during the recess, by the several State, District

or Territorial Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, or by the Grand Masters or Grand Patriarchs thereof, or by the Grand Representatives, or by the Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. And his decisions upon all questions so submitted to him shall be binding upon the bodies or persons so submitting the same, until reversed by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

930. G. L. U. S. will not entertain inquiries. The Grand Lodge of the United States will neither entertain nor consider any inquiry as to what are the laws or usages of the Order, unless the same be brought before the body by an appeal from the decision of a Lodge or Encampment, or unless the same be presented by a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 29.

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1. OF OFFICERS OF G. L. U. S.

931. Officers of G. L. U. S. installed biennially. The officers of this Grand Lodge shall be elected biennially, at the stated communication of this Grand Lodge in September, and shall be installed into their respective offices at the conclusion of said stated communication.

Constitution, Article 3, § 1.

932. Appointed officers at same time. The appointed officers shall be installed into their respective offices immediately after the installation of the elective officers.

Constitution, Article 3, § 2.

933. Should any of the elective officers fail to appear to be installed at the time provided, the particular office or offices shall be declared vacant, and the Grand Lodge shall, in that event, proceed to a new election to fill such vacancy or vacancies ; and the officer or officers so elected shall be accordingly installed.

Constitution, Article 3, § 3

2. OFFICERS OF STATE GRAND BODIES.

934. P. G. cannot install officers of a State Grand Lodge. During the absence of a Grand Master and all Past Grand Masters, the officers of a Grand Lodge cannot be installed by a Past Grand. The obligations of officers can only be administered by those upon whom they have been already conferred.

1847, Journal, 1085, 1119.

935. May open in Scarlet degree to. A Grand Lodge may be opened in the Scarlet degree during the installation of Grand Officers.

1852, Journal, 1888, 1952.

3. OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATES.

936. It is one of the duties as well as privileges of a Grand Master of a State to install, or cause to be installed, the officers of Subordinate Lodges.

1846, Journal, 919.

937. C. P. and N. G. may install. The necessities of the case may sometimes require a C. P. or N. G. to install his successor ; he is therefore competent to do so in the absence of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and all Past Grands.

1848, Journal, 1246.

938. Past Grands deputized to install the officers of Subordinates are charged with a special duty clearly prescribed by law, and are entitled to all the respect due to the officers whom they represent, but they have no authority summarily to deprive a Lodge of its charter, nor any right to assume the rank of elective officers and introduce strangers into the Lodge without card or password ; they and such other members of the Grand Lodge as may assemble to aid in those ceremonies, are required before entering the ante-room to give the same password that is demanded of other brothers ; but after the Lodge has been duly informed by the Grand Marshal of the presence in the ante-room of the installing officers no pass-word should be required of them at the inner door.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

939. Who may install. A District Deputy Grand Sire, in absenting himself temporarily from his jurisdiction, has authority to appoint a qualified brother or brothers to install the officers of Lodges and Encampments during

his necessary absence. But if the officers of any Lodge or Encampment should be regularly installed by any qualified brother who had not been thus appointed by the District Deputy Grand Sire, such installation would be legal and valid. Installations can be legally made by others than District Deputy Grand Sires, and no legal installation can be vitiated. If a brother deputed to install officers should fail to attend, the ceremony, rather than be deferred, should be performed by a qualified member in attendance. If the brother deputed should present himself, and his authority be disregarded by a Lodge, then the District Deputy Grand Sire has his remedy in arraiguing the Lodge for misconduct.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2170.

940. Officer elect not attending, another may be elected. Should an insufficient reason be given to the installing officer for the non-attendance of an officer elect upon the installation night, the instructions in the installation work appear to indicate that the installing officer may require the Lodge immediately to elect an officer.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

941. N. G. failing to appear at, forfeits office. A Noble Grand elect, having failed to appear for installation, and forfeited (under the local law) his office, the member elected and installed in his lieu is the Noble Grand of the Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503

942. G. M. may take chair of N. G. at installation, not otherwise. When visiting for installation purposes, a Grand Master is entitled to take the chair of the Noble Grand, but when otherwise visiting he is not entitled to the chair of right.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

943. Returns must be made before installation. The officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall not be installed, nor furnished with the semi-annual pass-word, unless the reports, returns and moneys due from such Lodges and Encampments to their respective jurisdictions, be actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer or be actually in transit to the proper destination.

1856, Journal, 2643, 2667.

944. Public installations. The several Grand Bodies in this jurisdiction are hereby authorized to confer upon

their Subordinates the right to install their officers in public ; *provided*, that the ceremony be conducted by one or more of the elective officers of such Grand Body, or a District Deputy Grand Master ; and, *provided*, they use the form prescribed by this Grand Lodge.

1858 — 1869, Journal, 2917 — 4468, 4598, 4614.

945. Elective Grand Officer has precedence of D. D. G. M. If, under the law authorizing public installations, any controversy arise between an elective Grand Officer and a District Deputy Grand Master as to which shall conduct such installation, the elective Grand Officer, being superior in rank, shall have precedence.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

946. Public installations cannot be held unless the State Grand Body has given consent to her Subordinates to have the same ; and where the Grand Master of the jurisdiction has forbidden the same, the Grand Sire has no power to interfere with his decision. The decision of the Grand Master is binding, until reversed by his Grand Lodge, unless his decision is in direct conflict with the constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1867, Journal, 4069, 4187, 4201.

947. Not by proxy. An officer elected cannot be installed in office by proxy.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

948. New election at installation. Where a new election is ordered by a Grand Master at installation, it is his duty to conduct the same, and the Noble Grand, or any one else, has no right to attempt to put a question to the Lodge while the Grand Master or his Deputy is conducting the election or installing the officers. Any member of the Lodge may vote at such election, although a Grand Officer, or acting as such, and clothed in his official regalia.

1870, Journal, 4842, 4870.

(See ABSENCE ; LODGES, SUBORDINATE ; PASS-WORD.)

INSTITUTION.

949. Of Subordinate Lodges by Special Deputies. Each Subordinate Lodge receiving a warrant from the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be instituted by a Past

Grand of the Order, regularly deputed therefor by the Grand Sire, who shall deliver to such Lodge the warrant and charge-books, and shall, at the institution thereof, give all necessary instruction.

By-laws, Article 1.

950. Of Subordinate Encampments by Grand Sire or Special Deputy. Every Encampment receiving a warrant from this Grand Lodge shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or a qualified Patriarch, who shall deliver to such Encampment the warrant and charge-books, and such instructions as may be necessary.

By-laws, Article 2.

951. State Bodies by Grand Sire or Special Deputy. State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or some qualified brother or Patriarch whom he shall depute for that purpose.

By-laws, Article 4.

952. Expenses of, to be paid by body instituted. All traveling and other expenses of the Grand Sire, or the Past Grand or Patriarch deputed by him to institute a Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, shall be paid by such Lodge or Encampment.

By-laws, Article 6.

953. Not until all arrears are paid. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be instituted until the Subordinates petitioning therefor shall have paid all arrears to this Grand Lodge.

1843, Journal, 600.

954. Brothers who fail to present themselves must withdraw cards. Brothers who take withdrawal cards and present the same to the Grand Officers for a dispensation for a new Lodge, and fail to appear at the institution, can only gain admittance by withdrawing their cards from the hands of the Grand Officers, and applying in the usual mode for admission to membership by card.

1854, Journal, 2265, 2327.

955. A Special Deputy appointed to institute a Lodge or Encampment, fulfills his duty when such Lodge or Encampment is instituted, and he has made report of the same.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

INSTRUCTIONS.

956. To be given to newly instituted Subordinates. At the institution of a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Sire, or the brother deputed to institute such Subordinate, is required to give all necessary instruction.

By-laws, Articles 1, 2.

957. Instruction by State Bodies to their Grand Representatives. While this Grand Lodge recognizes the right of State Grand Lodges and Encampments to instruct their Grand Representatives in matters pertaining particularly to said Lodges and Encampments, it also deems the doctrine of instruction in matters of interest to the entire Order throughout this jurisdiction as highly inexpedient.

1848, Journal, 1250.

958. State Bodies recommended to appoint instructors. It is recommended to the different State Grand Lodges and State Grand Encampments to appoint one or more competent brothers (in no case to exceed four in any one State), whose duty it shall be to visit each Subordinate Lodge and Subordinate Encampment in his district, *annually*, for the purpose of giving instruction in the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States at the last session, so as to insure uniformity and sameness throughout the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

1847, Journal, 1080.

959. Duty of Grand Representatives to instruct. It shall be the duty of the Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, to correctly instruct the respective Grand Bodies which they represent, in the actual work of the Order.

1848, Journal, 1295.

960. Grand Representatives have a right to instruct Subordinates in side degrees. Upon the adoption of a degree by this Grand Lodge, when the degree forms an integral part of the work of the Order, the Grand Representatives, who are put in possession of it in the discharge of their representative duties, have no right

to confer it upon Subordinate Lodges without having been regularly authorized so to do by their respective Grand Lodges, to which bodies the degree should be first formally reported, that they may adopt measures for putting it into operation, each within its own jurisdiction ; but when the degree “ simply confers a privilege, and does not necessarily affect the brethren in possession of the work, because they are not required to avail themselves of this privilege,” there is no objection to instruction therein by the Grand Representatives. Such a degree does not require the approval of State Grand Bodies.

1852, Journal, 1839, 1896, 1952.

961. Grand Representatives to instruct ; duty of G. M. and G. P. to comply therewith. Where a Grand Master and Grand Representative of the same jurisdiction, each at different times during the recess of the Grand Lodge, instruct a Subordinate Lodge, or a D. D. Grand Master, in the secret work of the Order, and their instructions differ, the instructions of the Grand Master, as the supreme authority in the jurisdiction, are to be followed. As it is the duty of a Grand Representative, on his return to his jurisdiction, to instruct his constituent Grand Body in the work of the Order, a Grand Master or Grand Patriarch is charged with the duty of requiring of Lodges and Encampments, as well as of members, a strict compliance with the instruction received by him from the Grand Representative.

1865, Journal, 3739, 3821, 3843.

962. Old secret work, etc. No Lodge room within the jurisdiction of this Grand Body shall be used for the conferring of any degrees or secret work not provided for by the existing laws of the Order ; and any officer of Subordinate or other Lodge or Lodges who may aid or permit such degrees to be conferred in such Lodge rooms, shall be guilty of a violation of the laws of the Order ; *provided*, that this resolution shall not be interpreted so as to affect any such proceedings as may be had in such Lodge rooms by other secret associations not under the color of Odd Fellowship.

1870, Journal, 4855, 4894.

JEWELS.

(See REGALIA.)

JOURNAL.

963. To be kept. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall make a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in a book provided for that purpose, and keep the journal of all secret sessions.

Constitution, Article 6.

964. To be published. A journal of its proceedings shall be kept and published annually, except such proceedings as are had in secret session.

Constitution, Article 13, § 4.

965. Each State, District and Territorial Grand Lodge shall annually be furnished with as many copies of the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge as it has Subordinates working under its jurisdiction, for its own use, and an equal number to be distributed among its Subordinates. Each Grand Encampment shall be furnished in the same manner; and each Lodge and Encampment, working under the warrant of this Grand Lodge, shall be furnished with a copy of the proceedings. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall see that this law is carried into effect at as early a date as possible after the close of the annual session of this Grand Lodge.

By-laws, Article 18.

966. Proposals for printing to be published. Six weeks previous to the holding of any session of this Grand Lodge it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, through one of the daily papers of the city in which such session is to be held, to invite proposals for printing the daily and revised Journal of this body, including the Grand Sire's and Grand Secretary's reports; the printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution, the printing to be done according to the style of the revised Journal. The matter of the revised Journal to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary, in good order, as the property of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as soon as a sufficient number of copies are struck off to meet the purposes of the law requiring the distribution of the

proceedings, which number the Grand Secretary must state as near as practicable in the advertisement; and such proposals for the said work shall be opened and examined four weeks previous to the session of the Grand Lodge, by the Committee on Printing, composed of the R. W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, the R. W. Grand Treasurer and the R. W. Grand Representatives of Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore, at which time the contracts shall be awarded.

1870, Journal, 4904, 4923.

967. A Grand Lodge cannot require a Subordinate to mutilate its proceedings; so *held*, in a case where one or two members submitted disrespectful motions, which were not sanctioned by the Lodge.

1845, Journal, 746, 782, 812.

968. Secret journal. The Grand Secretary is required to keep a secret journal of the proceedings of this body, in which shall be recorded such matters as, in the judgment of the Grand Lodge, should not be made public.

1847, Journal, 1063.

969. A State Grand Body has an undoubted right to omit recording such of its proceedings as, in its judgment, should not appear upon record.

1852, Journal, 1916, 1956.

970. In foreign language. The various State Grand Bodies are hereby authorized to permit the Lodges and Encampments under their jurisdictions which work in foreign languages to dispense with the American copy of their records. But that it shall always be competent for said Grand Bodies, or their proper executive officers having jurisdiction over said Lodges and Encampments, to compel them to furnish extracts from their minutes, translated into the English language, whenever they shall require it.

1853, Journal, 2113, 2131.

971. Minutes of degree meetings kept separate. Proceedings had by Lodges when open in particular degrees for the purpose of ballot or conferring degrees, are wholly distinct from the ordinary Lodge proceedings, and are to be recorded in a distinct minute or record book.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327

972. To be forwarded to P. G. R's present at each session. *Resolved*, That the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary be and he is hereby requested to record in the journal of each session the names of Past Grand Representatives who may be present (and report to said officer), and that a copy of the revised journal be mailed to each Past Grand Representative whose name may appear therein.

1870, Journal, 4861.

LECTURES.

973. Not to be delivered, unless authorized. The delivery of lectures on Odd Fellowship, either in Lodges or in public, is not consistent with the duties of brethren of this Order, unless they be authorized to act in such a capacity by special enactment of Lodges or Encampments of the State or District within whose jurisdiction the lectures are given ; and all enactments of Grand or Subordinate Lodges having such an object in view should expire by limitation within some reasonable space of time.

1844 — 1845, Journal, 661 — 804.

974. Extent of prohibition. The law is so broad as to interdict all lectures upon Odd Fellowship, unless authorized as stated in the journal, 661 — 804, whether they relate to the work of the Order, or its rise, progress, general attributes, or other matters connected with our brotherhood. By special enactment alone, on the part of a Grand Lodge, can authority for the delivery of a lecture on Odd Fellowship be conferred ; the Grand Master, of himself, has no such authority.

1849, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513.

(See INSTRUCTION.)

LIQUORS.

975. Temperance a cardinal principle ; total abstinence not enforced. Lodges cannot abridge the liberties of the citizen, nor dictate to him *what* he shall *eat* or *what* he shall *drink*. All good Odd Fellows despise as such the *abuse* of intoxicating drinks, and in their "war against vice" they look upon drunkenness as incompatible with every principle of the Order. But neither will the laws

nor the principles of Odd Fellowship descend to the restriction or regulation of the *beverage* of its members. While *temperance* is a cardinal principle of the Order, and must be observed, they will not attempt to enforce *total abstinence*, a principle never intended by the framers to be ingrafted upon our Order.

1849, Journal, 1504, 1513.

976. Traffic in intoxicating liquors. On a petition being presented to the G. L. U. S. to enact a law allowing State Grand Bodies to prohibit members of Subordinates under their respective jurisdictions from engaging in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, it was decided that it is "contrary to the spirit and policy of our institution to pass any law on the subject referred to, creating a new test of membership in the Order."

1870, Journal, 4836, 4869.

(See ANNIVERSARY; LODGES, SUBORDINATE.)

LODGE, UNITED STATES GRAND.

(See GRAND LODGE OF UNITED STATES.)

LODGES, STATE GRAND.

(See GRAND LODGE, STATE.)

LODGES, SUBORDINATE.

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1. ORGANIZATION UNDER G. L. U. S.

977. Power over Subordinates. To the Grand Lodge of the United States belongs the immediate jurisdiction

over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in such countries, domestic and foreign, as are without Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments.

Constitution, Article 1, § 7.

978. Fees for charters of Grand Lodges or Encampments, or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of the G. L. U. S., are thirty dollars. Dues from Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are ten per cent on their receipts.

Constitution, Article 14, §§ 1, 3.

979. Charters, how obtained, etc. Upon the petition of five brothers of the Order, in good standing, praying for a charter to institute a Subordinate Lodge in a State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge has not been established, this Lodge may grant the same. Each Subordinate Lodge receiving a warrant from the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be instituted by a Past Grand of the Order, regularly deputed therefor by the Grand Sire, who shall deliver to such Lodge the warrant and charge-books, and shall, at the institution thereof, give all necessary instruction. Such Lodge shall be visited at least once a year by the Grand Sire, or some Past Grand deputed by him for that purpose, or by a District Deputy Grand Sire.

By-laws, Article 1.

980. During the recess of this Grand Lodge the Grand Sire shall have power to receive petitions and grant warrants for opening new Lodges and Encampments, Grand and Subordinate, in places where Grand Bodies, established by this Grand Lodge may not exist; and all warrants so granted by him shall be in force until recalled by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

981. All traveling and other expenses of the Grand Sire, or of the Past Grand or Patriarch deputed by him to institute a Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, shall be paid by such Lodge or Encampment.

By-laws, Article 6.

982. Applications to be accompanied by charter fee. Applications for Grand and Subordinate Lodges or

Encampments must be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

By-laws, Article 7.

983. Constitution to be approved. The constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

By-laws, Article 9.

984. Semi-annual reports and dues. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall transmit to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, semi-annually, reports containing the same information as is required from Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments by article 10 of these laws. The report shall be accompanied by the dues, in current money.

By-laws, Article 3.

985. Annual returns shall be made by each State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, in which they shall give the names of Grand Officers, number of Lodges, and the aggregate number of members in good standing in all Subordinate Lodges, and the aggregate number of initiations, of re-instatements, rejections, suspensions and cause, expulsions and cause, admissions by card, withdrawals by card, of brothers relieved, of widowed families relieved, deaths, amount expended for the relief of brothers, amount expended for the education of orphans, amount paid for burying the dead, and the whole amount of receipts, forms for which shall be furnished by this Grand Lodge.

By-laws, Article 10.

986. Attached to contiguous Lodges. Any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in any State, District or Territory, may, at its own request, be made subordinate to any contiguous State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 13.

987. Must petition therefor. When a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment desires to be attached to a Grand

Body in an adjoining State, as authorized in by-law 13, Grand Lodge of the United States, the mode of proceedings is by petition, duly authenticated by the officers of the Lodge or Encampment, addressed to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States.

1864, Journal, 3717.

988. When charter forfeited. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters, and whenever such remissness occurs the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

By-laws, Article 27.

2. THEIR OFFICERS.

989. The officers of a Subordinate Lodge are the N. G., V. G., Secretary (Permanent Secretary if necessary), and Treasurer, who are elected by the Lodge; Warden, Conductor, O. G., I. G., R. and L. S. of N. G., R. S. S., L. S. S., who are appointed by the N. G., and R. and L. S. of the Vice Grand, who are appointed by the Vice Grand. (See DIGEST of 1847, page 49, as amended.)

1852, Journal, 1887, 1949.

990. Cannot use seal without authority. Officers of a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment cannot use the seal to verify or attest the good standing of any brother of the Lodge, without a formal vote of the Lodge, where there is no prohibition in its constitution and by-laws, or in the laws of the superior body; such officers are merely the executive agents of these bodies, and should have no power to use the seal unless so ordered by the Subordinates, or in accordance with positive enactments of the several Grand Bodies under whose jurisdiction they work.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1317, 1318.

991. May re-elect officers. The right of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to re-elect their officers is under the control of the several State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies.

1867, Journal, 4182, 4200.

992. Must have Degree of Rebekah. The officers of all Lodges which are in possession of the work of the

Degree of Rebekah, ought to be in regular possession of the degree, upon the same principle that they are required to assume other obligations belonging to their official stations.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952.

993. A State Grand Body having accepted the Degree of Rebekah, and allowed it to be communicated to its Subordinates, it is the duty of the officers (N. G. and V. G.) of the Subordinates to be instructed in the work of the degree before installation into their respective offices.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

994. Not installed unless reports are made. The officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall not be installed nor furnished with the semi-annual pass-word unless the reports, returns and moneys due from such Lodges and Encampments to their respective superior jurisdictions, be actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer, or be actually in transit to the proper destination.

1856, Journal, 2643, 2667.

995. The R. S. of N. G. cannot give the term-word. The R. S. of the N. G., temporarily occupying the N. G.'s chair, has no right to authorize a brother to confer the term-word upon another brother of the same Lodge, to enable him to visit other Lodges.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

996. An officer elected cannot be installed in office by proxy.

Id.

997. Position of Warden. Immemorial custom and usage has assigned particular places for all the officers of a Subordinate Lodge, which, in the absence of written law to the contrary, is binding, and that under this assignment the Warden's position is in front of the Right Supporter of the Noble Grand.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4878, 4897.

(See INSTALLATION ; OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.)

3. MEETINGS ; BUSINESS ; TERMS.

998. Place of meeting ; mutilation of records. A State Grand Lodge cannot compel its Subordinates to meet in any particular room against the consent of such

Subordinate Lodge. The State Grand Lodge, however, has authority to prohibit meetings from being held at places that may not be deemed sufficiently private and secure from intrusion. Any order of the Grand Lodge which went to prohibit it from meeting in a suitable room was erroneous. A Grand Lodge cannot require a Subordinate to mutilate its proceedings.

1845, Journal, 782 — 812.

999. Term, six months. From and after the first day of January, 1847, the terms of Subordinate Lodges shall be for the period of six months. The said terms shall commence on the first meeting in July and January in each year.

1846 — 1847, Journal, 900, 912 — 1066.

1000. State Bodies may change commencement and ending of terms. All Grand Bodies are hereby empowered to pass such laws as to them may seem expedient, changing the commencement and ending of terms of their Subordinates, so that the same may commence and end with October and April, instead of July and January.

1862, Journal, 3489.

1001. The order of business contained in the printed work of Subordinates is to be considered in the light of a recommendation, merely ; it is no part of the work of the Order, properly so called. What the *character* of the business transacted is to be, the laws of this body prescribe ; but the *mode* of taking up and going through the business, both reason and policy require, should be left to the regulation of the Subordinates themselves. If they can conveniently adhere to the form in the charge-book, it is only proper they should do so ; if they cannot, they may regulate the order of business to suit their particular necessities.

1847, Journal, 1034, 1064.

1002. Monthly sessions. A State Grand Lodge may permit a Subordinate to hold sessions once a month.

1848, Journal, 1194, 1232.

1003. Semi-monthly sessions. A State Grand Lodge may authorize Subordinates to hold semi-monthly meetings, but twenty-six nights' service is necessary to complete a term.

1849, Journal, 1492, 1512.

1004. Grand Lodges may authorize semi-monthly meetings of Subordinates, on condition that twenty-six nights' service shall constitute the length of the official term.

1853 — 1854, Journal, 2104, 2167, 2179 — 2249, 2267, 2327.

1005. May close pending debate. A motion to adjourn, pending a discussion (the intention being to close the Lodge regularly), is in order.

1848, Journal, 1236.

1006. A Subordinate Lodge has no power to adjourn to a given time, but must close in due form. If an extra meeting is required, it can be called in the manner pointed out by the by-laws of the several Lodges.

1852, Journal, 1846, 1886, 1949.

1007. The subject of opening a Lodge at the time of its regular meeting, in the absence of all Past Grands and the N. G. and V. G., is regulated, to a certain extent, by the obligations and charges of the officers of Subordinate Lodges. Beyond this, it is within the custody of the legislation of the State Grand Lodges and the by-laws of Subordinates.

1849, Journal, 1400, 1450.

1008. Meeting not illegal, when the only competent person to preside temporarily vacates chair. On a regular night of meeting, when, in the absence of the two principal officers, a Lodge has been opened for business with a Past Grand in the Noble Grand's chair and a Scarlet member in the Vice Grand's chair, the proceedings of said meeting cannot be pronounced illegal on the ground that there was no Past Grand to occupy the chair if the acting Noble Grand had been required temporarily to vacate it; because, if the chair had been thus temporarily vacated, it was the duty of the Right Supporter to occupy it.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1009. Transact business in initiatory. Subordinate Lodges transact their business in the initiatory degree. The Grand Lodge of the United States has refused to authorize a change of this usage.

1855, Journal, 2486, 2504.

1010. Working in foreign languages may dispense with an American copy. The various State Grand Bodies are

hereby authorized to permit Lodges and Encampments under their jurisdiction, working in foreign languages, to dispense with an American copy of their records. But that it shall always be competent for said Grand Bodies, or their proper executive officers having jurisdiction over said Lodges and Encampments, to compel them to furnish extracts from their minutes, translated into the English language, whenever they shall require it.

1853, Journal, 2113, 2131.

1011. Cannot dispense with regular meetings. A dispensation by a Grand Master or Grand Lodge to dispense with the regular meetings of a Lodge is illegal and improper, and cannot be exercised.

1857, Journal, 2725, 2781, 2818.

1012. The form in reference to working in the degrees, adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1852, shall be used in all Lodges, when opened for the purpose of ballot or conferring the degrees.

1863, Journal, 3512, 3558, 3587.

1013. Not imperative to open and close with prayer. It is not imperative on Subordinate Lodges to have the duties of Chaplain regularly performed in the opening and closing ceremonies.

1870, Journal, 4890, 4922.

For the form and manner of opening and working in the degrees —

See DEGREES; DEGREE LODGES.
(See ABSENCE; TERMS.)

4. GENERAL POWER AND AUTHORITY.

1014. Can only exercise powers conferred by law; may adopt by-laws. Subordinate Lodges are restricted to the exercise of powers conferred by their charters and the laws of the several Grand Lodges under which they exist. They have no legislative power whatever, except to make *by-laws* for their own government. Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States may adopt a constitution, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge, or may act directly under the general laws prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States, as they may elect. By analogy, it follows that Subordinates in State jurisdictions hold the same relation to State Grand Lodges, and State

Grand Lodges to them, exercising legislative powers so far only as may be necessary for the limited sphere in which they act. State Grand Lodges have, therefore, authority to adopt a uniform constitution for the government of their Subordinates.

1848, Journal, 1235.

1015. Conventions of, illegal. State Grand Lodges are the supreme legislative heads within their jurisdiction, and Subordinates have not the right to assemble in convention and legislate on matters relating to the internal affairs of the Grand Lodges.

1847, Journal, 1076.

1016. May make by-laws. Subordinate Lodges have no legislative power whatever, except to make by-laws for their own internal government.

1851, Journal, 1724, 1797 — 1786, 1807.

1017. Laws of G. L. U. S. are supreme, and a Subordinate acting in accordance with them will be protected. When the Grand Lodge of the United States passes any law, or makes any decision, providing that a Subordinate Lodge *shall have power* to do certain things, which are denied to the Subordinate by a clause in its constitution framed years since, the Lodge may disregard such prohibitory clause, and do those things expressly allowed by this Grand Lodge without becoming amenable to the laws of its Grand Lodge. The constitution and laws of this Grand Lodge are paramount to all State laws, and the latter, so far as they conflict with the former, must yield to them.

(Decision twelfth of Grand Sire Race.)
1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

1018. The above twelfth decision can only be construed to mean, that when a Subordinate Lodge disregards the law of its own Grand Lodge, or a provision of its own constitution, and yet acts in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, it is not subject to punishment by the State Grand Body. But a Subordinate would violate a law of its Grand Body at its peril, and, of course, the State Grand Body would be the proper tribunal to judge of such violation; but if such Subordinate had acted in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, this Grand Body would, on an appeal being properly taken, protect such Subordinate.

1859, Journal, 3109, 3124.

1019. State and U. S. laws superior to Lodge by-laws. When the constitution and by-laws of a Subordinate conflict with the laws and decisions of the State Grand Lodge, or the Grand Lodge of the United States, the laws of the latter bodies must be conformed to.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

1020. Subordinates must obey decisions; status of, pending appeal. It is the duty of a Subordinate to obey the decisions of its Grand Lodge, which are final and conclusive until reversed by the Grand Lodge of the United States, upon proper appeal thereto. Pending such appeal the Subordinate Lodge is not entitled to any privileges, other than those accorded to it by its Grand Lodge, which may enforce its decisions by demanding the charter and effects of the Subordinate for non-compliance with the decision appealed from.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

5. SURRENDER AND RESTORATION OF CHARTER.

1021. Name and number cannot be given to another. When any Lodge returns its charter to the Grand Lodge which granted it, or any Lodge loses it by suspension or expulsion, the name or number of said Lodge shall not be granted to any other Lodge, the privilege alone being granted to a sufficient number of its original members.

1828 — 1848, Journal, 93 — 1247.

1022. Grand Sire to take possession of effects. The Grand Sire is required to reclaim and take possession of the charter, books and papers of all Grand Lodges, Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, which shall have been forfeited according to the conditions of its charter.

1840, Journal, 351.

1023. Majority cannot surrender. A charter of a Subordinate Lodge cannot be surrendered by a majority of its members, should there be in the minority a constitutional number of worthy members who may wish to retain and work under it.

1841, Journal, 410.

1024. Effects surrendered before appeal. All the effects of a Lodge must be surrendered before a suspended Lodge has a right to appeal, without permission.

1848, Journal, 1283, 1284.

1025. All funds surrendered. A Lodge, in surrendering its charter and effects, should also relinquish into the control and custody of the Grand Lodge its available and unavailable funds.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

1026. When a Lodge is suspended or expelled its functions cease, not merely as to certain purposes, but all purposes. The period of its suspension or expulsion is as a blank in its existence, and whatsoever is done in such an interval, by the persons claiming to be a Lodge, is without authority and in contempt of law, and must be regarded, not merely as voidable, but utterly void. When the disability is removed, then the Lodge starts again into the exercise of its various functions, and the rights of the several members to the offices they held when the disability was imposed revive with its removal, and they should proceed at once with their respective duties as though there had been no interruption.

1849, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513.

1027. Resuscitation does not restore all former members. When a defunct Lodge has been resuscitated on the application of only a portion of its original members, such resuscitation does not restore to membership all its former members, who were in good standing at the time of its dissolution.

1849, Journal, 1477, 1512.

1028. Resuscitation restores officers. It has been submitted to me, whether, in case of a suspended or expelled Lodge, upon its restoration and revival, the officers who filled the chairs at the time of such suspension or expulsion are restored, with the revival of the Lodge, to their former official positions. The Grand Lodge of the United States, at its session in 1849, has answered this question in the affirmative.

1857, Journal, 2701, 2764, 2810.

1029. On petition of five original members. Whenever, in the judgment of a State Grand Body, it may be expedient, it shall be lawful to allow a Lodge or Encampment to be resuscitated upon the application of five of the former members of the Lodge, or seven of the former members of the Encampment, as the case may be, and to give the name, charter and effects of such defunct Subordinate to such applicants; *provided*, that the

petitioners at the time of their application shall not be connected with any other Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

1867, Journal, 4145, 4169.

1030. On petition of less than five original members. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may return surrendered charters that have remained unclaimed for not less than five years, upon the petition of the requisite number of qualified brothers, although only one of the petitioners may have been a member of said defunct Lodge or Encampment; *provided*, however, that if the requisite number of original members be not found among the petitioners, it must be apparent that due diligence and effort have been made, in good faith, to procure the required number, or no surrendered funds, effects and property of the defunct Lodge or Encampment shall be returned with the charter; and in all cases the charter fee shall be required, as in case of issuing a new charter.

1870, Journal, 4886, 4926.

(See DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.)

6. SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION OF LODGES.

1031. A Grand Master has no power summarily to remove an officer of a Subordinate Lodge, as his official relations are not with the officers of Lodges, but with the Lodges themselves in their Lodge capacity, and, therefore, if a Noble Grand persists in permitting improper work in violation of his instructions, it is the duty of the Grand Master to inform the Lodge that, unless it shall require its officer to conform to the work, it will be dealt with for insubordination.

1852, Journal, 1839, 1897, 1952.

1032. May be suspended without trial. A State Grand Lodge has power to suspend a Subordinate under its jurisdiction without giving said Subordinate an opportunity of trial, but such conduct is contrary to the spirit of the Order and a harsh exercise of power.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1245.

1033. In absence of local law, may be suspended without trial, but it is contrary to the spirit of the Order. A State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has the power to direct its presiding officer to take the charter

from its Subordinates who shall have neglected or refused to obey a mandate of said Grand Bodies, without first giving said Subordinates a trial or opportunity of defense of their conduct, where the constitution does not designate any mode of proceeding for that purpose ; but it would be a very unjust act, and contrary not only to the spirit but to the general usage of the Order.

. 1845 — 1852, Journal, 812 — 1919, 1932, 1961.

1034. G. M. may demand charter in recess. A Subordinate Lodge violating the laws laid down by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and refusing to observe such laws, may be expelled therefor, and the Grand Master during the recess may demand its charter.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1035. Suspension during recess subject for local law. "Whether a Grand Patriarch has power, during the recess of a Grand Encampment, to suspend a Subordinate Encampment " is a subject for local law.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1036. Not deprived of charter without trial. A Degree Lodge was chartered under the laws of Tennessee, under the same qualifications as Subordinate Lodges, and the charter could not be recalled, except for sufficient cause, and after trial. In this case no charge was made, no trial granted, and, withal, the requisite number of members signified their desire to retain the charter. To deprive a Subordinate of its charter without trial, is an act of injustice, and contrary to the spirit and usage of the Order, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in revoking the charter of the Degree Lodge, was illegal.

1858, Journal, 2959, 2981.

1037. G. M. may suspend in recess. A Grand Master has entire supervision of his Subordinates during vacation, and the right to interfere on all violations of law ; and, in case of persistent disobedience, may suspend the privileges of the refractory Lodge until the case is tried and determined by the Grand Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

1038. Status pending appeal. It is the duty of a Subordinate to obey the decisions of its Grand Lodge, which are final and conclusive until reversed by the Grand Lodge of the United States, upon proper appeal thereto. Pending such appeal the Subordinate Lodge is not entitled to any privileges other than those accorded to it by its Grand Lodge, which may enforce its decisions by demanding the charter and effects of the Subordinate, for non-compliance with the decision appealed from.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

(See *ante*, §§ 1017, 1018; CHARGES; EXPULSION; TRIAL; GRAND LODGES, STATE.)

7. DEGREES, CARDS, BENEFITS.

1039. No Lodge or Encampment shall confer degrees upon any member of another Lodge or Encampment, without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under seal.

By-laws, Article 12.

1040. To refund fees. A Subordinate, acting irregularly in conferring degrees on a member of another Subordinate, was required to pay the regular fees to such other Subordinate.

1840, Journal, 314.

1041. Cards passed upon by Lodge. Officers of Lodges and Encampments cannot grant visiting cards in recess. All applications, therefore, must be passed upon by the Lodge.

1847 — 1852, Journal, 1085, 1120 — 1885, 1948.

1042. Cannot indorse "rejected" on card. A card of withdrawal is the absolute property of the holder, and is evidence of his former good standing; and when he offers to deposit it, and thus gain admission into a Lodge, if rejected, they have not the right to mutilate the card by indorsing "rejected" thereon.

1852, Journal, 1932, 1961, 1963.

1043. Cards granted by majority vote on ballot; on refusal, may appeal; certificate granted. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall vote *by ballot* upon all applications for final cards made in accordance with existing laws, and the affirmative vote of a major-

ity of the members present shall be necessary to the granting of such cards. Should, upon such ballot, a majority of the members present refuse their consent to the granting of a final card to an applicant therefor, such applicant, upon the payment of all dues, and tendering a written resignation of his membership, and not being otherwise disqualified, shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary, or Scribe, under seal, a certificate that he has resigned his membership, and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence that the brother was in good standing at the time of his resignation ; *provided*, that upon the refusal of a Lodge or Encampment to grant such withdrawal card, the member applying for the same shall have the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of his jurisdiction.

1865, Journal, 3827, 3846.

1044. Stipulated weekly benefits must be paid ; members may be taxed therefor. The Order of Odd Fellows has formed a union for mutual support and assistance in times of sickness and misfortune, by contributing certain stipulated dues, which secures to its members as a right (and not as a charity) a certain fixed sum designated by law, to be paid to them during sickness or inability to procure a livelihood during such sickness. It is true, this Grand Lodge has never arrogated to itself to say how much the members shall contribute, or how much shall be paid by the Subordinate Lodge to its members during sickness. This must necessarily be left to the local authorities, in consequence of the great variety in the cost and expense of living, and the wants of its members, in the different localities under her jurisdiction. It is their right and duty to tax their members, that they be enabled to grant stipulated weekly benefits to sick members.

1863, Journal, 3584.

1045. Dispensation to suspend benefits illegal. There is no law which would authorize a Grand Lodge or Grand Master to grant such dispensation as will enable a Subordinate to suspend the payment of its weekly benefits. It is, therefore, improper to grant such dispensation.

1857, Journal, 2831.

1046. Payment of sick benefits a fundamental principle. The payment of weekly benefits to sick members is the distinguishing characteristic of our Order, and may be

regarded as the fundamental principle of Odd Fellowship, which, combined with the moral precepts and teachings of the Order, has made our organization so eminently successful. This particular feature has been repeatedly affirmed, and heretofore consistently adhered to.

1867, Journal, 4177, 4197.

(See DEGREES; CARDS; BENEFITS.)

8. ANNIVERSARIES; REFRESHMENTS; LOTTERIES; RAFFLES.

1047. No refreshments in Lodge rooms; no liquor at balls, etc. That all refreshments, in the way of edibles or beverage (except water), shall be strictly excluded from all Lodge rooms, or ante-rooms, or halls connected with or adjoining thereto, under the control of any Subordinate or Degree Lodge or Encampment of this Order.

That no Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of this Order shall hold any anniversary or other celebration, ball or party, where the regalia of the Order may be worn or the name of the Order assumed, without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction first obtained in writing; such permission to be predicated only upon the direct promise, through the officers of the Subordinate seeking the permission, that no intoxicating beverages of any kind shall be offered by them to the members or guests present on the occasion.

That the several State Grand Bodies under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall proceed to adopt and promulgate, for the information of their respective Subordinates, such laws as will most effectually attain the results hereby sought to be accomplished.

1864, Journal, 3709.

1048. Above law not to apply to public processions. The law of the session of 1864, prohibiting anniversaries, etc., without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch, predicated upon the promise that no intoxicating beverage shall be used, is not intended to prevent Lodges and Encampments joining in a public procession in regalia, in connection with other organizations, when invited to do so by the civil authorities, and permission for that purpose may be obtained from the respective jurisdictions, under such regulations as they may prescribe.

1865, Journal, 3739, 3821, 3842.

1049. Raffles, lotteries, etc., prohibited. No Lodge or Encampment, or any of the members thereof, shall, in the name of the Order, resort to any scheme of raffles, lotteries, or gift enterprises, or schemes of hazard or chance of any kind, as a means to raise funds for any purpose of relief or assistance to such Subordinates, or to individual members.

1866, Journal, 3953, 3987.

1050. May appropriate for anniversaries. The question of the right of any Subordinate to appropriate their funds to pay the expenses of celebrating the anniversary of the introduction of our Order in America rests exclusively with the members of said Subordinates.

This Grand Body has eschewed all right to determine such questions, and has decided "that Subordinates have power to regulate and control their own financial affairs—a delicate, sacred, and highly cherished prerogative, with which the G. L. U. S. will not unwisely interfere." (Journal, 1855, page 2496 ; 1857, page 2831.) Therefore, *held*, "that Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have the right to determine the propriety of appropriating their funds for all purposes recognized by the Order."

1866, Journal, 3959, 4007.
(See ANNIVERSARY.)

9. VISITATION.

1051. Must admit visitors if card regular. A Subordinate Lodge has no right to refuse admission to one who has a regular card, on the ground of his improper initiation. The correct policy is, that one having proper credentials should be received as a visiting brother, and his conduct, if improper, be reported to the Lodge granting the card.

1851 — 1852, Journal, 1723, 1797 — 1885, 1948.

1052. Must admit proved visitors with proper cards; Lodges may protect themselves. Brothers in possession of proper cards, and who prove themselves, according to established regulations, are entitled to admission into Lodges and Encampments of any State or Territory. Subordinate Bodies, by existing regulations, possess an inherent right to protect themselves from disorder, the want of decorum, and violations of the ordinary proprieties of life.

1857, Journal, 2730, 2787, 2818.

1053. May examine visitors every night. It is the right of a Lodge to examine a visiting brother every night he may present himself for admission, and he must be introduced by the Examining Committee.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

1054. Not imperative to examine after first visit. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have clearly the right to examine a visitor whenever he presents himself, and, when examined, he must be introduced by the committee. But it was never supposed that, after the first regular examination, it was *imperative* to pursue the same formalities, in the same Lodge or Encampment, on each subsequent visit. After the visitor has been once recognized, the examination and introduction in form *may* be subsequently dispensed with, if the Lodge or Encampment is so minded; *provided*, the presiding officer shall find the card of the visiting brother to be in date.

1858, Journal, 2923, 2990.

1055. A Lodge or Encampment may visit a sister Lodge or Encampment in a body, when accompanied by one of their first two officers, who may introduce them in the manner provided for the introduction of visitors by the elective Grand Officers.

1857 — 1858, Journal, 2792, 2828 — 2990.

1056. Visiting Lodge not entitled to honors. The officers and members of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, when visiting another Lodge or Encampment in a body, and introduced by their own officers, are *not* entitled to be received with the honors of the Order.

1865, Journal, 3853.

1057. May visit without card or A. T. P. W. A Lodge or Encampment has the right to visit other Lodges or Encampments, when accompanied with its presiding officers, outside its own jurisdiction, without cards or A. T. P. W.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1058. A member visiting a Subordinate Lodge on a card shall be examined in the A. T. P. W., and also in the degree in which the Lodge is open.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

10. MISCELLANEOUS.

1059. The delivery of lectures on Odd Fellowship, either in Lodges or in public, is not consistent with the duties of brethren of this Order, unless they be authorized to act in such a capacity by special enactment of Lodges or Encampments of the State or District within whose jurisdiction the lectures are delivered ; and all enactments of Grand or Subordinate Lodges having such an object in view, should expire by limitation within some reasonable space of time.

1844 — 1845, Journal, 661 — 804.

1060. Any Lodge asking pecuniary aid, in consequence of loss by fire, or for any other cause, shall, in the first instance, make application to the Grand Lodge of the State in which such Lodge may be located ; and, if not in the power of the Grand Lodge to render the aid required, such Grand Lodge may, if deemed expedient, ask the assistance of Grand Lodges in adjacent States, or of all Grand Lodges in the Union, through the Grand Masters of the same, who shall have power to issue circulars to their Subordinates stating circumstances, etc., to make such appeals available. Circular to be in the following form :

I. O. O. F. — CIRCULAR.

WHEREAS, ——— Lodge No. ———, of the State (or territory) of ———, is under the necessity of appealing to her sister Lodges for pecuniary aid, in consequence of ———.

The Grand Lodge of ——— recommends to her Subordinate Lodges to contribute to the aid of said Lodge.

—————, *G. M.*

1846, Journal, 860, 906.

1061. Cannot grant aid unless approved by G. L. or G. M. No Lodge or Encampment shall entertain any application for pecuniary aid or assistance, under whatever scheme it may be presented, unless the same be authorized by the Grand Body, or its principal Grand Officer, of the jurisdiction in which such aid is solicited, and in accordance with the form prescribed for such purpose by this Grand Body.

1866, Journal, 3953, 3987.

1062. Donations made to assist petitioning brothers or Patriarchs by the parent, or other Lodges and Encampments, for the purpose of instituting new Lodges or

Encampments, is allowable, and is in no sense to be regarded as a division of the funds of the Lodge or Encampment. In the consideration of such action by the parent Lodges and Encampments, it is recommended that the Grand Bodies or Grand Officers of the jurisdiction be consulted with as to its propriety.

1868, Journal, 4423.

1063. The Grand Sire has no power to authorize Subordinates, under the jurisdiction of State Grand Bodies, to apply to sister Lodges, outside the jurisdiction, for pecuniary aid for building Odd Fellows' Halls.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1064. Imperative to furnish jewels. It is as imperative, upon all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, to furnish the officers of their respective Lodges and Encampments with the jewels appertaining to their rank and station, as laid down in the work of the Order on pages 28 and 29, as it is for members thereof to be clothed in suitable regalia.

1848, Journal, 1290.

1065. Subordinate Lodges have no authority to ask advice or counsel from any other quarter than the Grand Lodge by which they are governed. Digest of 1847, as amended.

1849, Journal, 1455.

1066. A brother holding a withdrawal card has no right to join a procession of the Order without the consent of the Lodge by whom the procession is formed.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1471, 1485, 1503, 1513.

1067. Cannot grant leave of absence a majority of nights without forfeiting honors. Service for a majority of nights is requisite to entitle one to the Past Official degrees. A Subordinate Lodge cannot, therefore, grant leave of absence to a Noble Grand for the balance of a term, when such absence would embrace a larger period than a majority of nights of a term, without working a forfeiture of the honors of the term to the officer to whom the leave is granted.

1852, Journal, 1845, 1886, 1949 — 1898, 1952.

1068. Suspension from membership works no suspension from arrears. Persons who have lost their connec-

tion with the Order by disuse can regain admission by applying to the Lodges with which they were formerly connected for re-instatement, and it is within the power of the Lodges to make such arrangement in regard to accumulated arrears as will enable this re-instatement.

1852, Journal, 1885, 1948.

1069. A Subordinate Lodge may compromise arrears of dues from one of its own members, suspended for non-payment thereof.

1855, Journal, 2495, 2520.

1070. May remit arrears of dues during suspension. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, in re-instating members suspended for non-payment of dues, shall have power to remit, in whole or in part, the dues accruing during the suspension of such members.

1856, Journal, 2665, 2673.

1071. The law relating to the re-admission of members suspended for non-payment of dues (page 2665, Journal, G. L. U. S., 1856), refers to all Subordinate Lodges, whether under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge or State Grand Lodges.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

1072. Not to return funds. Subordinate Lodges are not required by the Grand Lodge of the United States to make returns of their funds and investments.

1852, Journal, 1911, 1954.

1073. Composed of those only who take obligation at institution. When a new Lodge is instituted, its membership is composed of those only who present themselves, and assume before the instituting officer the obligation required by our laws. The absentees can only regain admittance by withdrawing their cards from the hands of the Grand Officers, and applying in the usual mode for admission to membership by card.

1854, Journal, 2250, 2265, 2327.

1074. Controls its own finances. It has been the well established practice of this body to recognize the power of a Subordinate Lodge over its financial affairs as a delicate, sacred and highly cherished prerogative.

1855, Journal, 2496, 2520.

1075. Cannot compel performance of duties of Chaplain. A Subordinate Lodge has no right to enact a law making it obligatory upon the junior Past Grand of a Lodge to perform the duty of Chaplain of the Lodge, or to fine him for non-performance of that duty.

1855, Journal, 2490, 2508.

1076. Control over own funds. This Grand Lodge has no control over the matter of the investing the funds of a Subordinate Lodge, as it is exclusively for local legislation.

1857, Journal, 2831.

1077. Cannot try member of another Lodge. It is not within the jurisdiction of one Lodge to try the members of another, much less to declare a sentence of exclusion without a trial. The only proper course for a Lodge or member to pursue, in cases where members of other Lodges are regarded unworthy, is to prefer charges against them, in pursuance of the well established laws of the Order.

1857, Journal, 2759, 2783.

1078. Improperly obtaining P. W. to be punished. Any brother who acquires the semi-annual pass-word improperly, and by making use of said pass-word obtains relief from a Lodge of which he is not a member, is guilty of a double fraud on the Order, and should be required to refund the amount received to the Lodge from which he received it, and be punished by his own Lodge for the offense. It would not be proper to hold a Lodge responsible for the funds obtained under such circumstances.

1857, Journal, 2826, 2835.

1079. Grand Lodge may tax. A Grand Lodge can tax its Subordinate Lodges, for the purpose of raising a fund to meet its liabilities.

1858, Journal, 2925, 2963.

1080. A State Grand Lodge has a right to tax its Subordinates to raise a revenue for its own support, and it may be levied upon the Lodges in proportion to the number of their members, respectively.

1862, Journal, 3467, 3490.

1081. Paying officers for services. The matter of using the funds of a Subordinate Lodge or Encamp-

ment, for the purpose of paying for the services of their officers, is one which properly belongs to the legislation of the respective State, District or Territorial Grand Bodies.

1859, Journal, 3117, 3124.

1082. A brother cannot be compelled to exhibit his accounts to a committee of the Lodge appointed to settle the difficulty between him and another brother. The Lodge has no right to interfere in the matter.

1860, Journal, 3252, 3267.

1083. When a Lodge accepts a mortgage from its treasurer in settlement of the amount due from him as such, it is improper afterward to bring charges against him, no intention to defraud the Lodge appearing.

1860, Journal, 3262, 3268.

1084. Acts of incorporation to be approved. All acts of incorporation obtained by Subordinate Lodges or Encampments must be submitted to their several State Grand Bodies for approval before the same can be accepted and acted upon by such Subordinates; and it shall be the duty of such State Grand Bodies to see that such charters contain no provision inconsistent with the laws of this Order, and that the rights of property of the State Grand Bodies, and of the said Subordinates in Lodges and Encampments are as fully protected as the legislative provisions of the several States will permit.

1866, Journal, 3994, 4012.

1085. Privilege of debate. The G. L. U. S. will not undertake to decide the question whether "a Subordinate Lodge has power, by a standing regulation, to confer upon a brother of a Lodge, under a foreign jurisdiction, the freedom of debate upon all questions that may come before the Lodge," but it cannot be denied that it would be very inexpedient, if not improper, to do so.

1868, Journal, 4382, 4405.

1086. Not to confer old secret work. No Lodge room within the jurisdiction of this Grand Body shall be used for the conferring of any degrees or secret work not provided for by the existing laws of the Order; and that any officer of Subordinate or other Lodge or Lodges who may aid or permit such degrees to be conferred

in such Lodge rooms, shall be guilty of a violation of the laws of the Order; *provided*, that this resolution shall not be interpreted so as to affect any such proceedings as may be had in such Lodge rooms by other secret associations not under the color of Odd Fellowship.

1870, Journal, 4855, 4894.

1087. Charter of a new Lodge. When the constitution of a Grand Lodge provides that "petitions for new Lodges at or near a place where one or more does exist, must be recommended by the Lodge, or a majority of the Lodges, at such place or contiguous thereto," it is illegal to charter another Lodge at the same place without consent of the Lodge located there.

1870, Journal, 4905, 4924.

MANCHESTER UNITY.

1088. Members who have withdrawn may be initiated. There is no reason for refusing to receive into our fraternity persons who have *withdrawn* from the Manchester Unity; but there being no communion between that body and ours, such persons can come into our Order only by initiation. They must come in precisely as other initiates. We know nothing of their clearance cards.

1847, Journal, 1070, 1074.

1089. Members of, may be initiated who retain their membership. Prior to 1863, "members of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, who retained their connection with that organization, could not be admitted to membership in our Order;" but in that year the G. L. U. S. adopted the following: *Resolved*, That Grand or Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, be, and the same are hereby empowered to receive into their membership, by initiation, persons who retain membership in the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

1863, Journal, 3592, 3593.

1090. Members of our Order cannot unite with the Manchester Unity, or any other organization of "Odd Fellows," without severing their connection with the

Order, and violating the primary duty they owe to Odd Fellowship. They are prohibited from countenancing or encouraging any "Order of Odd Fellows" except the preserver of the ancient landmarks in Odd Fellowship, and the only true authority—the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, or jurisdictions recognized thereby.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

MANUAL.

1091. Cushing's Manual adopted for the government of the proceedings and debates of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1851, Journal, 1777.

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1. QUALIFICATIONS FOR, IN THE ORDER.

1092. No person shall at the same time hold membership in more than one Grand and Subordinate Lodge and one Grand and Subordinate Encampment ; nor shall any Lodge or Encampment confer degrees upon any member of another Lodge or Encampment without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under its seal.

By-laws, Article 12.

1093. Free white males ; belief in a Supreme Being. No person shall be entitled to admission to the Order except free white males of good moral character, who

have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe.

Constitution, Article 16, § 2.

1094. No peculiarities of religious belief or practice are requisite to admission into the Order, and none disqualify.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1246.

1095. Infidels. To the question: "Can a State Grand Lodge legally approve a by-law of a Subordinate which provides that 'Infidels shall not be proposed as members?'" the G. L. U. S. answers: "Since no peculiar religious views, which do not affect the belief of the person asking admission into the Order, 'in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe,' can disqualify him for membership, neither can these views be allowed to interfere with the privilege of members in respect to propositions for admission."

1849, Journal, 1503, 1513.

1096. Members of other societies. All Lodges have the right to reject such applicants as they may regard unworthy, and it is their own fault if persons holding membership in, or connected with, any society or association, by the obligations or requirements of which the secrets of our Order may be endangered, gain admission.

1854, Journal, 2249, 2266, 2327.

1097. Indians are not eligible to membership in the Order.

1847, Journal, 1082, 1101.

1098. Nor are "half-breeds" or males of mixed blood, who are recognized by the laws of the land as citizens and voters.

1849, Journal, 1400, 1502, 1513.

1099. Chinese and Polynesians. The term "free white males," in article 16, section 2, of the Constitution, is descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and excludes all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

1858, Journal, 2948, 2973.

1100. Chinese. *Resolved*, That the action of this body entitling the Chinese residents of California to admission to the Order be, and the same is hereby declared to be, null and void.

1858, Journal, 2915, 2952, 2973.

1101. Deaf, dumb, blind. Neither the totally deaf, dumb nor blind can be initiated into the Order, for the very obvious reason that they cannot reciprocate, without danger of exposure, the means by which we recognize each other by day and by night; therefore,

Resolved, That it is not expedient to initiate into the Order any member deprived of the sense of sight or hearing, or the power of speech.

1849, Journal, 1470, 1484.

1102. Deformed persons. The customs and usages of the Order prohibit the initiation of a person whose physical deformity prevents a compliance with the requirements and laws of the Order. The decision of the question as to the applicability of the general principle to special cases of partial deformity, rests with the local authorities, and especially with the Subordinate Lodge to which admission is asked.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3689, 3707.

1103. Persons who have lost a limb. In 1867 it was decided that a person who had lost *an arm* is not eligible for membership into the Order by initiation.

Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

But the next year it was

Resolved, That the question of eligibility to membership into the Order, by initiation of persons who have lost a limb, be, and the same is hereby, remitted to the jurisdiction and disposal of the Subordinate Lodge to which admission is asked.

1868, Journal, 4384, 4417.

1104. State Grand Lodges cannot change. The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States having decided by her constitution the necessary qualifications for membership in the Order, no Grand Body has the right to change the same.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

2. QUALIFICATIONS FOR, IN ENCAMPMENT.

1105. Full membership in a Subordinate Lodge is essential to membership in an Encampment.

1845, Journal, 811.

1106. To acquire or retain membership in an Encampment of Patriarchs full membership in a Subordinate Lodge is indispensably necessary.

1846 — 1848, Journal, 954, 955 — 1148, 1291, 1316.

1107. Exception. When a member of an Encampment in good standing takes a withdrawal card from the Subordinate Lodge of which he may be a member, his membership in his Encampment shall not be affected thereby for a year from the date of his said withdrawal card. He shall be considered in good standing in his Encampment if he deposits his withdrawal card in a Subordinate Lodge and becomes a member thereof at any time within a year from the date of his said withdrawal card, *provided*, he shall keep his dues paid up in the Encampment during that time.

1868, Journal, 4363, 4403.

1108. Member of Lodge in another State. A brother who is a member in good standing of a Lodge in one State, and at the same time a resident in another State, is a proper candidate for initiation into an Encampment at the place of his residence.

1847 — 1852, Journal, 1029, 1058 — 1841, 1898, 1952.

1109. On holder of withdrawal card. It is improper to confer an Encampment Degree upon one holding a withdrawal card from a Subordinate Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2404, 2481, 2503.

1110. Membership lost on suspension of Lodge. A member of a Subordinate Lodge, who is also a member of an Encampment, and was in good standing in his Lodge at the time of the suspension of said Lodge, loses his membership in the Encampment.

1857, Journal, 2701, 2764, 2810.

1111. Commencement of membership. The membership and obligation to pay dues of one joining an Encampment commence at the time he receives the Patriarchal Degree.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

1112. Suspension and revival of membership, by suspension in Lodges. When membership in an Encampment has been suspended by reason of the suspension of the brother by his Lodge for punishment (the Encampment failing to proceed against the member, and resting upon the action and punishment of the Lodge), so soon as the punishment inflicted by the Lodge is, by the action of the law, terminated, and the brother returns to his privileges as a member of the Lodge, his membership in the Encampment revives, and he must be admitted therein, his dues to the Encampment having, in the mean time, been regularly paid.

1861, Journal, 3357, 3379.

1113. The good standing of a Lodge, and of its members therein, are absolutely essential to maintain like good standing in an Encampment.

1862, Journal, 3412, 3463.

1114. Expelled member of extinct Lodge. A brother who has been expelled for non-payment of dues or crime, from a Lodge which subsequently became extinct, can only regain membership in the Order through the Grand Lodge to which the Lodge he belonged to was Subordinate; and this rule applies to the Patriarchal branch of the Order.

1865, Journal, 3823, 3845.
(See CARDS.)

3. HONORARY, NON-BENEFICIAL.

1115. Honorary membership shall, under no circumstances, be allowed under this jurisdiction.

1848 — 1855 — 1863, Journal, 811 — 2500, 2521 — 3560.

1116. Aged members of defunct Lodges. The several jurisdictions subordinate to this Grand Lodge, are hereby recommended to provide such suitable legislation as may be requisite to enable working Lodges and Encampments to receive, as non-beneficial members, such members of defunct Lodges and Encampments as were in good standing at the time of the dissolution of their respective Lodges and Encampments, and who, by reason of their advanced age, are now ineligible to beneficial membership

1864, Journal, 3690, 3707.

1117. Non-affiliated Odd Fellows. Non-affiliated Odd Fellows who have been regularly initiated in the Order, and have retained membership therein for at least ten consecutive years, and who, at the time of making application for re-instatement or membership, shall be over fifty years of age, may be admitted to membership in any Lodge or Encampment as non-beneficial members, upon such terms as the local law may prescribe.

1870, Journal, 4884, 4919.

4. AS AFFECTED BY RESIDENCE.

1118. The members of the Order from each State, District or Territory under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be entitled to admission into the Lodges and Encampments of every other State, District or Territory, upon proving themselves according to the established work of the Order, and the production of a proper card.

Constitution, Article 16, § 1.

1119. Citizens of one State cannot be members in another, without consent. No citizen of one State, District or Territory wherein Lodges or Encampments are established, shall be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment of another State, District or Territory, without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, or Grand Master or Grand Patriarch, of the State, District or Territory, whereof such citizen is a resident.

Constitution, Article 16, § 3.

1120. Lodge violating the above shall forfeit fees, etc. Any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment violating the provisions of the third section of the sixteenth article of the constitution of this Grand Lodge, upon conviction thereof before the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of the jurisdiction within which the same is located, shall forfeit and pay to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of the jurisdiction within which the person admitted to membership in violation of the provisions of said section shall reside, all initiation and degree charges received from such person up to the date of such conviction.

1856, Journal, 2672.

1121. How may visit or deposit card in another State. No brother can be admitted to visit or deposit his card

in a Lodge or Encampment out of the State, District or Territory where he resides, unless he presents a card as furnished under the signature of the proper officers and seal of the Lodge or Encampment of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper handwriting, and prove himself in the T. P. W. and in the degree in which the Lodge is open; *provided*, nevertheless, a brother may always visit if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment under whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit.

By-laws, Article 14.

1122. Resident of a foreign country cannot be a member. Where an applicant for membership is a citizen or subject of a foreign power, and only a *temporary* resident within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, he cannot be initiated into the Order. Residence is an elementary qualification for membership. An individual can have only one legal residence.

1855, Journal, 2482, 2504.

1123. Resident of one State not admitted in another, without consent. A brother or Patriarch residing in one State is not entitled to admission as a member, nor can his proposition for membership upon a final card be received, in a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of another State, he remaining a resident and citizen of the State from which his card was issued, unless the previous consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, or Grand Master or Grand Patriarch, is first had and obtained.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

1124. Provision for admitting residents of other States. Grand Bodies, whose territorial jurisdiction is contiguous or adjacent, are hereby empowered to pass laws permitting Encampments and Lodges in other jurisdictions to initiate or admit to membership persons whose residence, though not actually in said jurisdiction, is nearest to the place of location of such Encampment or Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3485.

1125. Non-resident members entitled to same privileges as residents. A member of the Order who resides in one jurisdiction, and is a contributing member of a

Lodge in an adjoining jurisdiction (he having been initiated in the nearest Lodge to his residence by the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of the State or jurisdiction in which he resides), is entitled to the same privileges and honors to which members are entitled who belong to Lodges located in the State or jurisdiction in which they reside.

1857, Journal, 2817, 2831.

1126. May admit non-residents, with consent of nearest Lodge. A Grand Lodge may authorize a Subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction to initiate persons residing in another jurisdiction adjacent to the Lodge applied to; *provided*, that on all occasions the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of the jurisdiction where the applicant resides has been asked and obtained; and *provided further* that the Lodge applied to is nearer the residence of the applicant than any Lodge in the jurisdiction in which he is a citizen. Therefore, the action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is erroneous, and the decision of the Grand Sire is correct.

1865, Journal, 3739, 3821, 3842.

1127. Must be initiated in the Lodge where he is elected. A candidate for membership in the Order, who has been elected in a Lodge where he resides, cannot be initiated in a Lodge located where he may have a temporary residence, upon the request of the Lodge electing him, but all initiations must take place in the Lodge in which the applicant is elected.

1865, Journal, 3739, 3821, 3842.

1128. Cannot require any definite period of residence. A Grand Lodge has no right to require a residence for any definite period before a brother can deposit a withdrawal card from a sister jurisdiction. A law of such a character is in direct violation of our principles.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

(See ILLEGAL ELECTION AND ADMISSION — Section 1146.)

5. ELECTION AND ADMISSION.

1129. Elected by ballot. Applications for admission to membership in Lodges and Encampments are deter-

mined by ballot, but it is left to State legislation to decide in what manner members shall be elected, and how many black balls are required to reject.*

1848, Journal, 1147, 1305, 1341.

1130. An application for membership may be withdrawn before the report of the committee thereon is presented, but not subsequently. If the report is recommended to the committee, it is then too late to withdraw the name of the candidate.

1848, Journal, 1150, 1291, 1316.

1131. A person cannot be admitted into a Subordinate Lodge on an Encampment card.

1848, Journal, 1150, 1291, 1316.

1132. When membership commences—ceremony of introduction. The time at which a person who is elected to membership, either by card or on an original application for initiation, is to be considered a member of the Lodge electing him, is a matter that can very properly be left to local legislation, this Grand Lodge not having decided whether it should date from the night of his election or the night he signs the constitution and by-laws. So, also, as to a ceremony of introduction of a brother admitted by card. The N. G. of the Lodge should, of course, examine an applicant for membership by card, as to his being in possession of the T. P. W., and of the degrees he claims to have received, if the committee to whom his application was referred had not performed that duty, or a committee of the Lodge had not previously examined him when visiting the Lodge. As the Lodge has power to order a new ballot, previous to presenting himself for initiation, on a charge that it has been deceived as to the state of his health, the applicant cannot be examined on that subject in the ante-room, when presenting himself for initiation, in pursuance of notice from the Lodge, except in the manner which our charge-book requires.

1853, Journal, 2146, 2177.

1133. When membership by card commences. Whether a brother who has applied for membership by card in an Encampment or Lodge can be considered a member thereof before he has been introduced, and signed the constitution and by-laws, or whether he is a member and

* From the report of the Committee, but not adopted by G. L. U. S.

subject to dues from the date of his election, is a matter for local legislation.

1858, Journal, 2954, 2976.

1134. On deposit of card must have A. T. P. W. The fourteenth article of the by-laws clearly indicates that a brother should be in possession of the A. T. P. W. when depositing a withdrawal card in a Lodge, in order to acquire membership therein. Lodges when giving withdrawal cards should impart the A. T. P. W. Should they fail to do so, or should the card be an expired one, the brother may be admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow.

1862, Journal, 3479.

1135. A reconsideration of a ballot is inadmissible.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1136. Except that "If a person has been irregularly elected through fraud or error, a majority of the Lodge can, previous to the applicant's initiation, order a new ballot; after initiation, the applicant, if innocent of any misrepresentation, shall be protected in his membership. If he was guilty of fraud, the initiation cannot be declared void, but he may be expelled therefor after proper trial."

1853, Journal, 2146, 2177.

1137. Except, also, "That where all the brothers who may cast black balls against an applicant for membership voluntarily make a motion for a reconsideration of the ballot, the same may be reconsidered, and in such case the vote on the reconsideration shall be by ball ballots, and if all the votes cast shall be in favor of it, the reconsideration shall be had; whereupon the application shall lie over till the succeeding meeting, when another ballot shall be had with ball ballots, and if the same be unanimously in favor of the applicant, he shall thereby be elected, but if one or more black balls appear in either ballot, the applicant shall be rejected; and in no case shall a reconsideration be had except upon the voluntary motion of all those who cast the black balls, and never more than one reconsideration in the same case shall be allowed; and, *provided always that such reconsideration shall be had within the four meeting nights next succeeding the rejection.*

1868, Journal, 4365, 4402.

1138. Election annulled by a two-thirds vote. In all cases where a candidate for membership in a Subordinate Lodge has been elected, but, subsequent to his election and prior to his initiation, the Lodge shall become satisfied that he is unworthy, it shall be competent for the Lodge to annul such election, and declare it void by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

1854, Journal, 2310, 2346.

1139. It is contrary to general law and usage to ballot collectively on a number of applications for membership by deposit of card. Every member of a Lodge has the right to deposit his ballot upon each individual application for membership, and a collective ballot would be an infringement of this right.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1140. After ballot declared void. When a balloting has been declared null and void, the proposition report of the committee, and the action of the Lodge ordering a ballot would be before the Lodge, and nothing would remain to be done except to ballot anew.

1857, Journal, 2807, 2808, 2830.

1141. Three black balls for initiate; majority vote, by card. In all cases of application for membership in a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment *under the immediate jurisdiction* of the Grand Lodge of the United States, three black balls shall be necessary to reject the candidate, but if the application shall be by card, a majority only of the members present on ballot shall be necessary to elect.

1866, Journal, 3967, 4007.

1142. Time to reconsider. The time for a motion to reconsider a ballot is not a subject for local legislation.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.

1143. Only one ballot, and one reconsideration. The constitution of Subordinates provided that "Every candidate shall be entitled to three separate ballots, and only three, in any of which, should there be less than three black balls, he shall be declared elected; if three or more appear he shall be rejected." This was held illegal, it being decided that a Grand Lodge has no right [to permit its Subordinates] to grant more than *one bal-*

lot and one reconsideration of the same to a candidate for membership in a Subordinate Lodge.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

1144. Time for new application after rejection on application by card. The local jurisdictions, each for itself, are clothed with the power of determining the time that shall intervene between the rejection of an applicant for membership by card and a second application by the same party. The local law provided that, "when a *candidate* has been rejected, notice shall be given, etc., and he cannot be proposed again in any Lodge for the space of six months after such rejection." It was held that an applicant for membership by card was a *candidate*, and that this law covered the case of applicants for membership both by initiation and by card.

1867, Journal, 4158, 4195.

1145. When membership commences on deposit of card, depends on the local law. When a brother applies for membership on deposit of card, and is elected and signs the constitution, his card should remain in the Lodge. So, also, if the local law date membership from the time of the applicant's *election*, the card should then remain in the Lodge after election, and the applicant cannot demand its return, whether he sign the constitution or not.

But if the local law date membership from the time of signing the constitution, the brother elect who fails to appear and sign the same may demand the return of his card, because, until he signs the constitution, he is not a member of the Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4860, 4894.

(See BALLOT; ANCIENT ODD FELLOW.)

6. ILLEGAL ELECTION AND ADMISSION.

1146. Initiate, if innocent of fraud, protected in his membership. Where a brother was initiated into a Lodge without the consent of a Lodge nearer his residence, which had previously rejected his application, he informing his Lodge of his nearer residence to the other Lodge, and a dispensation having been obtained from the D. D. G. M. for such initiation, it was *held*, that the initiation was illegal, but that the brother having been initiated, innocently on his part, he was unquestionably entitled to remain in the Order.

1848, Journal, 1280.

1147. During suspension or expulsion of Lodge. It is not competent for a Grand Lodge to heal initiations made by a Lodge during the period of its expulsion or suspension.

1849, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513.

1148. Initiation cannot be declared void. After the initiation of a person, though wholly unworthy of membership, the Lodge cannot go behind his initiation and declare it null and void. He can be expelled only after a proper trial, upon charges duly preferred and investigated.

1849, Journal, 1475, 1511.

1149. Illegal initiates not discharged from membership. Persons initiated at places remote from their permanent residence, in violation of law, cannot be discharged from their membership, since such a course would free those persons from all obligations of secrecy. The body acting contrary to the law is liable to punishment. The brother is entitled to visit on a proper card, though illegally initiated.

1851, Journal, 1723, 1797.

1150. If a person has been irregularly elected through fraud or error (and by the word "irregularly," we understand illegally or fraudulently), a majority of the Lodge can, previous to the applicant's initiation, order a new ballot. After initiation, if the applicant is innocent of any misrepresentation, and the illegality has been confined to the Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the United States, on the true principle that the Lodge should not take advantage of its own wrong, has twice decided (pages 1280 and 1797,) that he shall be protected in his membership the same as if legally initiated. If he has been guilty of fraud, his initiation cannot be declared void, as it might be construed as releasing him from his obligation, which, perhaps, would also be considered void if the whole initiation was ; but in such a case this Grand Lodge has decided (page 1511) that he can be expelled therefor after proper trial.

1853, Journal, 2146, 2177.

1151. Lodge cannot receive its own cards on deposit by a majority vote ; but one thus admitted is protected in his membership. It is not competent for a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to insert in its constitution a provision that a member who may draw a final card shall have the privilege of depositing the same in said Lodge,

within a *specified time*, by a simple vote of the Lodge, instead of a ballot vote, as in the case of initiating members. The laws of the Order clearly provide *the way* in which a person may regain membership upon card, and a Lodge granting a final card has no more power to depart from that *way* when the person holding that card seeks to reunite with said Lodge, than upon the application of a stranger. The above decision of the Grand Sire was confirmed ; but in connection therewith, and in answer to the question, " If it has not such power, can it summarily eject a member whom it has thus admitted, while under the presumption that such constitutional clause was legal ? " the Grand Sire decided, " It is my opinion that membership obtained under the law, as set forth in the first question, is invalid ; yet, as it was an error more of the Encampment than of such member, that body should not rudely, summarily or forcibly 'eject' him. In such case the party should be duly notified of the error, and his card returned to him, so as to place him in the position he occupied before depositing his card." This decision (to the last question) the G. L. U. S. reversed, and decided as follows : " But, on the second point, the law is, that persons who, from no fault of their own, are illegally initiated, cannot be discharged from membership for that reason, but are entitled to all the rights enjoyed by other members of similar rank ; and the same rule governs the case of an unworthy person, who may have been inadvertently admitted. This law acts with stronger force in the case presented."

1860, Journal, 3182, 3233, 3266.

1152. Not compulsory to expel for misrepresentation ; member admitted under age. A brother, on his admission, represented himself as having attained the age of twenty-one years. After his initiation it was ascertained that he was still in his minority. Charges were preferred, to which he plead guilty. In view of extenuating circumstances he was reprimanded and suspended for six months, and not expelled. On appeal, it was held that expulsion was not mandatory upon a conviction, but that that punishment might be inflicted if the facts warranted it.

1870, Journal, 4858, 4894.

1153. Widow not entitled to benefits, her husband misrepresenting his age. The by-laws of a Lodge pro-

vided that "no person shall be admitted a member of this Lodge over fifty years of age." An applicant represented himself as but forty-five and was admitted. He was a member fifteen years and then died, without any steps having been taken on account of such representation, the Lodge being ignorant of its falsity. His widow was held not to be entitled to the "Widow's benefit" prescribed by the by-laws of the Lodge. Overruling the Decision—Journal, 3122, 3135.)

1863, Journal, 3564, 3588.

1154. Fraudulent misrepresentation discharges Lodge ; may be proved after death. Any fraudulent misrepresentation of his age by a party seeking admission into either branch of this Order, whereby membership therein is illegally obtained, or obtained for a less consideration than the law of the Lodge or Encampment requires, shall discharge the Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, from any and all responsibilities growing out of the initiation of the party in question, from and after the time such fraud shall be discovered and proved or determined, upon a fair investigation and upon competent testimony. It shall be legal to investigate and determine the fact of such fraud, even after the death of the party alleged to be guilty thereof; *provided*, due notice of such investigation is given to the representatives or family of the deceased, claiming benefits of the Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be.

1863 — 1864, Journal, 3601 — 3679.

7. How Lost.

1155. By taking withdrawal card. Any brother in good standing may receive, with the consent of his Lodge, a withdrawal card, the effect of which is entirely to sever his connection with the Order for the time being.

1844, Journal, 678.

1156. A member may, on his own written application, withdraw from the Order without taking a clearance card. A member cannot be expelled without a formal trial on charges preferred, unless he refuse to stand a trial, in which case he may be expelled for contempt.

1845, Journal, 805.

1157. A written resignation severs the connection of a brother finally and entirely with the Order ; *provided*,

he be in good standing in his Lodge at the time of such resignation. When a brother has so separated himself from the Order, he is no longer in any respect subject to its jurisdiction.

1849, Journal, 1449, 1480.

1158. By expulsion; one under suspension is still a member. The *refusal* or willful neglect of a member of a Subordinate Lodge to appear and answer charges preferred against him, constitutes contempt, and renders him liable to punishment therefor. A brother under suspension is still a member of his Lodge, although deprived of certain rights and privileges, and is subject to its laws in relation to discipline for unworthy conduct.

1849, Journal, 1502, 1513.

1159. A withdrawal card having been voted, the membership of the brother ceases, and he has a legal right to the card; if it shall have been indiscreetly granted, the Lodge may annul it and grant the brother a fair and impartial trial, as in the case of suspended members against whom charges are preferred.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1897, 1952.

1160. Suspension deprives of benefits. A brother suspended from membership in his Lodge is thereby cut off from all benefits and privileges, and, in case of his death, the Lodge incurs no new liability on account of his decease.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

1161. Suspension in a Lodge works a suspension for the time being in the Encampment, but on the termination of the period of suspension in the Lodge (the Encampment having taken no action in the premises), the member is at once restored to membership in his Encampment.

1861, Journal, 3357, 3379.
(See SUSPENSION; EXPULSION.)

8. HOW REGAINED.

1162. By deposit of card. A brother holding a withdrawal card should deposit the same in the Lodge nearest his place of residence; or, should there be several Lodges at equal distances from his residence, the option in which to deposit his card would, undoubtedly, remain with him.

1848, Journal, 1200, 1249.

1163. An Ancient Odd Fellow, on expired card. A brother holding a withdrawal card which has run out of date may be recognized as an Ancient Odd Fellow, and be allowed to renew his membership by deposit of said card in a Lodge at the place of his residence, upon the payment of such fee as the laws of said Lodge may require.

1852 — 1856, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952 — 2560, 2628, 2664.

1164. Deposit of card. A card having been voted, the membership of the brother ceases, and he has a legal right to the card, which, if he desires to renew his membership, he can deposit in the usual mode.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952.

1165. Re-instatement. But one course is open for persons to regain admission into the Order who have lost connection therewith by disuse. It is to apply to the Lodges with which they were formerly connected for re-instatement. It is within the power of the Lodges to make such arrangement in regard to accumulated arrears as will enable this re-instatement. (See §§ 1171, 1183.)

1852 — 1855, Journal, 1885, 1948 — 2495, 2520.

1166. An Ancient Odd Fellow in case of resignation. Any person who, being at the time in good standing, shall have withdrawn from the Order by a written resignation, may be re-admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow; *provided*, he first pass a satisfactory examination in the work; and if he fail to pass a thorough examination, then he can be re-admitted only by initiation.

1853 — 1857, Journal, 1992, 2115, 2170 — 2737, 2773.

1167. May remit dues on re-instatement. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, in re-instating members suspended for non-payment of dues, shall have power to remit, in whole or in part, the dues accruing during the suspension of such members.

1856, Journal, 2665, 2673.

1168. A brother should be in possession of the A. T. P. W. when depositing a withdrawal card in a Lodge in order to acquire membership therein. Should he fail to remember the word, or should the officers have neglected to impart it to him, or should the card be an expired one, the brother may be admitted to membership as an Ancient Odd Fellow.

1862, Journal, 3479.

1169. A member of an extinct Lodge who did not regularly withdraw therefrom prior to its extinction, can be admitted to membership *only* upon the presentation of a card from the officers of the Grand Lodge under which the defunct Lodge formerly existed.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3688, 3707.

1170. A brother who has been expelled for non-payment of dues or crime from a Lodge which subsequently became extinct, can only regain membership in the Order through the Grand Lodge to which the Lodge he belonged to was subordinate; and this rule applies to the Patriarchal branch of the Order.

1865, Journal, 3823, 3845.

1171. Suspended or expelled members not to be admitted in other States, except. A member of the Order suspended or expelled from a Lodge or Encampment in any State, District or Territory, shall not be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment in another State, District or Territory, without the previously obtained consent of the Lodge or Encampment from which he is suspended or expelled; *provided*, however, that when it shall be satisfactorily represented to the Grand Lodge of the United States that the necessities of a State, District or Territorial Grand Jurisdiction require it, a resolution may be passed by a vote of three-fourths of the representatives present at any meeting, granting to the particular State, District or Territorial Grand Jurisdictions applying therefor the right to re-admit to membership within their jurisdictions, upon such conditions as this Grand Lodge may prescribe, suspended members of the Order residing in the same, who may have been suspended for non-payment of dues, and who have not been under suspension for less than three years; and also the right to admit members of defunct Lodges not able to get a card, it being distinctly understood that, so soon as the necessity requiring it shall have passed away, this privilege shall be yielded up by the jurisdiction receiving it.

Constitution, Article 16, § 4.

1865 — 1868 — 1869 — Journal, 3848 — 4422 — 4643.

1172. Restored at expiration of term of punishment. The suspension of a member is intended only as a punishment TEMPORARY, to be regulated by the magnitude

of the offense ; it does not sever his connection with the Order entirely, and the moment the term fixed for the duration of the punishment expires, *ipso facto* the member returns to the full enjoyment of his position in the Lodge WITHOUT FORM. Every Lodge holds its members undergoing punishment responsible for dues and unworthy conduct during such disability.

1849, Journal, 1504, 1513.

1173. After suspension for a definite time. The report of the Committee on the State of the Order, Journal, page 1504, is mainly intended to establish the point, that, upon the expiration of a term of suspension, the suspended brother is restored to membership *without a vote* of his Lodge. The report clearly establishes the doctrine, that when a brother is suspended for a *specified* time for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause, such suspended brother cannot be restored to membership until the specified time of suspension shall have fully expired, unless by action of a Grand Lodge. *Definite* suspension for non-payment of dues is an unwise and impolitic course of proceeding.

1853, Journal, 2162, 2171, 2180.

1174. Is restored at expiration of definite suspension. A brother suspended for a definite period for non-payment of dues, when the time expires, is placed precisely in the same position in which he was previous to his suspension, with the additional amount of dues accruing during his suspension, and if the Lodge wish to discipline him further, his case must be taken up again ; but a brother suspended for a definite period, as a punishment for some specific offense, upon the expiration of his term of suspension is *ipso facto* restored to membership.

1856, Journal, 2562, 2629, 2664.

1175. A brother who has deposited his withdrawal card as a petitioner for a new Lodge, and fails to be present at the institution of such new Lodge, cannot be deemed a member thereof, but must recover his card and obtain admission in the usual form.

1854, Journal, 2266, 2327.

1176. Suspended member of defunct Lodge. A brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues in a Lodge which has, since his suspension, surrendered its

charter, may be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, upon such terms and upon such evidence as the proper State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment may prescribe.

1861, Journal, 3350.

1177. Expired withdrawal card as evidence. In the case of a brother who has honorably withdrawn, by card from his Subordinate Lodge and has remained out of the Order for a period of twelve months, his card thereupon becomes invalid for the purpose of visiting, but remains effective as evidence of previous good standing in the Order when application is made for a renewal of membership.

1852, Journal, 1921, 1956.

1178. Lost card. A brother who has so withdrawn his card, and which card may have been lost or destroyed, on satisfactory proof thereof may be re-admitted to membership as an Ancient Odd Fellow, and will be entitled to the rank he may prove himself as having attained.

Id.

1179. Card lost, may obtain certificate. When a card of withdrawal may have been lost or destroyed, the Lodge which issued the same may grant a certificate, under seal, setting forth the fact of such original issue; and the certificate so granted may be used in lieu of a card as evidence of previous good standing.

Id.

1180. On failure of proof, to be initiated. Persons claiming to have been members of the Order, but who are unable to establish satisfactorily their claims, can only be re-admitted by initiation. Any such person shall be required to set forth, in his petition for membership, that he has never been suspended or expelled from any Lodge, and that he is unable to obtain evidence of his former connection with the Order.

Id.

1181. "Satisfactory evidence of former connection with the Order," within the meaning of the law, must come from the Lodge of which the brother was formerly a member; or, in the event of such evidence being inaccessible, by reason of its being defunct, or otherwise, then from the Grand Body under whose jurisdiction

the Subordinate existed ; and should neither of these be accessible or obtainable, then such evidence shall be regulated for each of the State Grand Jurisdictions by the Grand Bodies thereof. Should the applicant fail to meet these requirements, he may then make petition for admission into the Order by initiation, as prescribed by existing law.

1866, Journal, 3967, 4007.

1182. Expelled member, during recess. A Grand Lodge of a State may confer the power on the Grand Master, during the recess, to grant a petition from a Subordinate Lodge to restore an expelled member to said Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1183. Suspension ; re-instatement ; cards ; dismissal certificates. *Resolved*, That a member of the Order who becomes in arrears for dues for the period of one year, may be suspended or dropped from membership ; but he cannot be expelled from the Order on account of being in arrears for dues.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, may be re-instated in the Lodge or Encampment from which he has been suspended or dropped, within one year after suspension, by paying the amount of one year's dues, and being re-instated in the manner prescribed by the local law.

Resolved, That, after one year from the date of suspension, a member dropped or suspended for non-payment of dues may be re-instated upon the payment of the fee charged for an initiate of the same age, as prescribed by the by-laws.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, and who makes application for re-instatement and for a withdrawal card, for the purpose of uniting with another Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, may be re-instated and granted a final card at any time within five years from the date of suspension, upon the payment of one year's dues and the usual price of a card.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, after five years' suspension, wishing to join a Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, wishing to regain membership in another jurisdiction than that in which he was suspended or dropped, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment to which he belonged shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That in all cases wherein a Lodge or Encampment has refused to re-instate a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, he shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall, upon proper application, grant, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That where the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have been lost or destroyed, the Grand Secretary or Grand Scribe, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodge or Encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal. Where the books of a defunct Lodge or Encampment are in the possession of a Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary, he may issue cards to former members of the defunct Subordinate. Such cards shall have the same privilege as a card issued by any existing Subordinate.

Resolved, That dismissal certificates may be received upon deposit in any Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, but the privilege of visiting a Lodge or Encampment shall not be awarded to the holder of a dismissal certificate. The certificates shall be provided by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and be sold as other supplies are sold, and at the same rate as cards.

Dismissal certificates shall be in the form following, to wit :

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

*To all whom it may concern,
fraternally greeting :*

THIS CERTIFIES that ——— was admitted to membership in ——— No. ———, at ———, in jurisdiction of ———, on the ——— day of ———, 18 ———, and by ———, and that he retained his membership in said ——— until the ——— day of ———, 18 ———, when he was suspended for non-payment of dues, and he is entirely dismissed from membership in said ———.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our
[L. S.] names and affixed the seal of the ——— this
—— day of ———, A. D. 187 —.

Resolved, That all laws, or provisions thereof, that are inconsistent with the above general laws, conditions and regulations, are hereby abrogated or repealed.

1870, Journal, 4848, 4892, 4893.

9. GOOD STANDING.

1184. Defined. That the term “good standing,” as known in this Order, signifies, first, contributing members of Subordinate Lodges, who are under no *charge* regularly preferred against them, according to the provisions of the constitutions of their respective Lodges; and, secondly, all regularly initiated brethren having in their hands duly authenticated cards from Subordinate Lodges, legally authorized by the Grand Lodge of the United States, or any State or District Grand Lodge working under its jurisdiction.

1842 — 1848, Journal, 497 — 1299, 1340.

1185. Not if note held for dues. Freedom from any disability by reason of non-payment of dues of every kind, is one of the requisites of good standing, and no member is in good standing while his note is held for dues; the indebtedness by note is a new form, not a discharge of the debt.

1851, Journal, 1775, 1806.

10. IN STATE GRAND LODGES.

1186. Member in only one Lodge at same time. No person shall at the same time hold membership in more than one Grand and Subordinate Lodge, and one Grand and Subordinate Encampment.

By-laws, Article 12.

1187. P. G.'s cannot be deprived of rights acquired by service. The rights guaranteed to past officers by ancient usage and the decisions of this Grand Lodge, are, to seats in Grand Lodges or Encampments, to vote for Grand Officers, and an eligibility to office therein; but State Grand Bodies may so regulate their constitutions as to establish a system by which their Subordinates may be represented on a ratio of population, but they cannot deprive past officers of the privileges acquired by service.

1847, Journal, 1084, 1119.

1188. P. G.'s cannot surrender their rights. Past Grands being, by the fundamental laws of the Order,

entitled to certain privileges, and having certain rights vested in them, cannot surrender these privileges and rights to any body in the Order; they may fail to use them, but the right remains so long as they are members in good standing in the Order.

1848, Journal, 1289.

1189. Past Grands, who are not representatives in a State Grand Body, may be deprived of the privilege of voting therein, except in the election of officers.

1848, Journal, 1321.

1190. The attainment of the Royal Purple degree cannot be made a qualification for seats in a State Grand Lodge.

1852, Journal, 1922, 1957.

1191. Royal Purple degree cannot be made a necessary qualification for the office of Grand Master.

1855, Journal, 2479, 2503.

1192. Certificate of P. G. only *prima facie* evidence. The certificate that a person has served a term as N. G. is merely *prima facie* evidence of qualification for admission to a Grand Lodge; and if that body ascertains, even after admission to a seat, that the facts asserted in the certificate are incorrectly stated, the certificate may be set aside, and the seat founded thereon may be vacated. When the fundamental regulation does not otherwise provide, every representative body must judge for itself of the qualifications of its members.

1855, Journal, 2460, 2482, 2504.

1193. Holder of withdrawal card is not. To constitute a member in *good standing*, it is requisite, as an essential, that he shall be a contributing member; and a member who receives a withdrawal card severs his connection with all other branches of the Order.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2628, 2664.

1194. When officers may take card and not forfeit office. An officer of this Grand Lodge, or a Representative thereto, or an officer of a State Grand Body, taking a withdrawal card, does not vacate his office thereby, if the same be immediately deposited in his State Grand Body, accompanying the application for a new charter;

or if, on occasion of change of residence, the card be, within one month deposited in a Subordinate at his new residence ; *provided*, that while holding such withdrawal card, and until such new Lodge or Encampment be instituted, such person can discharge no official act.

1857 — 1858, Journal, 2799 — 3000.
(See DEGREES ; PAST OFFICERS.)

11. IN GRAND ENCAMPMENTS.

1195. Of whom composed. Grand Encampments consist of all Past Chief Patriarchs and Past High Priests, or, if their constitutions so determine, of all Past Chief Patriarchs only; and where a Patriarch is a member of a Grand Encampment in one State, and is only a Past High Priest, on his removal to another State he cannot claim membership in the Grand Encampment of the latter State, by reason of his having been a member of the Grand Encampment in the former, when the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the latter provides that Past Chief Patriarchs only shall be members thereof.

1846 — 1851, Journal, 958 — 1770, 1805.
(See ANTE ; QUALIFICATIONS FOR, IN ENCAMPMENT ;
IN STATE GRAND LODGES ; PAST OFFICERS.)

12. IN GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1196. This Grand Lodge shall be composed of the following members, to wit: a Grand Sire, Deputy Grand Sire, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal, Grand Guardian, Grand Messenger, and Grand Representatives from the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments working under legal unreclaimed charters, granted by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 2.

1197. Past Grand Sires shall be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge, with the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting, unless they be Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 10.
(See GRAND REPRESENTATIVES ; OFFICERS G. L. U. S.)

13. MISCELLANEOUS.

1198. How many times proposed after rejection. There is no general law of the Order limiting the number of times a candidate can be proposed after rejection; the inquiry is a matter for local law.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

1199. Cannot ballot collectively. It is improper, if not contrary to general law and usage, to ballot collectively on a number of applications for membership by deposit of card. Every member of the Lodge has a right to deposit his ballot upon each individual application for membership, and a collective ballot would be an infringement of this right.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1200. Name cannot be changed. It is not within the competency of any jurisdiction of this Order to change the name of any person, and where a brother has been initiated under a fictitious name, a Grand Lodge cannot authorize a Subordinate to grant him a card by any other name.

1858, Journal, 2924, 2963.

1201. Lodge cannot receive its own cards by a simple vote. It is not competent for a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to insert in its constitution a provision that a member who may draw a final card, shall have the privilege of depositing the same in said Lodge within a *specified* time, by a simple vote of the Lodge, instead of a ballot vote, as in the case of initiating members. The laws of the Order clearly provide *the way* in which a person may regain membership upon a card, and a Lodge granting a final card has no more power to depart from that *way* when the person holding the card seeks to reunite with said Lodge, than upon the application of a stranger.

1860, Journal, 3182, 3233, 3266.

1202. Members bound to conduct themselves properly in a Lodge. All members of the Order are in duty bound, while in their Lodge or Encampment, to be governed by the well known usages of the Order, and in case of their refusal, it is proper to prefer charges against them for conduct unbecoming an Odd Fellow. No member can claim indulgence on account of his official position in the Order.

1868, Journal, 4241, 4414, 4430.

1203. The position in the Order of a brother who is over fifty years of age, holding a withdrawal card less than a year old, and whether he may be admitted to membership in any Lodge, are matters for local legislation.

1868, Journal, 4375, 4404.

1203½. Renouncing Odd Fellowship. It has been inquired, "When a brother renounces Odd Fellowship, whether his Lodge can regard it as a resignation from the Order; if not, to what extent does it affect his membership." Answer in the negative, and that such so-called renunciation of the Order has no effect whatever upon his membership or standing in his Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

1204. Agreement not to receive benefits. Has a Lodge the right to initiate a man with a chronic disease, say consumption, upon the applicant signing an agreement not to claim benefits in consequence of disability or sickness by said disease? and if a Lodge has so admitted a member, can it refuse to pay benefits to him because of the agreement, when he is sick with such disease?

Answer. A Lodge has no right to initiate any such person, because he has an infirmity which may prevent his gaining a livelihood. The Order is beneficial, and its laws require that benefits shall be paid in case of sickness to the rich as well as the poor. Such a person would necessarily be sick or disabled on account of his infirmity, and entitled to benefits.

The agreement on the part of the individual not to claim benefits would not release the Lodge from its obligation to pay them. Nor would the brother be liable to trial and expulsion for a violation of his agreement not to receive them, as the agreement is void. He was regularly initiated without fault, and he is as much a member of the Lodge as any other brother, and entitled to the same care and kindness and benefits when sick.

1870, Journal, 4915, 4925.

(See **BALLOT; CARDS; DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES; INITIATION; LODGES, SUBORDINATE; RESIDENCE.**)

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

1205. The Grand Sire, at each annual session, appoints a committee on mileage and per diem, to consist of five members.

Rule of Order, No. 9.

1206. The mileage and per diem of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the United States is determined by resolution at each annual session.

Journal, 3215—3371—3483—3541—3804—4128—4325—4588.

1207. Contested seats. Hereafter, in cases of contested claims to seats in the Grand Lodge, mileage and per diem shall be allowed to him only who shall be admitted to the seat.

1853, Journal, 2166.

1208. To committee in recess. The Grand Lodge refused to allow mileage and per diem to a committee sitting during the recess thereof.

1855, Journal, 2531.

1209. For Sunday. Mileage and per diem not allowed for Sunday to members, where the session does not hold over from one week to another.

1854, Journal, 2301.

1210. The Grand Lodge being in session from Monday to Monday inclusive, except Thursday and Sunday, per diem was allowed for seven days only.

1869, Journal, 4626

1211. To representatives to State Grand Bodies. Where the constitution of a State Grand Lodge provided that "the expenses necessarily incurred by the elective officers of this Grand Lodge, and by one representative from each Subordinate Lodge, in coming to, and returning from, and attending on its sessions, shall be paid by this Grand Lodge," a resolution was offered "that the Past Grands, other than officers and representatives, in attendance at this Grand Lodge, be paid at the rate of ten cents per mile and two dollars per diem for traveling expenses," which was declared out of order by the Deputy Grand Master presiding as Grand Master, as conflicting with the above provision of the constitution; the State Grand Lodge refused to sustain the chair. On an appeal to the Grand Lodge of the

United States by the D. G. Master from such action, the latter Grand Body sustained the appeal of the D. G. M. and reversed the action of the State Grand Lodge.

1864, Journal, 3682, 3698.

1212. When State Grand Bodies may allow. Where the constitution of a State Grand Lodge declared her members to be "Past Grand Masters in good standing in their respective Subordinate Lodges, officers formally installed, and Past Grands who have been duly and regularly elected as representatives of Lodges, in conformity with the constitution," and providing that it possesses the sole right and power "of originating and regulating the means of its own support, and of doing all such other acts as are promotive of the interests of the Order," and also enacting that "one representative from each Subordinate Lodge to this Grand Lodge (providing such representative shall attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge) shall be paid from the funds of this Grand Lodge one dollar per day while in actual attendance at its sittings, and three cents per mile traveling expenses to and from its place of meeting, which shall be in full remuneration for services as such representative; where but one representative is in attendance from a Lodge entitled to more than one representative, such representative so in attendance shall be entitled to cast the full vote to which the Lodge is entitled," — the State Grand Lodge adopted a resolution, "that Past Grand Masters attending the sessions of the Grand Lodge be paid mileage and per diem, the same as the Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge." On appeal, the Grand Lodge of the United States decided that the action of the Grand Lodge be sustained, and the appeal therefrom be dismissed.

1868, Journal, 4372, 4403.

NAME.

1213. "Representative" is the term by which members of the Grand Lodge of the United States are properly addressed, or referred to in the debates or proceedings of that Grand Body.

1855, Journal, 2517.

1214. Hereafter, in the designation of the name and rank of brethren of the Order, the title or rank of the brother shall be placed after instead of before the name, as has hitherto been practiced.

1868, Journal, 4372.

* As to power to change the name of a member and to grant a card by another name, see § 840.

NEW TRIAL.

(See APPEAL; TRIAL.)

ODES.

1215. Odes for the use of Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah adopted and ordered printed.

1870, Journal, 4823, 4926.

All odes shall bear the imprint of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1870, Journal, 4808.

OFFENSES.

(See CHARGES; TRIAL.)

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1. NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

1216. By ballot biennially by a majority vote. The officers of this Grand Lodge shall be the Most Worthy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot by a majority of all the votes cast, biennially, at the stated communication of this Grand Lodge, in September, and shall be installed into their respective offices at the conclusion of said stated communication.

Constitution, Article 3, § 1.

1217. Certain officers appointed. The Right Worthy Grand Chaplain, Right Worthy Grand Marshal, Right Worthy Grand Guardian and Right Worthy Grand Messenger shall be nominated by the Grand Sire ; and, if approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be installed into their respective offices immediately after the installation of the elective officers.

Constitution, Article 3, § 2.

1218. How conducted. Nomination and election of officers shall take place on the same day, to wit : the second day of the communication at which the officers are to be elected. The nominations for each office shall be immediately succeeded by the election for the same and before the nominations and election for the next office.

Constitution, Article 15, § 2.

1219. Special foreign Grand Representative. With the previous consent and approval, from time to time expressed, of this Grand Lodge, the Most Worthy Grand Sire may accredit any officer or member of this Grand Lodge as a Special Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of any sovereign jurisdiction in Odd Fellowship, recognized by this Grand Lodge ; and, in such case, the necessary expenses of such Special Grand Representative's visit shall be defrayed from the treasury of this Grand Lodge. And any officer or member of any such foreign Grand Lodge, who may be duly accredited from the same as a Special Grand Representative near this Grand Lodge, shall be admitted to a seat on the floor of this Grand Lodge, and shall have a deliberate voice, but not a vote, in the proceedings thereof.

Constitution, Article 18.

2. THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

1220. To be an officer of this Grand Lodge, one nominated must have received the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment Degrees, and be a member in good standing of a Subordinate Lodge and Encampment in good standing.

Constitution, Article 15, § 1.

3. THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

1221. All the officers, both elective and appointed, shall attend each meeting of the Grand Lodge, and per-

form such duties as are enjoined by the laws and regulations of the Order, and such as may be required by the presiding officer, and shall receive such compensation as is hereinafter provided.

Constitution, Article 3, § 4.

1222. No officer, who is not a representative, shall be permitted to vote, except the Grand Sire in case of an equal division. The elective officers shall have the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting, unless they be Grand Representatives. The appointed officers, unless they be representatives, shall not be allowed to take part in the proceedings and debates of the Grand Lodge, except by a vote of the majority thereof.

Constitution, Article 3, § 5.

1223. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary “shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall, from time to time, determine.”

Constitution, Article 6.

1224. The Grand Treasurer “shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.”

Constitution, Article 7.

1225. The Grand Messenger, “for his services, shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.”

Constitution, Article 8, § 4.

1226. Officers and Grand Representatives (except such officers as receive stated salaries) shall receive a compensation for their services, to be fixed by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Constitution, Article 17.

1227. The mileage and per diem allowed to officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the United States is determined by resolution at each session.

Journal, 3483, 3541 — 3804 — 3937 — 4128 — 4325.

4. IMPEACHMENT.

1228. Two-thirds to convict and expel. This Grand Lodge shall have the power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or mem-

bers, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from office or membership therein any officer or member so impeached and convicted; *provided*, that a copy of the charges preferred shall have been furnished to the accused at least three days before trial.

Constitution, Article 11, § 1.

1229. During the trial of any impeachment, the officer or member under impeachment shall be debarred the exercise of his office or the privilege of his membership, but may be heard in his own defense.

Constitution, Article 11, § 2.

5. VACANCIES, AND HOW FILLED.

1230. Should any of the elective officers fail to appear to be installed at the time provided, the particular office or offices shall be declared vacant, and the Grand Lodge shall, in that event, proceed to a new election to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and the officer or officers so elected shall be accordingly installed.

Constitution, Article 3, § 3.

1231. In case of the removal of the Grand Sire from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his said office, the same shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term; and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the junior Past Grand Sire; and the Grand Lodge shall, at the first communication succeeding thereto, proceed to elect and install a Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term.

Constitution, Article 4, § 3.

1232. Suspension or expulsion from the Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to which an officer or member of this Grand Lodge belongs shall operate as a suspension or expulsion from office or membership in this Grand Lodge, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Constitution, Article 11, § 3.

1233. The Grand Sire shall also have power to fill, by appointment, all vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Grand Lodge, from resignation, sickness

or disability, or other causes which are not provided for by the constitution, such appointment to last until filled by election or otherwise, as provided by law for the election or appointment of such officers.

By-laws, Article 15, § 9.
1868, Journal, 4398, 4419.

1234. In case of the extinction of a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment in which an officer or member of the Grand Lodge of the United States holds membership, the seat of such officer or representative shall not be vacated thereby; *provided*, that within one month after such extinction he shall connect himself with some other Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

1857, Journal, 2811.

1235. Effect of taking a withdrawal card. An officer of this Grand Lodge, or a representative thereto, or an officer of a State Grand Body, taking a withdrawal card, does not vacate his office thereby if the same be immediately deposited in his State Grand body, accompanying the application for a new charter; or if, on occasion of change of residence, the card be within one month deposited in a Subordinate at his new residence; *provided*, that while holding such withdrawal card, and until such new Lodge or Encampment be instituted, such person can discharge no official act.

1857 — 1858, Journal, 2799 — 3000.

6. GRAND SIRE.

1236. To appoint officers. The Right Worthy Grand Chaplain, Right Worthy Grand Marshal, Right Worthy Grand Guardian, and Right Worthy Grand Messenger, shall be nominated by the Grand Sire, and, if approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be installed immediately after the elective officers.

Constitution, Article 3, § 2.

1237. The Grand Sire shall preside at all meetings of the Grand Lodge, preserve order and enforce the laws thereof.

He shall have the casting vote whenever the Lodge shall be equally divided, other than upon a ballot for officers, but shall not vote upon any other occasion.

He shall appoint all committees not required to be raised by ballot, and appoint all District Deputy Grand

Sires. During the recess of this Grand Lodge he shall have a general superintendence of the interests of the Order.

He may hear and decide such appeals as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, or by the Subordinate Lodges or Encampments under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

He may hear and decide such questions, other than questions arising out of the constitutions of the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, or by the Grand Masters or Grand Patriarchs thereof, or by the Grand Representatives, or by the Subordinate Lodges or Encampments under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

And his decisions upon all appeals and questions so submitted to him shall be binding upon the bodies or persons submitting the same, until reversed by this Grand Lodge.

He is empowered to receive petitions and grant warrants for the opening of new Lodges and Encampments, Grand or Subordinate, in places where Grand Bodies established by this Grand Lodge may not exist; and all warrants so granted by him shall be of force until recalled by this Grand Lodge. At every communication of this Grand Lodge he shall make a report in writing of all his official acts and decisions during the recess.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

1238. During his term of service he shall not hold any office in any State, District or Territorial Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

Constitution, Article 4, § 2.

1239. The Grand Lodge "may also meet specially on the call of the Grand Sire, of which the Grand Sire shall cause three months' notice to be given to the representatives of the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, communicating to them the purpose for which the special meeting is called."

Constitution, Article 12.

1240. May appoint Special Grand Representatives. With the previous consent and approval, from time to

time expressed, of this Grand Lodge, the Most Worthy Grand Sire may accredit any officer or member of this Grand Lodge as a Special Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of any sovereign jurisdiction in Odd Fellowship recognized by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 18.

1241. To cause Lodges to be instituted and visited. Subordinate Lodges in a State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge has not been established, "shall be instituted by a Past Grand of the Order, regularly deputed therefor by the Grand Sire, who shall deliver to such Lodge the warrant and charge-books, and shall, at the institution thereof, give all necessary instruction. Such Lodge shall be visited at least once a year by the Grand Sire, or some Past Grand deputed by him for that purpose, or by a District Deputy Grand Sire."

By-laws, Article 1.

1242. Institute and visit Encampment. Every Encampment receiving a warrant from this Grand Lodge shall be instituted by the Grand Sire or a qualified Patriarch. * * * Such Encampment shall be visited at least once a year by the Grand Sire, or by some Patriarch deputed by him for that purpose, or by the District Deputy Grand Sire.

By-laws, Article 2.

1243. To institute Grand Bodies. When new Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments are chartered, they shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or some qualified Brother or Patriarch whom he shall depute for that purpose.

By-laws, Article 4.

1244. All traveling and other expenses of the Grand Sire or of the Past Grand or Patriarch, deputed by him to institute a Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, shall be paid by such Lodge or Encampment.

By-laws, Article 6.

1245. To appoint D. D. Grand Sires. At each annual session the Grand Sire shall appoint in each State, District and Territory in which there is not a Grand Lodge and a Grand Encampment, an officer to be styled District Deputy Grand Sire. The appointment of District

Deputy Grand Sires shall be made at each annual session, to continue for one year, but they may be removed for cause by the Grand Sire during recess.

By-laws, Article 15, §§ 1, 8.

1246. The Grand Sire shall also have power to fill by appointment all vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Grand Lodge, from resignation, sickness, disability, or other causes, which are not provided for by the constitution, such appointment to last until filled by election or otherwise, as provided by law for the election or appointment of such officers.

By-laws, Article 15, § 9.
1868, Journal, 4398, 4419.

1247. To demand charters. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters, and whenever such remissness occurs the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

By-laws, Article 27.

1248. The Grand Sire is required to reclaim and take possession of the charter, books and papers of all Grand Lodges, Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, which shall have been forfeited according to the conditions of said charter.

1840, Journal, 351.

1249. To place report in hands of committee. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary at the opening of every annual communication of this R. W. Grand Lodge, to place in the hands of the Grand Sire a written statement, showing the name or names of any Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which may be indebted to this Grand Lodge, with the amount of such indebtedness, which statement shall be placed by the Grand Sire in the hands of the Committee on Credentials immediately upon the appointment of said committee, so that said committee may be able to make their report in conformity with the eleventh article of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2530.

1250. The Grand Sire has no power, by dispensation or otherwise, to authorize a Grand Body by a unani-

mous vote to adjourn to a place other than that provided by its constitution, or to do any thing in violation of its organic law.

1860, Journal, 3182, 3233, 3266.

1251. The Grand Sire has no legal right to authorize a Grand Master to communicate the A. T. P. W. to a brother holding a withdrawal card, to enable him to visit a Subordinate Lodge.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

1252. Public installations cannot be held unless the State Grand Body has given consent to her Subordinates to have the same, and when the Grand Master of the jurisdiction has forbidden the same the Grand Sire has no power to interfere with his decision. The decision of the Grand Master is binding until reversed by his Grand Lodge, unless his decision is in direct conflict with the constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1867, Journal 4069, 4187, 4201.

1253. The Grand Sire has no power to authorize Royal Purple degree members to wear aprons at the celebration on the 26th April, 1869, or on any other occasion.

The Grand Sire has no power to authorize Subordinates under the jurisdiction of State Grand Bodies to apply to sister Lodges outside the jurisdiction for pecuniary aid for building Odd Fellows' Halls.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1254. The Grand Sire, as the executive officer, is bound to see to the enforcement of the laws, and sometimes judicially to expound them, for he is vested with both executive and judicial functions; but he has no authority to suspend the operation of a valid law, either of this Grand Body or of any of the Grand Jurisdictions under it.

1869, Journal, 4598, 4614.

1255. A decision of the Grand Sire approved by this Grand Lodge, does not supersede or set aside a by-law of the Grand Lodge of the United States. A by-law can only be suspended or set aside in the way provided in article 19 of the constitution.

1870, Journal, 4841, 4870.

7. DEPUTY GRAND SIRE.

1256. To fill office on death of Grand Sire. In case of the removal of the Grand Sire from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term.

Constitution, Article 4, § 3.

1257. The Deputy Grand Sire shall open and close the meetings of the Grand Lodge, support the Grand Sire by his advice and assistance, and preside in his absence. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the Grand Sire, the powers and duties of the said office shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term, as provided in section three of article four.

Constitution, Article 5.

1258. To examine representatives. The representative or representatives of each Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall be examined by the Deputy Grand Sire, as to their qualifications for the office, previous to taking seats in the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 16.

1259. He shall examine the representatives prior to the opening of the Grand Lodge, and report to the Grand Sire. At the request of the Grand Sire he shall proclaim the Lodge duly opened.

Rule of Order No. 2.

1260. To proclaim Lodge closed. When directed by the Grand Sire, it is his duty to "proclaim the Grand Lodge duly closed."

Rule of Order No. 12.

8. GRAND SECRETARY.

1261. His duties. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall make a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, in a book provided for that purpose; keep the journal of all secret sessions, and preserve and keep the evidences of the unwritten work, and such alterations as may from time to time be made therein, and all other records appertaining to the work of the Order, and the explanations and lectures relative thereto; summon the members to attend all special meetings; keep accounts between the Grand Lodge and the Grand and Subordi-

nate Lodges and Encampments under its jurisdiction ; read all petitions, reports and communications ; write all letters and communications ; carry on, under the direction of the Grand Lodge or Grand Sire, its correspondence, and transact such business of the Grand Lodge appertaining to his office as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge. All communications transmitted or received by him officially shall be laid before the Grand Lodge. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall, from time to time, determine.

Constitution, Article 6.

1262. Furnish representatives with the constitution. Each Grand Representative, on taking his seat, shall be furnished by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary with a copy of the constitution, rules of order and laws of this Grand Lodge.

By-laws, Article 16.

1263. To furnish revised Journal. Each State, District and Territorial Grand Lodge shall, annually, be furnished with as many copies of the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge as it has Subordinate Lodges working under its jurisdiction, for its own use ; and an equal number to be distributed among its Subordinates. Each Grand Encampment shall be furnished in the same manner ; and each Lodge and Encampment working under the warrant of this Grand Lodge shall be furnished with a copy of the proceedings. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall see that this law is carried into effect at as early a date as possible after the close of the annual sessions of this Grand Lodge.

By-laws, Article 18.

1264. To inform committee if dues paid. *Resolved,* That, on application for a State Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge inform the Committee on Petitions whether the dues of the Subordinate Lodges are all paid up.

1837, Journal, 232.

1265. To post accounts. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States to keep his books and accounts at all times written and posted up.

1838, Journal, 286.

1266. To make detailed report. The Grand Secretary is directed to furnish the Grand Lodge, in his annual report, with a full and detailed statement of his accounts, showing the amounts due to and by it; and a statement of all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments which may not have reported. Said report to be made up to within two weeks of the annual session of this body.

1843, Journal, 600.

1267. To open account with each appropriation. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to open an account in his books with each specific appropriation, charging to such appropriation severally the amount reported by the Finance Committee, and placing to the credit of such account all payments made on account thereof; and in no case shall such payments exceed the amount of the specific appropriation on account of which they are made, nor shall any transfer of appropriations be allowed without the consent of this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2515, 2521.

1268. To make report to Grand Sire. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, at the opening of every annual communication of this R. W. Grand Lodge, to place in the hands of the Grand Sire a written statement, showing the name or names of any Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which may be indebted to this Grand Lodge, with the amount of such indebtedness, which statement shall be placed by the Grand Sire in the hands of the Committee on Credentials immediately upon the appointment of said committee, so that the said committee may be able to make their report in conformity to the eleventh article of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2530.

1269. To publish names of G. M., G. S., G. P. and G. S. and their post-office addresses. It is hereby made the duty of the Scribes and Secretaries of Grand Encampments and Grand Lodges, at the time of making their annual returns to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to furnish therewith the post-office addresses of their respective Grand Patriarchs, Grand Scribes, Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, and it is hereby made his duty to have printed and appended to the proceedings of every session of

this Lodge a list of said officers, with their post-office addresses, as furnished with the said annual reports. Grand Scribes and Grand Secretaries are also instructed to furnish the times and places of the annual sessions of their Grand Bodies, to be published in the same manner as the names of the Grand Officers.

1857, Journal, 2734.

1270. To record names of P. G. R's, and mail a copy of the revised journal to them. *Resolved*, That the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary be and he is hereby requested to record in the journal of each session the names of Past Grand Representatives who may be present (and report to said officer), and that a copy of the revised journal be mailed to each P. G. Representative whose name may appear therein.

1857, Journal, 4861.

9. GRAND TREASURER.

1271. His duties. The Grand Treasurer shall keep the moneys, and all the evidences of debt, choses in action, deeds, etc., of the Grand Lodge, and pay all orders drawn on him by the Grand Secretary. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, at its stated communications in September, annually, a full and correct statement of his accounts. Before his installation he shall give a bond, with at least two sureties, to the Grand Lodge, in such sum as may from time to time be fixed, and shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

Constitution, Article 7, § 1.

As amended 1866, Journal, 3957.

10. GRAND CHAPLAIN.

1272. The Grand Chaplain shall perform such duties as appertain to his office, and as may, from time to time be required by the Grand Lodge relative thereto.

Constitution, Article 8, § 1.

1273. He offers prayer at opening and closing of Grand Lodge.

Rules of Order, No. 2, 12.

11. GRAND MARSHAL.

1274. The Grand Marshal shall assist the Grand Sire in performing his duties, in such manner as may from

time to time be required, and perform all the duties generally appertaining to such office.

Constitution, Article 8, § 2.

12. GRAND GUARDIAN.

1275. The Grand Guardian shall prove every brother before admitting him, and allow none to depart without the usual formality.

Constitution, Article 8, § 3.

13. GRAND MESSENGER.

1276. The Grand Messenger shall perform such duties as the Grand Lodge may from time to time require for the convenience and comfort of the members, and for his services he shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

Constitution, Article 8, § 4.

14. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND SIRES.

1277. Their rights, powers and duties. At each annual session, the Grand Sire shall appoint in each State, District and Territory in which there is not a Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, an officer, to be styled "District Deputy Grand Sire," whose duty it shall be to act as the special agent of this Grand Lodge in relation to the matters herein specified, namely :

1. To act for the Grand Sire, and, by his direction, to perform whatever may have been ordered to be done by the Grand Lodge of the United States, in the particular district for which the D. D. Grand Sire may be appointed.

2. To act as the representative of this Grand Lodge, and perform all such matters relating to the Order in his district as the Grand Sire shall direct.

3. To obey all special instructions of the Grand Sire, in relation to any thing which that officer is required to do for the good of the Order.

4. To act as the agent of the Grand Secretary, and to obey the special directions of that officer.

5. To have a general supervision over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments (in his district) which work under charters granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

6. To make semi-annual reports of his acts and doings to the Grand Sire.

7. District Deputy Grand Sires shall in no case interfere, as officers of this Grand Lodge, with the State Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments.

8. To qualify a brother for the appointment of District Deputy Grand Sire, he must be a regular contributing member of a Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and must have attained the rank of Past Grand and of the Royal Purple degree, and, in States where Grand Encampments may be established, he must also be a member of such Grand Encampment. The appointment of District Deputy Grand Sires shall be made at each annual session, to continue for one year, but they may be removed for cause by the Grand Sire during recess.

By-laws, Article 15.

1278. May appoint installing officer. A District Deputy Grand Sire, in absenting himself temporarily from his jurisdiction, has authority to appoint a qualified brother or brothers to install the officers of Lodges and Encampments during his necessary absence.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2170, 2180.

1279. A District Deputy Grand Sire has no authority, by virtue of his office, to issue warrants for Lodges or Encampments, or to reclaim or recall charters of Lodges or Encampments which persist in doing work irregularly. It is his duty to report any irregularity to the Grand Sire, who alone, under authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States, can reclaim or cause to be recalled all charters issued by this Grand Lodge.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

1280. A District Deputy Grand Master has no right to introduce visitors whose cards are out of date; the power being restricted to elective Grand Officers.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

1281. To grant dispensations for Encampment degrees. In any State, District or Territory where a Subordinate Encampment but no Grand Encampment exists, the District Deputy Grand Sire shall have the same power to grant dispensations to brothers wishing to obtain the Patriarchal degrees out of the jurisdiction as a Grand Patriarch has under similar circumstances.

1858, Journal, 2910, 2962

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1282. A District Deputy Grand Sire has no power to grant withdrawal cards to members of defunct Encampments.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

1283. Cannot take C. P.'s chair. A D. D. G. Sire has no right, by virtue of his office, to take the C. P.'s chair in an Encampment. He can only take such chair when surrendered to him for installation of the officers.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

1284. A District Deputy Grand Sire is the executive agent of the Grand Sire and Grand Secretary, and, beyond that he has only a general supervision over the Subordinates in his district. He must report irregularities to the Grand Sire, who alone can apply the corrective. He has, therefore, no authority to set aside any illegal action of a Subordinate on an appeal by an aggrieved brother. He cannot order a new trial, nor direct a Subordinate to prescribe a definite degree of punishment.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

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1. THEIR ELECTION, QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS.

1285. The officers of a State Grand Lodge are : Most Worthy Grand Master, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master, Right Worthy Grand Warden, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, who are elected ; Worthy Grand Marshal, Worthy Grand Conductor, Worthy Grand Guardian, Worthy Grand Chaplain, Worthy Grand Herald, who are appointed by the Grand Master.

Digest, 1847, page 46.

1286. A State Grand Lodge may appoint such officers additional to those required by the law of the Digest as its wants and convenience may require. It cannot elect an officer of a Subordinate Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1476, 1511.

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1287. A Grand Officer who voluntarily withdraws from the duties of a station forfeits the honors thereof, and the successor who fulfills the duties of the unexpired term becomes entitled to said honors.

1848, Journal, 1244.

1288. The terms of Grand Officers are for one year, and Grand Officers who are elected for the brief period of three or four months are not entitled to the official honors of said offices, except they fulfill the duties of an unexpired term.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952 — 1920, 1956.

1289. The attainment of the Royal Purple degree cannot be made a qualification for seats in a State Grand Lodge, nor a necessary qualification for the office of Grand Master.

1853 — 1855, Journal, 1922, 1957 — 2479, 2503.

1290. First N. G. eligible to office in G. L. The first Noble Grand of a new or revived Lodge is entitled to all the official degrees, and is therefore eligible to office in his Grand Lodge, the same as though he had performed actual service as V. G. and Secretary.

1855, Journal, 2468, 2501.

1291. A non-resident eligible to office in his G. L. A member in good standing of a Lodge or Encampment, may be elected to and installed into office in the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment to which his Lodge or Encampment is subordinate, although he does not reside in the State in which the Grand Body is located; *provided*, there be no prohibition in the local law.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

2. THEIR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1292. A brother may always visit if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, under whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit.

By-laws, Article 14.

1293. An officer cannot be displaced, during his term for which he is elected, for non-attendance, in the absence of any constitutional provision or by-law.

1848, Journal, 1146, 1290, 1316

1294. A Grand Master has a right to take part in the proceedings of his own Subordinate Lodge, vote for officers, membership, and on motions which come before it.

1849, Journal, 1503, 1513.

1295. Privileges as to voting. The fact of a member of a Grand Lodge being an appointed officer, a Past Grand Master or a Grand Representative, confers upon him no peculiar privilege in respect to voting. When his Grand Lodge is composed of all the Past Grands in good standing within its jurisdiction, such a member votes as every other Past Grand does, and simply because he *is* a Past Grand. Where his Grand Lodge has adopted a representative system, unless he has been elected and is duly accredited as a member, he is not entitled to vote at all, except in the election of Grand Officers, when all Past Grands in good standing in the jurisdiction are *ex officio* entitled to a vote. His privilege of voting arises altogether from the fact of his being a Past Grand in good standing in his jurisdiction, in the one case, and in the other, because he has been elected and accredited, and not because he may chance to occupy any or either of the stations mentioned.

1854, Journal, 2249, 2265, 2327.

1296. Grand Officers may be granted the privilege of voting. When the constitution of a Grand Lodge provides that "all legislative and judicial business of the Grand Lodge in session shall be transacted by the elective Grand Officers and representatives of Lodges duly elected, and that such persons shall be denominated *legislative members*. No member shall be permitted to vote or speak unless he is at the time a *legislative member*, except on an election for Grand Officers. Grand Representatives are elective officers of this Grand Lodge;" the Grand Representatives of that Grand Lodge are entitled to vote on the adoption of a constitution for said Grand Lodge. The decision of last year, to be found on page 2265 of the journal, only establishes the doctrine that elective Grand Officers are not entitled, *ex officio*, to a vote in their Grand Lodges, but it is always competent for local legislation to give them that privilege.

1855, Journal, 2467, 2501.

1297. Must give P. W. at outer door. The Grand Officers of State Grand Lodges, when visiting the Subor-

dinate Lodges under their own jurisdiction, should give at the outside door the same pass-word that is required of other brothers. Our laws make no distinction in this respect, nor could any distinction be made with propriety, for the reason that it is impossible for the Grand Officers to become personally known to the entire brotherhood of any State jurisdiction.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2170.

1298. Effect of taking withdrawal card on their office.

An officer of this Grand Lodge, or a representative thereto, or an officer of a State Grand Body, taking a withdrawal card, does not vacate his office thereby if the same be immediately deposited in his State Grand Body, accompanying the application for a new charter; or if, on occasion of change of residence, the card be within one month deposited in a Subordinate, at his new residence; *provided*, that, while holding such withdrawal card, and until such new Lodge or Encampment be instituted, such person can discharge no official act.

1857 — 1858 — Journal, 2799 — 3000.

1299. Elective Grand Officer has precedence of D. D. G. M. If, under the law authorizing public installations, any controversy arise between an elective Grand Officer and a District Deputy Grand Master as to which shall conduct such installation, the elective Grand Officer being superior in rank shall have precedence.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

3. GRAND MASTER.

1300. His powers and duties. The Most Worthy Grand Master has powers and duties prescribed in the charge-books of the Order, and performs such duties as are imposed upon him by his Grand Lodge. He has supervisory power over the Order, and must check the introduction of subjects foreign to the purposes of the Order. He has not power by virtue of his office to grant dispensations for opening Lodges, but it is competent for his Grand Lodge to confer such power upon him. He is required to enforce the law suppressing the publication of the work, cards and diplomas, as directed by the G. L. U. S. If he or his Grand Lodge grant permission to a Lodge to apply for relief, he furnishes written authority according to the form. He may visit Subordinates, examine their books, and install their officers.

He may introduce visiting brethren into any Lodge within his jurisdiction, without the usual examination. (Digest of 1847, page 46.)

1846, Journal, 919 — 860, 906 — 956.

1301. Does not form an independent part of the governing power; must entertain appeals. Whatever may be the case in other organizations, in our Order, at least, the Grand Master does not form an *independent* part of the governing power. During the recess he is necessarily, to some extent, the substitute or representative of the whole Grand Lodge, but during the session he is only one of its constitutional elements, and the presider over its deliberations. Even his acts during the recess may, in most instances, be brought up for examination. The Grand Lodge alone can claim to be the supreme tribunal of the Order in its jurisdiction; to it he is indebted for his position, and to it he is accountable, and from and through it to this body. He has no right to refuse to entertain appeals from his decisions to the Grand Lodge, though, in his judgment, an adverse decision might violate the constitution.

1847, Journal, 1108, 1122.

1302. A Grand Master has no power summarily to remove an officer of a Subordinate Lodge, as his official relations are not with the officers of Lodges, but with the Lodges themselves in their Lodge capacity; and, therefore, if a Noble Grand persists in permitting improper work in violation of his instructions, it is the duty of the Grand Master to inform the Lodge that, unless it shall require its officer to conform to the work, it will be dealt with for insubordination.

1852, Journal, 1839, 1897, 1952.

1303. May demand charter in recess. A Subordinate violating the laws laid down by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and refusing to observe such laws, may be expelled therefor, and the Grand Master during the recess may demand its charter.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1304. Whether a Grand Patriarch has power during the recess of a Grand Encampment to suspend a Subordinate is a subject for local law.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1305. A Grand Master has entire supervision of his Subordinates during vacation, and the right to interfere on all violations of law, and, in case of persistent disobedience, may suspend the privileges of the refractory Lodge until the case is tried and determined by the Grand Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

1306. May take chair of N. G. at installation, not otherwise. When visiting for installation purposes a Grand Master is entitled to take the chair of the Noble Grand, but when otherwise visiting he is not entitled to that chair of right.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1307. The attainment of the Royal Purple degree cannot be made a necessary qualification for the office of Grand Master.

1855, Journal, 2479, 2503 — 2487, 2507, 2520.

1308. When entitled to honors. A Grand Master, when visiting a Subordinate in his official capacity, is entitled to the honors of the Order; but a Grand Master may visit in his individual capacity as a member of the Order, and upon such visits he should not expect to be received with the honors. It is only when he announces himself as Grand Master that his visit becomes official.

1856, Journal, 2562, 2629, 2664.

1309. A Grand Master has power to act under a resolution conferring authority, at a time when the Grand Lodge is entertaining a resolution to reconsider the same, he being aware of the fact. Whether the pendency of a motion to reconsider should induce a suspension of action is a matter for the discretion of the executive officer.

1857, Journal, 2748, 2774.

1310. Cannot dispense with regular meetings. A dispensation by a Grand Master or Grand Lodge to dispense with the regular meetings of a Lodge is illegal and improper.

1857, Journal, 2781, 2818.

1311. Nor benefits. There is no law which would authorize a Grand Lodge or Grand Master to grant such dispensation as would enable a Subordinate Lodge to suspend the payment of weekly benefits.

1857, Journal, 2770, 2831.

1312. Upon principle, a Grand Master should not hold office in his Subordinate Lodge or in a Degree Lodge. But it is a subject for local legislation, and in the absence of any local prohibition, he may hold any such office as will not in any way interfere with his official business.

1858, Journal, 2858, 2925, 2963.

1313. The mode of reaching a Grand Master to obtain his decision, is a matter for local legislation, and is generally on an appeal from the decision of a D. D. Grand Master.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

1314. A Grand Master has no right to take the chair of the Noble Grand to prevent that officer submitting an illegal motion. If the Noble Grand persists in violating the law and his obligations, it is the duty of the Grand Master to inform the Lodge that, unless it shall require its officers to conform to the law, he will proceed against it for insubordination. The official relations of a Grand Master are not with the Noble Grand, but with the Subordinate Lodge itself, in its Lodge capacity.

1863, Journal, 3512, 3558, 3587.

1315. The Grand Sire has no legal right to authorize a Grand Master to communicate the A. T. P. W. to a brother holding a withdrawal card, to enable him to visit a Subordinate Lodge. A Grand Master or other elective officer of a Grand Lodge may, if properly satisfied, vouch for and introduce a brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card into any Subordinate Lodge in the jurisdiction to which the Grand Officer is attached.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

1316. The decisions of a Grand Master are in full force until reversed by the Grand Lodge. And when the vote on a resolution that the Grand Master's action in the case be sustained, was a tie vote, the result is not to be regarded as a *reversal* of his decision, but as equivalent to no expression on the matter in issue.

1868, Journal, 4363, 4402.

1317. May be authorized to grant a petition. A Grand Lodge of a State may confer the power on the Grand Master during the recess, to grant a petition from a

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Subordinate Lodge to restore an expelled member to said Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1318. To wear regalia. A Grand Master, when visiting *as such* in his own jurisdiction, should wear the regalia and jewels of his office.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

4. OTHER GRAND OFFICERS.

1319. The other elective officers have powers and duties as prescribed in the charge-books, and have the power to introduce visiting brethren within the jurisdiction of their Grand Lodge. The appointed officers have duties as prescribed in the charge-books of the Order.

Digest, 1847, page 47.

1320. The Grand Marshal is required, when the body of which he is an officer appears in processions, and at Grand Visitations, to take charge of the same, and the Grand Lodge is under his charge. The duties of that officer continue during the term of service connected with his office, and he can no more be displaced, without cause, during the term, than any other officer of a State Grand Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1392, 1439.

1321. Scribes' and Secretaries' duties. Immediately after the election of a Grand Representative, it shall be the duty of the Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary of the body which he is to represent to forward to the R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge a duplicate copy of said representative's certificate of election.

1857, Journal, 2768, 2811.

1322. A District Deputy Grand Master has not the right to introduce visitors whose cards are out of date, that power being restricted by law to elective Grand Officers.

1858, Journal 2859, 2926, 2963.

1323. A special deputy, appointed to institute a Lodge or Encampment, fulfills his duty when such Lodge or Encampment is instituted, and has made report of the same.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4414, 4430.

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1324. A District Deputy Grand Master. It is not necessary that a brother should be in possession of the Grand Lodge Degree to be eligible to the office of District Deputy Grand Master.

1870, Journal, 4838, 4869 — 4887, 4919.

1325. D. D. G. M. entitled to honors. When District Deputy Grand Masters visit a Subordinate Lodge for the purpose of installing the officers elect, or upon other official duty, they, as the representatives of the M. W. Grand Master, shall be accorded the same honors that are given to that officer. The same principles shall apply to the Patriarchal branch of the Order. All provisions inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

1870, Journal, 4883, 4919.

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1. OFFICERS, THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

1326. The officers of a Subordinate Lodge are: The N. G., V. G., Secretary, Permanent Secretary (if necessary), and Treasurer, who are elected by the Lodge; Warden, Conductor, O. G., I. G., R. and L. S. of N. G., R. S. S., L. S. S., who are appointed by the N. G.; and R. and L. S. of the Vice Grand, who are appointed by the Vice Grand. (Digest, 1847, page 49.)

1852, Journal, 1887, 1949.

1327. They have duties and powers, as prescribed by the charge-books of the Order and the laws of the Grand Lodge under which they exist. The N. G. and V. G. are entitled to the T. P. W., and superintend the examination of visitors.

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1328. Officers of Subordinates are merely the executive agents of those bodies, and should have no power to use the seal, unless so ordered by the Subordinates, or in accordance with positive enactments of the several Grand Bodies under whose jurisdiction they work.

1848—1868, Journal, 1286, 1318—4240, 4414, 4430.

1329. For the powers of officers in reference to granting cards—

(SEE CARDS.)

2. QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

1330. Twenty-six nights' service as an inferior officer is a sufficient qualification for the chair of V. G.; *provided*, of course, the brother has attained to sufficient degrees, and is otherwise competent.

1847—1868, Journal, 1067—4370, 4403.

1331. When Scarlet member eligible. A State Grand Body cannot so amend the constitution of Subordinates as to make a Scarlet member eligible to the office of N. G., after having served one term in any subordinate office.

1847, Journal, 1017, 1080.

1332. A member must pass the V. G.'s chair to be made eligible to the office of N. G. The N. G. or V. G. should be one of the committee to examine visiting brethren.

1847—1855, Journal, 1124—2470, 2503.

1333. A Vice Grand cannot be elected to the office of Noble Grand without the previous service of one term in the Vice Grand's chair, while there are any Past Grands belonging to the same Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

1334. When Scarlet member may be elected. In case of a vacancy in the office of Noble Grand or Vice Grand of a Subordinate Lodge, and all qualified brothers refusing to accept the office, the Lodge may elect a Scarlet member to the office; *provided*, however, that a dispensation for the purpose be first obtained from the proper authority in the jurisdiction to which the Lodge belongs.

1855, Journal, 2494, 2517, 2521.

1335. When Scarlet member may be elected. It is not competent for a Lodge, after its first term, to elect Scarlet members to the office of Noble Grand, when brothers who have served as Vice Grand are in nomination, except in cases where all the qualified members refuse to accept the office of Noble Grand; then the Lodge may elect a Scarlet member; *provided*, however, a dispensation for the purpose be first obtained from the proper authority in the jurisdiction to which the Lodge belongs.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

1336. To be in possession of Rebekah degree. The officers of all Lodges which are in possession of the work of the Degree of Rebekah ought to be in regular possession of the degree, upon the same principle that they are required to assume other obligations belonging to their official station.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1898, 1952.

1337. Rebekah degree, before installation. A State Grand Body having accepted the Degree of Rebekah, and allowed it to be communicated to its Subordinates, it is the duty of the officers (N. G. and V. G.) of the Subordinates to be instructed in the work of the degree before installation into their respective offices.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

1338. Qualifications for V. G. Where the constitution of a Subordinate Lodge provided that a brother, to be eligible to the office of Vice Grand, must be a Secretary, or a brother who has completed, or is then serving, a second term in some inferior office or offices in the Lodge, a brother was elected Vice Grand, and the D. D. Grand Master refused to install him into the office, declaring him ineligible on the ground that he had not served *two terms* in a subordinate office previous to his election. On appeal to the State Grand Lodge, the action of the D. D. G. M. was sustained. The G. L. U. S., on appeal from this action, decided that "twenty-six nights' service as an inferior officer is a sufficient qualification for the chair of Vice Grand; *provided*, of course, the brother has attained to sufficient degrees, and is otherwise competent (Journal, page 1067); that this is the supreme law; and, it appearing that the brother had rendered the necessary service in an inferior office, had attained the required degrees and was otherwise com-

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petent, it was held that the brother was eligible and entitled to be installed into the office of Vice Grand," and the appeal from the action of the State Grand Lodge was sustained.

1868, Journal, 4370, 4403.

1339. Without right hand is eligible. Any brother of a Subordinate Lodge, having the requisite degrees, is eligible for office in his Lodge; therefore, a brother is qualified and eligible for the chair of N. G. who has lost a right hand, or whose right hand has been so injured that its natural use has been seriously impaired.

1868, Journal, 4375, 4404.

1340. When acting N. G. may be elected N. G. of Rebekah Degree Lodge. It is legal to nominate and elect an acting Noble Grand of a Subordinate Lodge to the position of N. G. of a Rebekah Degree Lodge; *provided*, his term of office will have expired previous to the time for his installation into the office of N. G. of the Rebekah Degree Lodge. The law is satisfied if the officer elect is found eligible at the time of his induction into office. The same is the case with a Vice Grand; he is always nominated and elected prior to the expiration of his term.

1869, Journal, 4609, 4670.

1341. As to the eligibility of first officers of new or revived Lodges.

(See DEGREES, PAST N. G., V. G., AND SECRETARY.)

3. THEIR ELECTION AND INSTALLATION.

1342. Duty of G. M. to install. It is one of the duties, as well as privileges, of a Grand Master of a State to install, or cause to be installed, the officers of Subordinate Lodges; he may, therefore, at his pleasure, attend and officiate at such installations.

1846, Journal, 919.

1343. C. P. or N. G. may install. In the absence of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and of all Past Grands, a C. P. or N. G. may install his successor.

1848, Journal, 1246.

1344. Illegal during suspension or expulsion. The election and installation of officers, held and performed

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by a Lodge during its suspension or expulsion, cannot be recognized as legal by a Grand Lodge; nor can a Grand Lodge allow to persons who were elected to and installed in office, and whose terms expire during the suspension or expulsion of the Lodge, the honors of the term.

1849, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513.

1345. A Grand Lodge cannot elect or appoint an officer for a Subordinate Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1404, 1476, 1511.

1346. Installed officer does not forfeit his office by non-attendance, unless by local law. When no local law provides therefor, an installed officer does not vacate his office for non-attendance; but, should an insufficient reason be given to the installing officer for the non-attendance of an officer elect upon the installation night, the instructions in the installation work appear to indicate that the installing officer can require the Lodge immediately to elect an officer.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

1347. If a Noble Grand elect should fail to appear for some time after the regular period, the discharge of his duties and the appointment of the Subordinate officers devolve upon the Vice Grand; and, under such circumstances, where the local law provides for vacating an office for non-attendance, the Lodge may treat the Noble Grand as installed, and vacate his office.

1854, Journal, 2216, 2264, 2327.

1348. G. M. may take chair of N. G. at installations. When visiting for installation purposes a Grand Master may take the chair of the Noble Grand, but when otherwise visiting he is not entitled to the chair of right.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1349. A Noble Grand elect having failed to appear for installation, and forfeited (under the local laws), his office, the member elected and installed in his lieu is the Noble Grand of the Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1350. Reports made before installation. The officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall not be installed nor furnished with the semi-annual pass-word, unless the reports, returns and moneys due from such

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Lodges and Encampments to their respective superior jurisdictions, be actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer, or be actually in transit to the proper destination.

1856, Journal, 2643, 2667.

1351. May re-elect officers. The right of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to re-elect their officers is under the control of the several State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies.

1867, Journal, 4182, 4200.
(See INSTALLATION.)

4. TERMS ; HONORS OF THE TERM.

1352. Six months ending in July and January. From and after the first day of January, 1847, the terms of Subordinate Lodges shall be for the period of six months. The said terms shall commence on the first meeting in July and January in each year.

1846 — 1847, Journal, 900, 912 — 1066.

1353. State Grand Bodies may change, to October and April. All Grand Bodies are hereby empowered to pass such laws as to them may seem expedient, changing the commencement and ending of the terms of their Subordinates, so that the same may commence and end with October and April, instead of July and January.

1862, Journal, 3489.

1354. By special permission of a Grand Lodge, a Subordinate for seventeen years had worked both in the English and German languages, electing their officers for twice the usual term, to serve on alternate nights, each set serving *twenty-six nights* ; although in violation of existing law, the G. L. U. S. refused to overturn the practice, it having been identified with the existence of the Lodge.

1847, Journal, 1100.

1355. May hold semi-monthly meetings ; twenty-six nights' service necessary. A State Grand Lodge may authorize Subordinates under her jurisdiction to hold semi-monthly meetings, but if such authority be granted, the officers must serve twenty-six nights, as that is necessary to complete a term.

1849, Journal, 1492, 1512.

1356. A Vice Grand who, by some event, fills the chair of the N. G. to the end of a term, is not entitled to the honors of the station, without a previous election to that office.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

1357. Service for a majority of the nights of a term, is requisite to entitle one to the Past Official degrees; therefore a Subordinate Lodge cannot grant leave of absence for a majority of the nights of a term, without working a forfeiture of the honors of the term to the officer to whom the leave is granted.

1852, Journal, 1845, 1886, 1949—1898, 1952.

1358. A brother is eligible to the chair of Noble Grand, who, in consequence of sickness, was unable to perform the duties of Vice Grand for a majority of the nights of the term for which he was elected, and who was excused from time to time by his Lodge.

1854, Journal, 2309, 2345.

1359. Twenty-six meetings constitute term; cannot be dispensed with; if not held from unavoidable causes. Twenty-six meetings of the Subordinate Lodge, whether held weekly or at longer periods, are required to constitute a full term, and any dispensation with the regular meetings, by a Grand Master or Grand Lodge, is illegal and improper, and cannot be exercised. But if circumstances over which the Lodge can exercise no control shall occur, by which the meetings cannot be held, the Junior Past Grand should not, from that fact alone, be disqualified from admission into his Grand Lodge. If, however, the meetings of a Lodge are suspended by its own seeking or application, for causes over which it could exercise control, and the Lodge fails to comply with the requisites of the law, the officers of the Lodge for the term would therefore properly be deprived of their Past Official degrees.

1857, Journal, 2781, 2818.

1360. Where a Noble Grand obtains leave of absence from his Lodge for three months, and overstays his time, being absent for a majority of the nights of the term, his office is declared vacant by a vote of the Lodge, and a Past Grand elected to his vacancy, the Lodge cannot, by the resignation of the latter and the re-election of the former for the remainder of that term, make him

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a Past Grand, entitled to the honors of a Past Noble Grand, as this would permit him to take advantage of his own wrong, and accomplish indirectly that which the law prohibited him from doing directly. (See Journal, G. L. U. S., pages 1886, 1898 and 2781.) This decision was approved "under the peculiar state of facts embodied therein."

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.
(See DEGREES, PAST N. G., V. G. AND SECRETARY.)

5. MUST WEAR REGALIA AND JEWELS.

1361. It is the duty of the Vice Grand, while occupying the chair of the Noble Grand, to wear the regalia of the Noble Grand.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

1362. To be clothed in regalia when occupying chair temporarily ; P. G. acting as Warden. Any brother occupying, either permanently or temporarily, a subordinate station in a Lodge, should wear the regalia of the office he thus occupies. Thus, if a Past Grand occupies the Vice Grand's chair, he should wear the blue regalia of that office, exactly as a Vice Grand, when acting as Noble Grand, should wear the scarlet regalia of that chair. The same rule applies to the other officers. A brother would not, however, be justified in refusing to give the pass-word to a Past Grand, acting temporarily as Warden, who had not assumed the proper regalia of that chair, the N. G. having recognized him as Warden.

1853, Journal, 2175.

1363. Officer cannot enter Lodge without regalia. An officer of a Lodge, whose regalia is in his chair in the Lodge room, cannot enter without any regalia. No brother is entitled to enter or leave the Lodge room unless clothed in regalia. If an officer and his regalia be in his chair in the Lodge room, he must enter in a scarlet regalia if of that degree, and there exchange it for his official regalia.

1857, Journal, 2699, 2764, 2810.

1364. To wear jewels. All officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall wear the jewels of their office during the transaction of business.

1868, Journal, 4431.

6. NOBLE GRAND.

1365. N. G. alone can call a Lodge together. The Noble Grand of a Subordinate Lodge, as the presiding officer, should alone have the power of calling it together ; a Grand Master should have no such power.

1847, Journal, 1085, 1120.

1366. May admit his own members without P. W. ; no others. The Noble Grand of a Lodge has not the right to admit a member belonging to another Lodge in his State jurisdiction without the term pass-word, but he may admit members of his own Lodge without said word, if they be not in arrears to an amount that would disqualify them from receiving it.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1367. May be admitted in his own Lodge without P. W. When a brother without the term pass-word shall apply for admission to his own Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Noble Grand, after he has ascertained from the proper financial officer that such brother is not disqualified from receiving such pass-word, to direct the admittance of the said brother.

1859, Journal, 3108, 3123.

1368. The N. G. appoints all appointed officers, except Supporters of the V. G. (Digest, 1847, page 49.)

1852, Journal, 1847, 1887, 1949.

1369. A Noble Grand may deliver the Past Grand's charge at initiation, in case there is no Past Grand present.

1852, Journal, 1895, 1952.

1370. N. G. to preside when present. The laws of the Grand Lodge require the Noble Grand of a Lodge always, when present at its meetings, to preside, and the Vice Grand to act as Noble Grand in the absence of that officer ; and a Noble Grand, or Vice Grand acting as Noble Grand, has not the right or power to waive his right and place a Past Grand in the Noble Grand's chair during the presence in the Lodge room of either of the first two officers above named ; *provided*, that this decision is not to be considered as applicable to a *temporary* absence during a portion of a Lodge meet-

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ing of these officers, in which case the chair must be filled as provided in the charge-book.

1856, Journal, 2676.

1371. P. G. may preside at initiations and conferring degrees. The above decision is to be so construed "as to allow a Noble Grand the right to invite a Past Grand to occupy the chair during initiation or the conferring of degrees.

1863, Journal, 3540.

1372. N. G. not a right to sign his own certificate as P. G. A sitting Noble Grand has not the right to sign a report returning himself as a Past Grand, he not having previously passed the Noble Grand's chair. The return is to be made of the proceedings of the term *then* expiring, and must be signed by the officers in the capacity they then fill. In a separate schedule a return is made of the officers elect. These latter officers cannot be installed until such return has been dispatched, and until this is done the officer who signs the return thus forwarded is Noble Grand and not Past Grand. This does not conflict with the right of a Past Grand sitting *pro tempore* as Noble Grand, or of a Past Grand serving subsequently as regular Noble Grand, to certify his own former position as Past Grand.

1860, Journal, 3209, 3243.

1373. The Noble Grand of a Lodge has no power to set aside any part of the constitution of his Lodge. The objectionable section must be repealed or amended in the manner provided for in said constitution, and is binding on him and his Lodge until so repealed or amended.

1867, Journal, 4069, 4187, 4201.

1374. New election at installation. When a new election is ordered at installation by a Grand Master, it is his duty to conduct the same himself; and it would be not only highly improper, but an act of insubordination in the Noble Grand, or any one else, to attempt to put a question to the Lodge while the Grand Master or his Deputy was conducting the election or installing the officers.

1870, Journal, 4842, 4870.

7. VICE GRAND.

1375. Cannot give Charge of P. G. Under no circumstances should the Past Grand's charge at initiation be given by a Vice Grand.

1852, Journal, 1895, 1952.

1376. The Vice Grand appoints his own Supporters. (Digest, 1847, page 49.)

1852, Journal, 1887, 1949.

1377. V. G. acts in absence of N. G. In the absence of the Noble Grand, it is not only the right, but the duty, of the V. G. to take the place of the superior officer, and fulfill all his functions. It is the very object in view in the creation of a vice officer. In the absence of the N. G., the V. G. is *de facto* N. G., and may confer the degrees.

1847, Journal, 1068.

1378. Regalia. It is the duty of the V. G., while occupying the chair of the N. G., to wear the regalia of the N. G.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

1379. When V. G. may call a P. G. to chair. The Vice Grand of a Lodge has no right to call a Past Grand to preside over his Lodge during the absence of the N. G. While it is, undoubtedly, the duty of the V. G. to preside over the Lodge in the absence of the N. G., we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the cases and circumstances are numerous, upon occasions of initiation and grand visitation, when there might be great propriety in the acting N. G. calling to his assistance the best experience of the Lodge.

1867, Journal, 4070, 4187, 4201.

(See *ante*, NOBLE GRAND.)

8. OTHER OFFICERS.

1380. Duties of Scribes and Secretaries. It shall be the duty of the Scribe of each Subordinate Encampment to furnish to the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge a list of the members of said Lodge, who are also members of such Encampment, and it shall be the duty of each Secretary to advise each Scribe, within a reasonable time, of the granting of a withdrawal card to any member of his Lodge who is also a member of such

Encampment; and also of the suspension, expulsion, or re-instatement of any such member.

1848, Journal, 1250.

1381. Regalia. Officers of Subordinate Lodges wear the regalia prescribed for them by the laws of the Order.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

1382. A Secretary has no right to withhold a card which has been granted by a Lodge, and for doing so, he is liable to arraignment, even if the responsibility be assumed on the alleged discovery of crime on the part of the intended recipient.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1383. Payment for card. When the local law requires payment for a card, the Lodge, or the officer whose duty it is to issue it, has the right to require payment therefor before delivering it, though the brother has paid all dues to the Lodge except the charge made for his card.

1855, Journal, 2460, 2482, 2504.

1384. The Junior Past Grand is not strictly an officer of the Lodge, but it is his duty to occupy the seat of Past Grand for one term, and deliver the Past Grand's charge at initiation. It is, therefore, improper that he should be elected to any office.

1847 — 1863, Journal, 1113 — 3512, 3558, 3587.

1385. Junior P. G. may be elected representative. By virtue of service in the N. G.'s chair, an officer becomes entitled to the rank of Past Grand, and right to a seat in the Grand Lodge. A Junior Past Grand may, therefore, be elected representative to his State Grand Lodge.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1317.

1386. Services as Chaplain cannot be enforced. A Lodge cannot compel a sitting Past Grand to perform the duties of Chaplain, nor fine him for refusal.

1855, Journal, 2491, 2508.

1387. R. S. cannot authorize the giving of P. W. The R. S. of the N. G., temporarily occupying the N. G.'s chair, has no right to authorize a brother to confer the term word upon another brother of the same Lodge, to enable him to visit other Lodges.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

1388. Position of Warden. Immemorial custom and usage has assigned particular places for all the officers of a Subordinate Lodge, which, in the absence of written law to the contrary, is binding; and under this assignment the Warden's position is in front of the Right Supporter of the Noble Grand.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4878, 4897.

9. MISCELLANEOUS.

1389. First N. G. and V. G. entitled to degrees. The several State Grand Lodges are hereby empowered to confer the honorary degrees of P. V. G. and P. S. on any brother who, after having been duly elected, shall serve to the end of the lawful term as the *first* N. G. of a newly instituted Lodge; and in like manner, and under similar circumstances, the honorary degree of P. S. may be conferred on the *first* V. G. of a new Lodge, but in no other case shall the above degrees be conferred, unless for services duly performed.

1845 — 1847, Journal, 795 — 1063, 1083

1390. Cannot displace an officer for non-attendance. An Encampment cannot displace an officer during the term for which he was elected, for non-attendance, in the absence of any constitutional provision or by-law on the subject.

1848, Journal, 1146, 1290, 1316.

1391. Forfeits honors by resignation. By voluntarily withdrawing from the duties of a station, an officer forfeits the honors thereof, and the successor who fulfills the duties for the unexpired term becomes entitled to said honors.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1245.

1392. Punishment of, for official misconduct. What extent of penalty can be adjudged upon an officer who shall be found guilty of official misconduct, his character as a man and Odd Fellow not being impugned, depends upon the constitution and by-laws of the Subordinate Lodge, or the penalty affixed by the legislation of the State Grand Lodge for such official misconduct.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1318.

1393. R. S. occupies chair during temporary absence. On a regular night of meeting, when in the absence of

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the two principal officers a Lodge has been opened for business with a Past Grand in the Noble Grand's chair, and a Scarlet member in the Vice Grand's chair, the proceedings of said meeting could not be pronounced illegal on the ground that there was present no Past Grand to occupy the chair if the acting Noble Grand had been required temporarily to vacate it; because, if the chair had been thus temporarily vacated, it would have been the duty of the Right Supporter to occupy it.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1394. An officer resigning does not forfeit his portion of a salary. A brother holding the office of Permanent Secretary resigned, and presented a bill for his services, which the Lodge refused to pay, on the ground that he had forfeited his claim by not serving out his term, under a provision of the constitution of his Lodge, which says: "A brother elected to fill a vacancy is entitled to the rights, privileges and honors of the full term." On appeal it was held that this provision had reference only to the *honors* and not the *emoluments* of office, and that the brother elected to fill a vacancy had no claim to the earnings of his predecessor.

1854, Journal, 2268, 2328.

1395. Officers resume their stations on re-instatement of their Lodge. When a Lodge is re-instated, those persons who were in office at the time of its suspension or expulsion, should resume their several offices without regard to the duration of the time intervening between the date of such suspension or expulsion and the re-instatement. The period of its suspension or expulsion is as a blank in its existence, and whatsoever is done in such an interval, by the persons claiming to be a Lodge, is without authority, and in contempt of law, and must be regarded not merely voidable, but utterly void. When the disability is removed, then the Lodge starts again into the exercise of its various functions, and the rights of the several members to the offices they held when the disability was imposed, revive with its removal, and they should proceed at once with their respective duties as though there had been no interruption.

1849 — 1857, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513 — 2701, 2764, 2810.

1396. Financial, cannot demand clearance card until his accounts are adjusted. When a financial officer of a Subordinate Lodge refuses to settle his accounts and

deliver all moneys, book and papers belonging to the same over to the Lodge, he cannot of right demand a card of clearance, and a Lodge may refuse to grant such card until the brother's accounts are adjusted and the Lodge is satisfied that he is clear of the books and free from all charges of whatsoever kind.

1868, Journal, 4374, 4403.

(See ABSENCE; DEGREES; INSTALLATION;
LODGES, SUBORDINATE; PAST OFFICERS; REGALIA.)

OFFICERS OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

1397. The officers of a Grand Encampment are: M. W. Grand Patriarch, M. E. Grand High Priest, R. W. Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Grand Scribe, R. W. Grand Treasurer, R. W. Grand Junior Warden, who are elected; and Grand Sentinel, who is appointed by the Grand Patriarch. (Digest, 1847, page 55.)

Grand Encampments generally, also, have an Outside or Deputy Grand Sentinel, and some a Grand Marshal.

1398. The Grand Patriarch has powers and duties, as prescribed in the charge-book of the Order; he has supervisory authority over the jurisdiction of his Grand Encampment; he may introduce visiting brethren into any Encampment within his jurisdiction, to which they would be entitled to visit by card. The other elective officers have powers and duties as prescribed in the charge-books, and may introduce visiting brethren without examination into any Encampment within the jurisdiction of their Grand Encampments.

Digest, 1847, page 56.

1399. A Grand Patriarch is authorized to issue his dispensation for a more remote Encampment to elevate to the Patriarchal Degrees an applicant, the only Encampment nearer the residence of the applicant having assented thereto.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

1400. When G. P. and Deputies may confer Degrees on Scarlet Members. Grand Patriarchs and their duly commissioned Special Deputies are hereby empowered, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed

by the Grand Encampments respectively, to confer the Subordinate Encampment Degrees upon a sufficient number of Scarlet Degree members of a Subordinate Lodge, for the purpose of qualifying them as proper petitioners for a warrant or charter for an Encampment within their jurisdiction, at a place where none exists.

1856 — 1868, Journal, 2630, 2664 — 4364, 4402.

1401. A Grand Patriarch has power to confer the Subordinate Encampment Degrees upon a sufficient number of Scarlet members, for the purpose of qualifying them as petitioners for an Encampment at a place where none exists.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4878, 4897.

1402. Whether a Grand Patriarch has the power, during the recess of a Grand Encampment, to suspend a Subordinate Encampment, is a subject for local law.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1403. G. P. may prohibit display of costumes, etc., in public. Unless the Grand Encampment constitution limits the general superintending authority incident to his office, the Grand Patriarch has, as a part of such superintending authority, the right to interdict any public display of emblems or secret working costumes of the Encampment under his jurisdiction, which, in his judgment, may prove prejudicial to that branch of the Order. But if the general prerogatives of the Grand Patriarch are so limited by constitution, then the Grand Encampment only can interpose.

1859, Journal, 3030, 3083, 3113.

1404. It is not within the power of a Grand Patriarch to authorize the removal of a Subordinate Encampment from one town or city to another. That power belongs to the State Grand Body.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3233, 3266.

1405. A Patriarch under suspension in his Encampment is not eligible to office in a Grand Encampment, and should such a Patriarch be elected, it is not competent to install him.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1406. G. P. cannot suspend the constitution. A Grand Patriarch of a Grand Encampment has no author-

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ity to suspend the constitution of a Subordinate Encampment, and any dispensation of a Grand Patriarch in conflict with such constitution is void.

1869, Journal, 4624, 4671.

1407. District Deputy Grand Patriarch. It is not necessary that a Patriarch should be in possession of the Grand Encampment Degree to be eligible to the office of District Deputy Grand Patriarch.

1870, Journal, 4838, 4869.

1408. The officers of Grand Encampments are governed by the same laws (so far as applicable) as the officers of Grand Lodges; therefore—

(See OFFICERS OF STATE GRAND LODGES.)

OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.

1409. The officers of Encampments are Chief Patriarch, High Priest, Senior Warden, Scribe, Treasurer, Junior Warden, who are elected by the Encampment, Guide, Sentinel, Outside Sentinel, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Watches, who are appointed by the C. P., 1st and 2d G. of T., who are appointed by the H. P.

Digest, 1847, page 58.

1410. The duties of the C. P. and other officers are prescribed by and contained in the charge-books of the Order.

Digest, 1847, page 58.

1411. The Chief Patriarch and Senior Warden of an Encampment are to be privately put in possession of the A. T. P. W. at the time of their installation, that they may be qualified either to give or receive it.

By-laws, Article 25.

1412. C. P. competent to install his successor. The necessities of the case may sometimes require a P. C. or N. G. to install his successor; he is therefore competent to do so, in the absence of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and of all Past Grands.

1868, Journal, 1246.

1413. J. W. may preside in absence of C. P. and S. W. There is no reason why the Junior Warden should not preside in the absence of the C. P. and S. W., if the local laws do not prohibit it. In the absence of the High Priest, *if no Past High Priest be present*, there is nothing in the charge-books or laws to prevent any Royal Purple member from performing all the duties of that office.

1847, Journal; 1113.

1414. It shall be the duty of the Scribe of each Subordinate Encampment to furnish to the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge a list of the members of said Lodge who are also members of such Encampment; and it shall be the duty of each Secretary to advise each Scribe, within a reasonable time, of the granting of a withdrawal card to any member of his Lodge, who is also a member of such Encampment, and also of the suspension, expulsion or re-instatement of any such member.

1848, Journal, 1250.

1415. The eight questions propounded to the Chief Patriarchs at installations, together with the answers thereto, impose obligations which cannot be rejected nor violated with impunity.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3223, 3266.

1416. May hold withdrawal card from his Lodge one year. When a member of an Encampment, in good standing, takes a withdrawal card from the Subordinate Lodge of which he may be a member, his membership in his Encampment shall not be affected thereby for a year from the date of his said withdrawal card. He shall be considered in good standing in his Encampment if he deposits his withdrawal card in a Subordinate Lodge, and becomes a member thereof, at any time within a year from the date of his said withdrawal card; provided he shall keep his dues paid up to the Encampment during that time.

1868, Journal, 4318, 4368, 4403.

1417. The officers of Subordinate Encampments are governed by the same laws (so far as applicable) as the officers of Subordinate Lodges; therefore—

(See CARDS; MEMBERSHIP; LODGES, SUBORDINATE;
OFFICERS SUBORDINATE LODGES.)

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1. OPENING THE GRAND LODGE.

1418. The presiding officer having taken the chair, the officers and members shall take their respective seats, and at the sound of the gavel there shall be a general silence.

Rule of Order, No. 1.

1419. At the appointed hour the Grand Sire shall organize the meeting, by directing the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary to call the names of the officers of this Grand Lodge. After which the Secretary shall make report of the number of Grand Bodies from which representatives are present, when, if a quorum be present, the Grand Sire shall call on the Grand Chaplain to address the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in prayer. The Deputy Grand Sire shall then examine the representatives present, and report to the Grand Sire, and if correct, the Grand Sire shall direct the members to clothe themselves in their regalia and take their seats, after which the Deputy Grand Sire at the request of the Grand Sire shall proclaim the Lodge duly opened.

Rule of Order, No. 2.

2. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1420. The business shall be taken up in the following order: The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secre-

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tary will report on the certificates of representatives, which shall be referred to a committee.

Rule of Order, No. 4.

1421. The minutes of the last annual and intervening meetings shall be read and passed upon.

Rule of Order, No. 5.

1422. The report of the Grand Sire, as to his acts and doings during the recess of this Grand Lodge, shall be presented.

Rule of Order, No. 6.

1423. Reports of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. The annual reports of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary and Grand Treasurer shall be presented.

Rule of Order, No. 7.

1424. Appointment of committees. The Grand Sire shall then appoint the following committees, to wit: Committee on the State of the Order, Judiciary Committee, Legislative Committee, Committee on Finance and Committee on Appeals, each to consist of nine members, four of whom shall constitute a quorum; Committee on Correspondence, Committee on Constitutions, Committee on Petitions, Committee on Returns, and Committee on Grand Bodies not represented, each to consist of seven members; Committee on Mileage and *Per Diem*, and Committee on Printing, each to consist of five members.

Rule of Order, No. 9.

1425. Petitions shall be presented, read and referred.

Rule of Order, No. 10.

1426. Other communications shall be presented and read.

Rule of Order, No. 11.

1427. The above order of business may be dispensed with at the discretion of the Lodge. When the business is concluded, the Grand Chaplain shall offer a prayer, and the Deputy Grand Sire shall proclaim the Grand Lodge duly closed.

Rule of Order, No. 12.

1428. Reports of committees to be called for. No matter shall be considered at any morning session of the Grand Lodge until all the committees shall have had an opportunity of presenting reports; and the Grand Sire shall call for the reports of committees in the order of their appointment.

Rule of Order, No. 31.

1429. Decision under Rule 31. The point of order was raised that a resolution was not in order because the morning session had not expired and the committees had not had an opportunity of reporting (Rule 31). It was decided, that, inasmuch as the resolution was considered and passed upon by the Lodge, and reconsidered by common consent and without objection, it was too late to raise the point of order; much of the legislation of this body is done by common consent.

1869, Journal, 4584.

1430. Chairman of standing committees to give notice. When the Grand Lodge has by a vote determined to adjourn for the day, the Grand Sire, before declaring the body adjourned, shall call upon the chairman of the several standing committees to give any notice they may have with regard to the time and place of the meeting of their several committees.

Rule of Order, No. 42.

1431. Election and installation. Officers of the Grand Lodge are elected biennially at the stated communication of this Grand Lodge in September, and shall be installed into their respective offices at the conclusion of said stated communication.

Constitution, Article 3, §§ 1, 2.

3. CLOSING THE GRAND LODGE.

1432. When the business is concluded the Grand Chaplain shall offer a prayer, and the Deputy Grand Sire shall proclaim the Grand Lodge duly closed.

Rule of Order, No. 12.

4. PRIVILEGE OF DEBATE.

1433. The elective officers (G. L. U. S.) shall have the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting unless they be Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 3, § 5.

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1434. The appointed officers, unless they be representatives, shall not be allowed to take part in the proceedings and debates of the Grand Lodge, except by a vote of the majority thereof.

Constitution, Article 3, § 5.

1435. Past Grand Sires shall be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge, with the power of debating and making motions.

Constitution, Article 10.

1436. Past Grand Sires are permanent members of this body, possessing all the rights and privileges of other members, except the right of voting and having their expenses paid, and a Past Grand Sire being present was competent to serve on a committee or perform any other duty that might be assigned him as a member of this body; his privileges of Past Grand Sire being suspended for the time being, so long as he should be in the discharge of his duties as a regular representative from his State.

1852. Journal, 1830.

5. CONDUCT OF MEMBERS IN DEBATE, ETC.

1437. While the presiding officer is putting a question or addressing the Lodge, none shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; and after he shall have risen to put it, no member shall speak upon it.

Rule of Order, No. 17.

1438. In regalia and occupying his seat. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote unless clothed in regalia according to his rank and station, and occupying his seat at the place designated for him.

Rule of Order, No. 19.

1439. During the progress of a ballot for an officer, no motion can be entertained, or debate or explanation permitted.

Rule of Order, No. 20.

1440. Every officer and member shall be designated by his proper title or office, according to his standing in the Order.

Rule of Order, No. 21.

1441. To rise, address the chair, avoid personalities, etc. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion,

shall rise and respectfully address the presiding officer, and while speaking, he shall confine himself to the question in debate, avoiding all personalities and indecorous language, as well as all reflections upon the Lodge or any of its members.

Rule of Order, No. 22.

1442. Two members rise at once ; interrupting members. Should two members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor ; and no member shall interrupt or disturb another while speaking, unless to call him to order for words spoken.

Rule of Order, No. 23.

1443. Call to order. If a member, while speaking, shall be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule of Order, No. 24.

1444. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question until all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule of Order, No. 26.

1445. Call for a division. Any member may call for a division of the question when the sense will admit.

Rule of Order, No. 29.

1446. Protest. Any member has a right to protest, and to have his protest spread upon the journal.

Rule of Order, No. 33.

1845, Journal, 734.

1447. Every member is bound to vote, serve on committees, and accept nominations, unless excused by vote.

Rule of Order, No. 34.

1448. Cannot vote after ballot announced. No member shall be allowed to cast his vote after a ballot has been announced by the chair, unless by unanimous consent.

Rule of Order, No. 35.

6. MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE AND REFERENCE.

1449. Motion seconded and stated, and reduced to writing. No motion shall be subject to debate until it

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has been seconded and stated by the chair. It shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

Rule of Order, No. 13.

1450. When a petition, memorial, or communication is presented, a brief statement of its contents shall be made by the introducer or the chair, and, after it has been read, a brief notice of its purport shall be entered upon the journal.

Rule of Order, No. 27.

1451. Any proposition offered for reference to any standing committee of this body, which shall require an entry in full upon the journal, shall be submitted in duplicate, either in print or in manuscript; and if in writing, they shall be on paper not less in size than half a page of foolscap.

Rule of Order, No. 40.

1452. A call of the ayes and nays opens debate, and makes any motion admissible.

1850, Journal, 1573.

1453. A proposition which has been rejected cannot be renewed at the same session.

1851, Journal, 1784, 1785—1791.

1454. A resolution is not out of order under by-law 29, though it is virtually an individual inquiry on the part of the representative, under the color of a resolution. The *form* makes it in order. (See § 930.)

1869, Journal, 4624.

1455. From and after the passage of this resolution all matters affecting the “work of the Order” shall be referred to the Committee on the State of the Order; all matters of construction of written law shall be referred to the Judiciary Committee; and all matters looking to new legislation shall be referred to the Legislative Committee.

Rule of Order, No. 41.

1868, Journal, 4423.

7. AMENDMENTS TO MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

1456. No more than two amendments to a proposition shall be entertained at the same time; that is, an

amendment, and an amendment to an amendment, and the question shall be first taken on the latter.

Rule of Order, No. 37.

1457. A substitute for a resolution is in order, while an amendment to the resolution is pending ; and, to be in order, it is not necessary that it should be an amendment properly to the amendment under consideration, but may be an amendment to any other portion of the resolution.

1849, Journal, 1499.

1458. Where a question has been divided, and the first branch of it adopted, the second branch is open to amendment.

1851, Journal, 1717.

1459. Only one amendment to an amendment is in order ; and a motion to suspend the rules is not in order when there is a question before the Lodge.

1853, Journal, 2162.

1460. Where a motion to substitute a resolution for an original proposition is adopted, although the substitute occupies the entire ground of the original proposition, and leaves nothing remaining, the question must be taken on the resolution as substituted for the original proposition.

1856, Journal, 2669.

1461. Amendment to suspend a law is in order. A motion was made to repeal a resolution of the Grand Lodge. An amendment to this motion was offered to substitute the words, "Suspend during the present year," in place of "repeal." The Grand Sire ruled, "that a motion to suspend a law defining the manner and form of carrying into effect a constitutional provision is not in order, but that the law may be amended or repealed." This decision was reversed by the Grand Lodge on appeal.

1866, Journal, 3948, 3951.

8. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

1462. Reports first in order at morning session. No matter shall be considered at any morning session of the Grand Lodge until all the committees shall have had an

opportunity of presenting reports; and the Grand Sire shall call for the reports of committees in the order of their appointment.

Rule of Order, No. 31.

1463. A committee appointed at one session to perform a duty are bound to report, although some of the members of the committee have ceased to be members of this body.

Rule of Order, No. 32.

1464. The report of no committee shall be acted upon on the day of its presentation except reports from the Committee on Credentials; *provided*, that subjects improperly referred may, without a suspension of this rule, be referred to the appropriate committee.

Rule of Order, No. 36.

1465. Reports made and entered, of course. All such reports of standing committees as are required to lie on the table one day, by rule thirty-six, may be made and entered on the Journal, as a matter of course, without any action of the Grand Lodge.

Rule of Order, No. 38.

1466. When the report of the Committee of Appeals, or a resolution accompanying the same, is regularly before the Lodge, and action is being had thereon, the statement of facts contained in the report of the committee and in the record of appeal shall be deemed conclusive; and it shall not be in order to make any statement in debate thereon inconsistent with the facts so stated in such record or report. This rule shall not apply when action is had upon a motion to recommit such report with instructions.

Rule of Order, No. 39.

1467. An appeal from the action of a Grand Lodge in electing a representative by parties not personally interested, having been reported upon by the committee of appeals, such report is in order, though no contestant for the seat appears.

1856, Journal, 2648, 2668.

9. PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

1468. Privileged questions, what are debatable. When a question is before the Lodge no motion shall be received, unless it be to adjourn, to lie on the table, the

previous question, to refer, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain time, or to amend; and the motions just enumerated shall take precedence in the order of enumeration. The first three shall be decided without debate.

Rule of Order, No. 14.

1469. A motion to discharge and to refer not privileged. A resolution to discharge a committee, and to refer the same subject to a special committee, is not a privileged question by reason of its being a motion to refer, and a motion to lay the whole subject on the table is in order.

1851, Journal, 1718.

1470. Previous question takes precedence of a motion to refer. A motion to refer is debatable under the rules, and a motion for the previous question takes precedence of the motion to refer, for the reason that it ought to be in the power of every legislative body to control its debates by applying the previous question to all debatable propositions.

1851, Journal, 1768.

1471. A motion to lay on the table is a privileged question, and a motion for the previous question does not take precedence of it.

1854, Journal, 2263.

10. PREVIOUS QUESTION.

1472. On a call of representatives of three States, Districts or Territories, a majority of the Lodge may demand that the previous question shall be put, which shall always be in this form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and until it is decided no further debate shall take place, and the vote shall be taken first on any amendments that may be pending, and next on the final question.

Rule of Order, No. 15.

1473. When a motion to postpone indefinitely a proposition is alone pending, and the previous question is ordered, the main question is upon the adoption of the proposition.

1851, Journal, 1746.

11. VOTES AND THEIR RECONSIDERATION.

1474. When the reading of any paper or other matter is called for, and the same is objected to by any mem-

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ber, it shall be determined by a vote of the Lodge without debate.

Rule of Order, No. 16.

1475. Before putting a question the presiding officer shall ask, "Is the Lodge ready for the question?" If no member rise to speak, and a majority of the Lodge are ready for the question, he shall rise and put it. While the presiding officer is putting a question or addressing the Lodge, none shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; and after he shall have risen to put it no member shall speak upon it.

Rule of Order, No. 17.

1476. Division of the Lodge may be called for. The presiding officer, or any member doubting the decision of a question, may call for a division of the Lodge, but a division cannot be called for after the chair has announced the result of a vote.

Rule of Order, No. 18.

1477. It is too late to ask for a division of the Grand Lodge after the chair has declared the resolution adopted, on a *viva voce* vote.

1851, Journal, 1719

1478. Filling blank. When a blank is to be filled the question shall be first taken upon the highest sum or number, and the longest or latest time proposed.

Rule of Order, No. 28.

1479. Reconsideration. Any member who voted with the majority may call for a reconsideration of a vote at the same session at which it was passed; and if sustained by a majority of all the votes, the reconsideration shall be carried.

Rule of Order, No. 30.

1480. Debate upon the merits of the subject is not in order, pending a motion to reconsider.

1855, Journal, 2467.

1481. A vote adopting an amendment to the constitution may, at any time during the session at which it was adopted, be reconsidered.

1841, Journal, 416, 420.

1482. A vote to adopt a resolution accompanying the report of a committee does not include the acceptance of the report, and the report cannot be entered on the journal as part of the proceedings, unless ordered by subsequent action of the Grand Lodge.

1838, Journal, 285.

1483. In the election of Grand Officers, every ticket deposited, whether blank or otherwise, is a vote ; and the majority of the whole votes thus polled is necessary to a choice.

1846, Journal, 871.

1484. A representative of a Grand Lodge which is a party to an appeal can vote on the decision of the appeal, the representative being interested in the question.

1855, Journal, 2504.

1485. May cast two votes. A member representing a jurisdiction entitled to two representatives may cast two votes in the absence of his colleague, except in the election for Grand Officers.

1860, Journal, 3207, 3208 — 3237.

1486. May vote for his colleague. A Grand Representative has a right to vote for his colleague, who is not present on a call of the roll, on a proposed amendment to the constitution of this Grand Lodge ; the term "present," as used in article 21 of the constitution, being constructive and not dependent upon presence at the session.

1868, Journal, 4362.

1487. Where an issue was made between a Grand Master and a Subordinate Lodge of his jurisdiction, which was brought before his Grand Lodge reciting the whole matter and referred to a special committee, who reported that the Lodge was in error in the premises, and recommended the passage of a resolution, "that the Grand Master's action in the case be sustained," and a vote on the adoption of this report was taken *by Lodges*, and resulted as follows : yeas, 11 ; nays, 11. On an appeal to the G. L. U. S., it was decided to be an acknowledged legal principle of the Order, that decisions of Grand Masters are in force until *reversed* by their Grand Lodges ; and, it appearing that the Subordinate Lodge, being a party to the issue, and having a direct interest

in the result, voted with the *nays*, and thus prevented the adoption of the report, it was further decided that this was clearly against law and justice, and should not have been allowed by the Grand Lodge. Discarding this vote, as it should be, the result affirmed the action of the Grand Master; *held*, that the action of the Grand Lodge in the matter in question did not overrule the decision of the Grand Master.

1868, Journal, 4363, 4402.

12. APPEAL FROM DECISION OF CHAIR.

1488. The decision of the chair on points of order may be appealed from by any member, which point of order shall be reduced to writing and handed to the chair; and in such cases the question shall be, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Lodge?"

Rule of Order, No. 25.

1489. After other business has been introduced it is too late to appeal.

1850, Journal, 1620.

1490. The Grand Sire refused to put an appeal from his decision, declaring it not in order to proceed with any business in the absence of a constitutional quorum, on the ground of there not being a majority of the Grand Lodges represented.

1835, Journal, 210.

13. AMENDMENTS, ETC., TO CONSTITUTION G. L. U. S.

1491. Propositions for the amendment of the constitution may be made and entered on the journal as a matter of course, without any action of the Grand Lodge.

Rule of Order, No. 38.

1492. A resolution which, if adopted, would effect an alteration of the constitution, must lie over as a proposed amendment.

1840—1846, Journal, 342 — 910.

1493. May be indefinitely postponed. The consideration of a pending amendment to the constitution may be indefinitely postponed.

1844, Journal, 641, 642.

1494. Cannot be amended. A pending amendment to the constitution cannot be amended.

1846, Journal, 863.

1495. A motion to reject an amendment not in order. A motion to adopt an amendment to the constitution having been decided in the negative, a motion to reject the proposed amendment is not in order, as the affirmative question of adopting the amendment was presented by the journal; nor is a motion to reject a motion in order.

1842, Journal, 486.

1496. Same amendment may be again proposed. An amendment to the constitution having been regularly proposed at the last preceding session, agreeably to the provisions of that instrument, cannot be suppressed by the chair, even though it might be substantially the same as another proposition passed upon at the same session.

1851, Journal, 1774.

1497. The failure of the Grand Lodge to act upon a proposed amendment to the constitution at the next succeeding session, after the same is proposed, by a vote thereon, is not in effect a refusal to adopt such amendment, but the same may be acted upon at any succeeding session.

1867, Journal, 4171, 4172.

1498. An article of the constitution having been amended, so as to require the payment of the expenses of representatives by the Grand Lodge, any law necessary to carry that amendment into effect may be considered *as a law*, and not as a constitutional amendment, though in apparent conflict with another portion of the constitution. The amendment having been made to the revenue article, presupposes further action in the way of law.

1849, Journal, 1498.

1499. A resolution that the several State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges have jurisdiction over all suspended members residing within their territorial limits, and may prescribe the terms upon which they may be admitted to membership, is not in order, it being in conflict with section 4, article 16 of the constitution.

1856, Journal, 2612.

1500. During the pendency of a resolution to permit a Grand Encampment to hold a session in a particular place and then adjourn to another, the following point of order was raised: "It is not competent for this body to take such action as will contravene the provisions of a State Grand Body." The chair ruled that it was not competent to decide the question, for the reason that the constitution prohibits the chair from deciding questions of that character.

1860, Journal, 3266.

14. AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS G. L. U. S.

1501. May be amended. A proposed amendment to the by-laws, when it comes up for consideration, may be amended.

1844, Journal, 670.

1502. A resolution to repeal a by-law cannot be acted upon on the same day it is offered.

1847, Journal, 1100.

1503. An amendment to the by-laws is required to lay on the table for one day.

1851, Journal, 1768.

15. SECRET WORK.

1504. The degree of Rebekah being in fact merely a side degree, and in no wise changing, altering or amending the unwritten work of the Order, required merely a majority vote to adopt it, and it may be repealed or expunged by the same vote.

1851, Journal, 1793, 1794.

1505. Change in. A resolution to allow District Deputy Grand Masters to be received with the honors of the Order, when visiting officially, being a proposition to change the secret work of the Order, requires a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge to adopt it.

1860, Journal, 3256.

16. AS TO GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

1506. Since this Grand Lodge has been made a perpetual body by extending the terms of its members to two years, and requiring one half of them to hold over from year to year, a newly elected representative cannot be regarded as a member until his credentials shall

have been received, and the justice of his claim to a seat acknowledged by the existing Grand Lodge, and until thus duly admitted, no brother can take part in any of the proceedings of this body.

1852, Journal, 1829.

1507. A representative had been elected for the constitutional term of two years, and duly admitted to a seat at the last session. He had served only one half of his term, and this Grand Lodge was not informed that the brother had incurred any disqualification. He, therefore, had the same rights on the floor as any other member who holds his seat from last session.

1853, Journal, 1983.

1508. The Grand Lodge is not competent to incur expenses to be assessed upon Grand Representatives.

1861, Journal, 3338.

17. MISCELLANEOUS.

1509. A special session having been called for a specific purpose, expenses may be incurred to carry into effect the proper legislation of such session.

1845, Journal, 731, 733.

1510. This Grand Lodge having recognized the legal existence of a State Grand Lodge, it is competent to receive and refer a paper purporting to be the constitution of such Grand Lodge, though said Grand Lodge had not been formally instituted.

1849, Journal, 1507, 1508.

1511. This Grand Lodge cannot recognize as an official paper a mere printed pamphlet, purporting to be the proceedings of a Grand Body, without an authentication by the seal or signatures of the Grand Officers of that body.

PASS-WORD.

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1. ANNUAL, TRAVELING.

1512. Is a test. The T. P. W. was adopted for the protection of the Order, and is one of the tests by which traveling brothers are tried.

Digest, 1847, page 34.

1513. It is selected by the Grand Sire, is changed annually, and goes into use on the first day of January in each year.

Digest, 1847, page 35.

1514. How communicated and transmitted. It is the duty of the Grand Sire to communicate it to the Grand Representatives at each annual session, and it is their duty to deliver it in their several States to the Grand Master and Grand Patriarch. If any State be without a Grand Representative, it is the duty of the Grand Sire to transmit the word in due season, through some other safe channel, to the State authorities (if there be any), or to the N. G. of each Lodge, and the C. P. of each Encampment, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Digest, 1847, page 35.

1515. Its purpose; to whom and by whom communicated. The A. T. P. W. is primarily designed for the use of brethren who are traveling beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to which they belong; but may also be used in the jurisdiction to which brothers belong who have received it in good faith for said primary purpose; and in order that each brother may be properly instructed in it, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions be properly examined, the two highest elective officers of a Lodge, and the Chief Patriarch and Senior Warden of an Encampment, are to be privately put in possession of the word at the time of their installation, that they may be qualified either to give or receive it. The Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of a State, and their regular Deputies, should also be in possession of it. None

others than members who are placed in some of the positions above mentioned are entitled to receive it.

By-laws, Article 25, as amended.

1868 — 1869, Journal, 4413, 4430 — 4616, 4670.

1516. Grand Masters, Grand Patriarchs and Grand Representatives can only communicate the A. T. P. W. in the discharge of their official duties, and to the persons specified in Digest, 1847, pages 34 and 35. (See *ante*, §§ 1514, 1515.)

1848, Journal, 1199, 1251.

1517. No brother can be admitted to visit or deposit his card in a Lodge or Encampment out of the State, District or Territory where he resides, unless he present a card as furnished under the signature of the proper officers and seal of the Lodge or Encampment of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper handwriting, and prove himself in the T. P. W., and in the degree in which the Lodge is open; *provided*, nevertheless, a brother may always visit, if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, under whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit.

By-laws, Article 14.

1518. Practice of sending a letter authorizing A. T. P. W. to be communicated, has grown up. According to the letter of the law, the A. T. P. W. can only be given by a Noble Grand or Chief Patriarch to the members of their own bodies respectively, but in certain cases a practice has grown up of forwarding a letter with the card by the N. G. of the Lodge granting it, to the N. G. of some other Lodge, requesting that the P. W. be communicated to the brother presenting the card; and this practice should be sanctioned.

1847, Journal, 1029, 1058.

1519. A Noble Grand cannot refuse to confer the T. P. W. upon a brother who presents his traveling card, with a letter of request to that effect from his Lodge, both under seal, and in due form of law, except there might be an *extreme* case of a brother committing felony after date of the letter of request and before presentation, in which a Noble Grand would feel himself justified in declining to comply with the request.

1853, Journal, 2146, 2177.

1520. Letter to be sent with card ; form. If a brother, applying for a final or visiting card, be absent from the location of his Lodge or Encampment, so that he cannot obtain the A. T. P. W. with his card in person, it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the granting of such card, to transmit the same to the brother, and also send therewith a letter in the following form, to wit :

————— Lodge (or Encampment), No.—, }
 of —————, State of —————, }
 ————— day of —————, 18—. }

To the Noble Grand of any Lodge of the I. O. O. F.
(or the Chief Patriarch of any Encampment) :

The bearer, brother (or Patriarch) —————, holding a legal card from this —————, dated this ————— day of —————, 18—, for the period of ————— months, is entitled to the A. T. P. W. for the current year, which please communicate to him after due examination, whereupon you will retain or destroy this letter.

[SEAL.] —————, *Noble Grand (or C. P.)*

Attest :

—————, *Secretary (or Scribe).*

1863, Journal, 3560.

1521. The Noble Grand should examine an applicant for membership by card, as to his being in possession of the T. P. W., and of the degrees he claims to have received, if the committee to whom his application was referred had not performed that duty, or a committee of the Lodge had not previously examined him thereon when visiting the Lodge.

1853, Journal, 2147, 2177.

1522. Brother depositing card must have A. T. P. W. The fourteenth article of the by-laws clearly indicates that a brother should be in possession of the A. T. P. W. when depositing a withdrawal card in a Lodge, in order to acquire membership therein. Lodges, when giving withdrawal cards to members, should therefore impart to them the A. T. P. W., which it is the duty of brothers to remember. Should they fail to do so, or should the officers of the Lodge have neglected their duty, or should the card be an expired one, the brother may be admitted to membership as an Ancient Odd Fellow, as set forth in the journal G. L. U. S., pages 2859, 2925, 2963.

1862, Journal, 3479.

1523. Cards to be signed in presence of officer giving A. T. P. W. All visiting and final cards shall hereafter be signed by the holders thereof in the presence of the officer by whom the annual pass-word is communicated to such holders.

1856, Journal, 2665, 2673.

1524. May visit on same A. T. P. W. for a year. A brother holding a withdrawal card from one State is entitled to the annual traveling pass-word in use at the time, and retains the right to visit in another State with the same pass-word for a year.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

1525. The Grand Sire has no legal right to authorize a Grand Master to communicate the A. T. P. W. to a brother holding a withdrawal card to enable him to visit a Subordinate Lodge.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

1526. State Grand Lodge may instruct G. R. how to communicate A. T. P. W. "One principal purpose to be subserved by the office of Grand Representative being the communication of the A. T. P. W. to the executive of his respective jurisdiction" before the first day of January following the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, a State Grand Body has the right to instruct its Grand Representative as to *the mode* by which the A. T. P. W. shall be communicated to the Grand Master or Grand Secretary, whether personally or otherwise, due regard being had to safety.

1864, Journal, 3621, 3688, 3707.

1527. To be proved in A. T. P. W. of the year of the date of card. The A. T. P. W. required of a brother to prove himself in possession of, when he offers to visit a Subordinate on a visiting or unexpired withdrawal card, or is an applicant for membership therein by deposit of a proper card, is the A. T. P. W. of the year in which the card was issued and bears date.

1866, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.

1528. Entitled to use A. T. P. W. of the date of card. A brother holding a traveling or visiting card is entitled in visiting to use the A. T. P. W. in force at the time his card was granted.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

1529. Lodges visit without A. T. P. W. A Lodge or Encampment has the right to visit other Lodges or Encampments, when accompanied with their presiding officers, outside its own jurisdiction, without cards or A. T. P. W.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1530. Visitor examined in P. W. and degrees. A member visiting a Subordinate Lodge on a card shall be examined in the A. T. P. W., and also in the degrees in which the Lodge is open.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

2. SEMI-ANNUAL, TERM, CHECK.

1531. May be changed quarterly. State Grand Lodges have the option to change the pass-word quarterly instead of semi-annually, when, in their opinion, it shall be for the interest of the Order in their respective jurisdictions.

1849, Journal, 1518.

1532. P. G. deputed to install cannot introduce visitors without P.W., and must give it at outer door. Past Grands deputed to install the officers of Subordinate Lodges have no right to assume the rank of elective officers, and introduce strangers into a Lodge without card or pass-word; they, and such other members of a Grand Lodge as may assemble to aid in those ceremonies, are required, before entering the ante-room, to give the same pass-word that is demanded of other brothers; but after the Lodge has been duly informed by the Grand Marshal of the presence in the ante-room of the installing officers, no pass-word should be required of them at the inner door.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1533. Grand Officers must give P. W. at outer door. Grand Officers of State Grand Lodges when visiting the Subordinate Lodges under their own jurisdiction, should give at the outer door the same pass-word that is required of other brothers. Our laws make no distinction in this respect, nor could any distinction be made with propriety, for the reason that it is impossible for the Grand Officers to become personally known to the entire brotherhood of any State jurisdiction.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2170.

1534. N. G. cannot admit member of another Lodge without P. W. The Noble Grand of a Lodge has not the right to admit a member belonging to another Lodge in his State jurisdiction, without the term pass-word; but he may admit members of his own Lodge without said word, if they are not in arrears to an amount that would disqualify them from receiving it.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1535. When a brother without the term pass-word shall apply for admission to his own Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Noble Grand, after he has ascertained from the proper financial officer that such brother is not disqualified from receiving such pass-word, to direct the admittance of the said brother.

1859, Journal, 3108, 3123.

1536. Brother of the Patriarchal Degree entitled to P. W. A member of an Encampment who has only received the Patriarchal, *or* the Patriarchal and Golden Rule Degrees, is entitled to the semi-annual (check) pass-word.

1853 — 1869, Journal, 2145, 2177 — 4467, 4626, 4671.

1537. Must give P. W. to acting Warden though not in his regalia. A brother is not justified in refusing to give the pass-word to a Past Grand, acting temporarily as Warden, because he has not assumed the regalia of that chair. It is sufficient if the presiding officer recognize him as Warden and gives him orders accordingly.

1853, Journal, 2144, 2175.

1538. Whether account must be settled to last day of term to entitle to P. W. is local. Whether a member of a Subordinate Lodge must have his account settled up to the last day of the past term to entitle him to receive the P. W. of the current term, and whether a brother thus in arrears has a right to sit in his own Lodge without the P. W., prior to suspension, are questions to be determined by the proper authorities, and according to the laws of the State jurisdictions in which they arise, and not by this Grand Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2461, 2483, 2504.

1539. If a brother obtain the pass-word improperly he is liable to punishment. It is competent for a Noble

Grand of a Lodge to give the semi-annual pass-word to a brother of another Lodge, upon the written request of the Noble Grand, under seal, of the Lodge of which the brother is a member.

1857, Journal, 2826, 2832.

1540. Officers not furnished with P. W. until returns are made. The officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall not be installed nor furnished with the semi-annual pass-word, unless the reports, returns and moneys due from such Lodges and Encampments, to their respective superior jurisdictions, be actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer, or be actually in transit to the proper destination.

1856, Journal, 2643, 2667.

1541. The R. S. of the N. G. temporarily occupying the N. G.'s chair has no right to authorize a brother to confer the term-word upon another brother of the same Lodge to enable him to visit other Lodges.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

3. REBEKAH.

1542. The annual pass-word of the Ladies' Degree should be given by the ladies at the outer door.

1852, Journal, 1933, 1962.

PAST OFFICERS.

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1. GENERAL LAWS GOVERNING.

1543. Proof of rank. Unless a brother produce satisfactory proof of his rank he cannot be recognized as a Past Grand.

1841, Journal, 410

1544. May wear regalia of highest degree taken. Past officers of every description, and members in possession of

the Encampment Degrees, and all other members of the Order are entitled to wear the regalia and jewels pertaining to the highest degrees they have taken.

By-laws, Article 24.

1545. Degrees, when and how conferred on. The Grand Encampment degree can regularly be given only during the session, and in the room in which the Grand Encampment is assembled ; but by special permission, it may be conferred in some contiguous room. A similar rule applies to the Grand Lodge degree. State Grand Lodges may authorize District Deputy Grand Masters to confer the Past Official degrees at any time upon persons duly qualified, or may direct said degrees to be conferred in any other manner.

1847, Journal, 1090, 1091.

1546. The amount and character of the evidence which should be required by State Grand Lodges before conferring the several degrees upon Past Grands is a matter of legislation which can properly be decided by the State Grand Bodies alone.

1848, Journal, 1202, 1248.

1547. P. G.'s cannot surrender their rights. Past Grands on whom devolve legislative powers, and who are vested with certain rights and privileges, cannot surrender those rights and privileges to any body in the Order ; they may fail to use them, but the right remains so long as they are members in good standing in the Order.

1848, Journal, 1289.
(See DEGREES ; REGALIA.)

2. PAST GRAND SIRES.

1548. May debate and make motions, but cannot vote. Past Grand Sires shall be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge, with the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting unless they be Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 10.

1549. Past Grand Sires are permanent members of this body, possessing all the rights and privileges of other members, except the right of voting and having their expenses paid. A Past Grand Sire being present, is

competent to serve on a committee, or perform any other duty that might be assigned him as a member of this body; his privileges of Past Grand Sire being suspended so long as he shall be in the discharge of his duties as a regular representative from his State.

1852, Journal, 1830.

1550. The M. W. Grand Sire can legally appoint a Past Grand Sire, not a representative, to act upon any of the committees, either standing or special, of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States; they are permanent members of the G. L. U. S., possessing all the rights and privileges of other members, except the right of voting and having their expenses paid, etc.

1864, Journal, 3700, 3719.

3. PAST GRANDS, WHO ARE.

1551. Service to the end of a term. A brother was duly elected N. G. of a Subordinate Lodge, and acted in that capacity to the end of the quarter, which was only four nights. *Held*, that he was a Past Grand and entitled to a seat in his Grand Lodge.

1844, Journal, 649.

1552. Officers of new Lodge must serve at least thirteen weeks. Whenever a Lodge is not instituted at least seven weeks [now thirteen] before the termination of the regular term, it will be necessary for the officers first elected to hold their respective stations for and during the remnant of the first part of a term, and to the end of the next ensuing term, and any division of service by which one full term and part of another term may be made to give two terms of more than seven [now thirteen] weeks each, is hereby prohibited.

1845, Journal, 794.

1553. Thirteen weeks' service makes past officers. When by the action of the law passed regulating the terms of Subordinate Lodges, the last quarter of this year shall contain less than seven [now thirteen] weeks, the officers then shall serve through the next term, and when the last quarter contains as many as seven [now thirteen] weeks, the officers shall be considered as past officers.

1846, Journal, 952.

1554. Resignation forfeits honors. By voluntarily withdrawing from the duties of a station an officer forfeits the honors thereof, and the successor who fulfills the duties for the unexpired term becomes entitled to said honors.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1245.

1555. Cannot receive honors unless regularly elected. A Vice Grand who, by some event, fills the chair of N. G. to the end of a term, is not entitled to the honors of the station without a previous election to that office.

1849, Journal, 1443, 1475, 1511.

1556. Twenty-six nights make a term; meetings not to be dispensed with. Twenty-six meetings of a Subordinate Lodge whether held weekly or at longer periods, are required to constitute a full term; but if circumstances, over which the Lodge can exercise no control shall occur, by which the meetings cannot be held, the Junior Past Grand should not from that fact alone be disqualified from admission into his Grand Lodge; if, however, the meetings of a Lodge are suspended by its own seeking or application, for causes over which it could exercise control, and the Lodge fails to comply with the requisites of the law, the officers of the Lodge for the term would, therefore, properly be deprived of their Past Official degrees. The dispensation of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master could have no effect on the result.

1857, Journal, 2781, 2818.

(See DEGREES; OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES; TERMS.)

4. PAST GRANDS, THEIR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1557. Cannot be deprived of rights. State Grand Bodies cannot deprive past officers of certain rights guaranteed to them by virtue of their services as officers of Subordinates. These rights are, to seats in their Grand Lodges and Encampments, to vote for Grand Officers and an eligibility to office.

1847, Journal, 1084, 1119.

1558. Cannot surrender their rights. Past Grands, being by the fundamental laws of the Order entitled to certain privileges, and having certain rights vested in them, cannot surrender those privileges and rights to any body in the Order. They may fail to use them, but

the right remains so long as they are members of good standing in the Order.

1848, Journal, 1289.

1559. Vote for Grand Officers. A State Grand Lodge may provide that Past Grands who are not representatives shall not be allowed to vote except for the election of officers.

1848 — 1851, Journal, 1321 — 1339 — 1756, 1803.

1560. A Junior Past Grand is not strictly an officer of the Lodge, but it is his duty to occupy the seat of Past Grand for one term, and deliver the Past Grand's charge at initiations. It is, therefore, improper that he should be elected to any office.

1847 — 1863, Journal, 1113 — 3512, 3558, 3587.

1561. A Junior Past Grand may be elected a representative. By virtue of service in the N. G.'s chair, an officer becomes entitled to the rank of Past Grand, and a right to a seat in the Grand Lodge; a Junior Past Grand can, therefore, be elected representative to a State Grand Lodge.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1317.

1562. May vote for Grand Officers though not at session. State Grand Lodges may make laws allowing Past Grands to vote for Grand Lodge officers, without being obliged to be at the session of the Grand Lodge.

1851, Journal, 1737, 1754, 1803.

1563. Rights of, as special deputies, to install officers. Past Grands deputized to install the officers of Subordinates are charged with a special duty, clearly prescribed by law, and are entitled to all the respect due to the officers whom they represent; but they have no authority summarily to deprive a Lodge of its charter, nor any right to assume the rank of elective officers, and introduce strangers into a Lodge without card or pass-word. They, and such other members of a Grand Lodge as may assemble to aid in those ceremonies, are required, before entering the ante-room, to give the same pass-word that is demanded of other brothers; but after the Lodge has been duly informed by the Grand Marshal of the presence in the ante-room of the installing officers, no pass-word should be required of them at the inner door.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1564. Convention of, illegal. A convention of Past Grands, as representatives of their respective Subordinate Lodges, and intended to redress some alleged local grievance, is illegal, and while acting thus illegally they cannot be heard by the Grand Lodge.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

1565. Their right to vote for Grand Officers after a failure to elect. Past Grands cannot be deprived of the right to vote for Grand Officers, but at an election of officers, after the *right* has been once exercised, a constitutional provision limiting this right (in cases where there has been a failure to elect) to *representatives* of Lodges in Grand Lodge, when such Grand Bodies are composed of representatives and all other Past Grands, is entirely legal and equitable, and does not infringe upon the *original* right of Past Grands to vote at such elections.

1858, Journal, 2953, 2967, 2974, 2975.

1566. Cannot vote by proxy. Past Grands, as Past Grands, can have no right to vote by proxy.

1859, Journal, 3133, 3134.

1567. Certificate of P. G. No ballot or vote should be taken upon granting a Past Grand's certificate, after a faithful performance of the duties of the office of Noble Grand.

1861, Journal, 3359, 3379.

1568. Expelled from his Grand Lodge, ranks as a P. G. in his Subordinate. A brother has passed the chairs in his Subordinate Lodge, has been certified as a P. G., his certificate received, and he thereby having become a member of the Grand Lodge, that body subsequently, for cause, expels him therefrom; what position will he thereafter hold in the Subordinate Lodge; will said Subordinate be authorized to rank him as a P. G.? Decided in the affirmative, that is to say, that the brother in question is entitled to rank as a P. G.

1867, Journal, 4197, 4204.

1569. Right to vote for Grand Officers inherent. The right of a Past Grand in good standing, to vote for Grand Officers is an inherent, vested right, of which he cannot be deprived.

1867, Journal, 4183, 4201.

1570. If a card states the holder thereof to be a Past Grand, and he shall not be able to prove himself in the work of that degree, from not having received it, the fact as set forth in the card shall be sufficient evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers.

1866, Journal, 4015.

1571. When must give regalia to. A Lodge is bound to recognize and give a member P. G. regalia, who is admitted by card certifying that he is a P. G. if he has not P. O. degrees.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1572. Where they cannot act as committee men or make motions. Where the constitution of a State Grand Lodge provided that no officer or Past Grand, who is not also a representative, shall be allowed to vote except for the election or removal of Grand Lodge officers, and that all legislative and judicial power is vested in such officers of the Lodges as are also representatives, and such other of the Past Grands as may be duly and regularly elected representatives of the Subordinate Lodges, it was held that Past Grands were not entitled to act as committee men and make motions, although the constitution gave them the right to discuss any question which might be pending before the Grand Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4657, 4894.

5. PAST CHIEF PATRIARCHS.

1573. Rights of past officers. State Grand Lodges and Encampments cannot so legislate as to deprive past officers of certain rights guaranteed to them by virtue of their services as officers of Subordinates. These rights are, to seats in their Grand Lodges and Encampments, to vote for Grand Officers, and an eligibility to office.

1847, Journal, 1084, 1119.

1574. Most of the laws and decisions in reference to Past Grands apply equally to Past Chief Patriarchs, therefore—

(See PAST GRANDS.)

6. PAST HIGH PRIESTS.

1575. May be members of Grand Encampment. The Grand Lodge of the United States permits Grand

Encampments to be organized either of P. C. P.'s *and* P. H. P.'s or of P. C. P.'s alone. Each Grand Encampment is at liberty to frame its constitution in this particular to suit itself. The grade of P. H. P.'s, therefore, depends entirely on the local laws. If by these laws they are admitted to membership in the Grand Encampment, it would be best to make them eligible to any office, including that of Grand Patriarch.

1846 — 1847 — 1851 — Journal, 958 — 1114 — 1770, 1805.

1576. Though member of G. E. in one State is not in another, where only P. C. P.'s eligible. Where a Patriarch has been a member of a Grand Encampment in one State, by virtue solely of his being a Past High Priest, he is not, on his removal to another State, a member of the Grand Encampment of the latter State, where its constitution provides that its members must be P. C. P.'s.

1846 — 1851, Journal, 958 — 1770, 1805.

1577. They may be appointed by their Encampments as representatives to meet in convention and consider the propriety of applying for a Grand Charter, as well as to determine upon the place for the location of the Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 5.

PATRIARCHAL ORDER.

(See GRAND ENCAMPMENTS ; ENCAMPMENTS, SUBORDINATE ;
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1. LODGES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

1578. G. L. U. S. may annul charters. With the Grand Lodge of the United States rests the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive State, District or Territorial Grand Bodies of their char-

ters, and to annul their authority; *provided*, that such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 1, § 3.

1579. Subordinates failing to make returns. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters; and whenever such remissness occurs the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

By-laws, Article 27.

1580. Lodges may be punished. Acting contrary to law renders a Lodge so acting liable to censure for disregard of the laws, and amenable to such punishment as may be inflicted by its Grand Lodge.

1851, Journal, 1723, 1797.

1581. A Subordinate Lodge violating the laws laid down by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and refusing to observe such laws, may be expelled therefor, and the Grand Master during the recess may demand its charter.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1582. Shall forfeit fees for all initiations contrary to sec. 3, art. 16 of constitution. Any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment violating the provisions of the third section of the 16th article of the constitution of this Grand Lodge, upon conviction therefor before the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of the jurisdiction within which the same is located, shall forfeit and pay to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of the jurisdiction within which the person admitted to membership in violation of the provisions of said section shall reside, all initiation and degree charges received from such person up to the date of such conviction.

1856, Journal, 2672.

1583. On failure to pay benefits. Whether a Subordinate can retain its charter, and continue working after it has failed, from an exhausted treasury, to pay weekly benefits to its sick members who may be entitled to them, is a subject for local legislation.

1857, Journal, 2770, 2831.

1584. Subordinate may do those things allowed by G. L. U. S. When the Grand Lodge of the United States pass any law, or make any decision, providing that a Subordinate Lodge shall have power to do certain things which are denied to the Subordinate by a clause in its constitution framed years since, the Lodge may disregard said prohibitory clause, and do those things expressly allowed by this Grand Lodge, without becoming amenable to the laws of its Grand Lodge.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

1585. G. L. U. S. will protect Subordinate on appeal. The above decision can only be construed to mean that when a Subordinate Lodge disregards the law of its own Grand Lodge or a provision of its own constitution, but yet acts in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, it is not subject to punishment by the State Grand Body; and if it was proceeded against by the State Grand Body, this Grand Lodge would, on appeal being properly taken, protect the Subordinate.

1859, Journal, 3109, 3124.

(See CHARGES; EXPULSION; GRAND LODGES, STATE;
SUSPENSION; TRIAL.)

2. OFFICERS.

1586. Not appearing at installation forfeits office. Should any of the elective officers (of the G. L. U. S.) fail to appear to be installed at the time provided, the particular office or offices shall be declared vacant, and the Grand Lodge shall, in that event, proceed to a new election to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and the officer or officers so elected shall be accordingly installed.

Constitution, Article 3, § 3.

1587. G. L. U. S. may impeach and try officers and members. This Grand Lodge shall have the power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or members, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from office or membership therein, any officer or member so impeached and convicted; *provided*, that a copy of the charges preferred, shall have been furnished to the accused at least three days before trial.

Constitution, Article 11, § 1.

1588. Under impeachment, cannot exercise office. During the trial of any impeachment, the officer or member under impeachment shall be debarred the exercise of his office or the privilege of his membership, but may be heard in his own defense.

Id., § 2.

1589. Grand Body in arrears cannot vote. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, which shall be in arrears for moneys due to this Grand Lodge, shall be allowed to vote by its representative or representatives.

By-laws, Article 11.

1590. An Encampment cannot displace an officer during the term for which he was elected, for non-attendance, in the absence of any constitutional provision or by-law on the subject.

1848, Journal, 1146, 1290, 1316.

1591. Grand Representative does not forfeit seat for non-attendance at first session. A Grand Representative duly elected and commissioned, who fails to take his seat in this body at the first session of his term, does not, for that reason, under the laws of this Grand Lodge, forfeit his right to a seat at a subsequent session, his credentials being good for two years. He may, nevertheless, be arraigned and removed for neglect of duty by his own Lodge, if its penal laws shall so provide.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2170.

1592. The penalty to be inflicted upon an officer guilty of official misconduct, his character as a man and Odd Fellow not being impugned, depends upon the constitution and by-laws of the Subordinate Lodge, or the penalty affixed by the legislation of the State Grand Lodge for such official misconduct.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1318.

1593. A Grand Master has no power summarily to remove an officer of a Subordinate Lodge, as his official relations are not with the officers of Lodges, but with the Lodges themselves in their Lodge capacity; and, therefore, if a Noble Grand persists in permitting improper work in violation of his instructions, it is the duty of the Grand Master to inform the Lodge that, unless it shall require its officers to conform to the work, it will be dealt with for insubordination.

1852, Journal, 1839, 1897, 1952.

1594. A salaried officer does not, by resignation, forfeit the portion of his salary earned. A salaried officer of a Subordinate Lodge, who resigns after filling the office a portion of the term for which he is elected, does not forfeit his proportionate share of the salary, under a clause of the constitution which says: "A brother elected to fill a vacancy is entitled to the rights, privileges and honors of the full term;" this clause having reference only to the honors and not the emoluments of office.

1854, Journal, 2268, 2328.

1595. When office not forfeited by taking withdrawal card. An officer of this Grand Lodge, or a representative thereto, or an officer of a State Grand Body, taking a withdrawal card, does not vacate his office thereby, if the same be deposited in his State Grand Body accompanying the application for a new charter, or if, on occasion of change of residence, the card be within one month deposited in a Subordinate at his new residence; *provided*, that while holding such withdrawal card, and until such new Lodge or Encampment be instituted, such person can discharge no official act.

1857 — 1858, Journal, 2799 — 3000.

1596. Duties of Chaplain. A Subordinate Lodge cannot enforce by fine or under penalty the duties of Chaplain.

1855, Journal, 2491, 2508.

3. MEMBERS.

1597. Members suspended with the suspension of their Lodge. By the suspension of a Lodge its rights as a Lodge cease temporarily, and this temporary disability attaches as well to the members individually as collectively. A member thus situated is not allowed to visit in the brotherhood, or to represent his Lodge in the Grand Lodge. If he is a member of a Subordinate Encampment, his membership is affected in such Encampment, and he has no right, while that disability lasts, to visit that or any other Encampment, any more than he is permitted to visit any other Subordinate Lodge. He cannot hold office in, or visit a Grand Encampment.

1848, Journal, 1148, 1291, 1316.

1598. Membership in Encampment lost by suspension of Lodge. A member of a Subordinate Lodge who is also a member of an Encampment, and was in good standing in his Lodge, loses his membership in the Encampment by the suspension of his Lodge.

1857, Journal, 2701, 2764, 2810.

1599. For non-attendance at funerals. The propriety of imposing fines for non-attendance at funerals is a matter for legislation by State Grand Bodies.

1852, Journal, 1934, 1962.

1600. For non-attendance in Lodges. There is no law by the Grand Lodge of the United States which forbids the imposition of fines for non-attendance of members in Subordinate Lodges, but the spirit of the Order appears to be opposed to such fines.

1854, Journal, 2215, 2264, 2327.

1601. The only effect of undecided charges is to deprive the member of the right to take a visiting or traveling card, and when the charges bear upon the right to benefits to suspend the payment thereof until a final decision; he may, therefore, participate in the work of the Lodge.

1853 — 1858, Journal, 2132, 2174 — 2859, 2925, 2963.

1602. For illegal use of seals; circulating illegal diplomas. State Grand Bodies are hereby required to expel from their own membership, and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to expel from the Order, any member thereof, who shall attach to any chart, certificate, diploma or other document any copy or impression of the seal of this Grand Lodge, or of the seal of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge of which he has not the official use and custody. The above named bodies shall inflict the same penalty upon any member knowingly publishing or circulating any diploma or certificate purporting to be by authority of the Order, which is not authorized by law.

1867, Journal, 4186, 4201.

(See BENEFITS; CARDS; CHARGES;
EXPULSION; LODGES, SUBORDINATE; MEM-
BERSHIP; OFFICERS; SUSPENSION; TRIAL)

PRAYER.

1603. At the opening of a session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, if a quorum be present, the Grand Sire shall call on the Grand Chaplain to address the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in prayer.

Rule of Order, No. 2.

1604. At close of Lodge. When the business of the Grand Lodge is concluded, the Grand Chaplain shall offer a prayer.

Rule of Order, No. 12.

1605. Subordinates may open and close with. All Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under this jurisdiction may, at all times, open and close their meetings with prayer.

By-laws, Article 21.

1606. In Subordinates. It is the duty of every Subordinate Lodge to determine upon the practicability of opening and closing their Lodges with prayer, and they should be the judges of what form they should adopt.

1844, Journal, 685.

1607. It is discretionary with Subordinate Encampments to use prayer or not *at the opening and closing*. *In conferring the degrees* prayers are an integral part of the work, and cannot be abandoned without destroying its symmetry.

1847, Journal, 1032, 1033.

1608. Must use prescribed form, or none. The form of prayer and funeral address is left optional for Lodges and Encampments, whether they use it or none.

1847, Journal, 1115.

1609. To use form prescribed, or none. No forms of prayer, beside those laid down in the charge-books, have been adopted by this Grand Lodge, except the form of prayer for funeral services, and the use of this form is left optional, the only requisition being, that if any form is used, that laid down in the Digest shall be used.

1848, Journal, 1266, 1297.

1610. It is highly desirable and eminently proper, that all Lodges should open and close with prayer, but it is not competent to require the performance of this duty under penalties. A Lodge has no right to make it obligatory upon the Junior Past Grand of a Lodge to perform the duty of Chaplain of his Lodge.

1855, Journal, 2490, 2508.

1611. Obligatory in conferring Encampment degrees. The Grand Lodge refused to repeal the law making it obligatory to use prayer in conferring Encampment degrees.

1845 — 1846 — 1847, Journal, 784 — 914, 957 — 1033

1612. Not an integral part of work, except in Encampments. This Grand Lodge does not recognize prayer as an integral part of the work, except in Encampments.

1855, Journal, 2491, 2508.

1613. Not imperative to open and close Lodges with prayer. It is not imperative upon Subordinate Lodges to have the duties of Chaplain regularly performed in the opening and closing ceremonies.

1870, Journal, 4890, 4922.

PRECEDENCE.

1614. Elective Grand Officer has precedence of D. D. G. M. If, under the law authorizing public installations, any controversy arise between an elective Grand Officer and a District Deputy Grand Master, as to which shall conduct such installation, the elective Grand Officer, being superior in rank, shall have precedence.

1859, Journal, 3031, 3083, 3113.

(See PROCESSIONS.)

PRINTING.

1615. Supplies. *Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, the R. W. Grand Treasurer, and the R. W. Grand Representatives from Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore, constitute a Committee on Printing; and they are hereby

authorized to contract for the printing of "charge-books," Grand Sire's and Grand Secretary's reports, the daily and revised journal, and all other printing of whatsoever kind which may be required for the use of this Grand Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4904, 4923, 4924.

1616. Daily and Revised Journal. Six weeks previous to the holding of any session of this Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, through one of the daily papers of the city in which such session is to be held, to invite proposals for the printing the daily and revised journal of this body, including the Grand Sire's and Grand Secretary's reports; the printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the journal ready for distribution, the printing to be done according to the style of the revised journal. The matter of the revised journal to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary, in good order, as the property of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as soon as a sufficient number of copies are struck off to meet the purposes of the law requiring the distribution of the proceedings, which number the Grand Secretary must state as near as practicable in the advertisement; and such proposal for the said work shall be opened and examined four weeks previous to the session of the Grand Lodge, by the Committee on Printing, composed of the R. W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, the R. W. Grand Treasurer, and the R. W. Grand Representatives of Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore. at which time the contracts shall be awarded.

Id.

PROCESSIONS.

1617. The order for a funeral procession is prescribed by law. (See BOOK OF FORMS; APPENDIX.)

1866, Journal, 3960, 4007.

1618. In other processions of the Order the rules of precedence above set forth (in funeral processions), so far as they may admit of being followed, shall be adhered to.

1846, Journal, 962.

1619. A brother holding a withdrawal card has no right to join a procession of the Order, without the consent of the Lodge by which the procession is formed.

1849, Journal, 1503, 1513.

1620. The Encampment branch has usually been considered as more exalted than the Subordinate, and precedence is generally given to the Patriarchal degrees. This, however, may be controlled by circumstances, as for example, when the procession is organized under and in behalf of a single Subordinate Lodge. In this case precedence is usually given to the body under and on whose behalf the procession is organized.

1852, Journal, 1932, 1962.

1621. A Grand Representative is an officer of his State Grand Body, and in a procession organized within his State, will occupy such position as the laws of such State point out for officers. If the procession were organized by the G. L. U. S. a Grand Representative would take position with that body, and, *ipso facto*, one of precedence over the officers and members of State Bodies.

1854, Journal, 2214, 2264, 2327.

1622. The law of the session of 1864 prohibiting anniversaries, etc., without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch predicated upon the promise that no intoxicating beverage shall be used, is not intended to prevent Lodges and Encampments from joining in a public procession in regalia in connection with other organizations when invited to do so by the civil authorities, and permission may be obtained from the respective jurisdictions under such regulations as they may prescribe.

1865, Journal, 3739, 3821, 3842.

1623. Uniform head-dress. The Grand Lodge has decided that chapeaux, crooks, swords and belts, etc., are inadmissible *as regalia*, but the adoption of a uniform head-dress for public procession would not be a violation of any law of the Order; therefore, Subordinate Encampments, when they appear in public, may wear such uniform style of head-dress as may be approved by the Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction.

1870, Journal, 4907, 4924

PROPERTY.

(See EFFECTS.)

QUORUM.

1624. Representatives from a majority of the whole number of State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may receive and act upon the credentials of new members, except in contested elections.

Constitution, Article 13, § 1.

1625. Of a Grand Lodge, is five P. G.'s. A Grand Lodge is under a disability to work, and forfeits its charter, unless it has at least five legal Past Grands.

1831, Journal, 115, 116.

1626. In Subordinate Lodge, is five members. A charter for a Subordinate Lodge may be granted to five members of the Order in good standing.

By-laws, Article 1.

1627. In Encampment, is seven members. A charter for a Subordinate Encampment may be granted to seven qualified members of the Order in good standing.

By-laws, Article 2.

1628. A charter of a Subordinate Lodge cannot be surrendered by a majority of its members, should there be in the minority a constitutional number of worthy members who may wish to retain and work under it.

1841, Journal, 410.

RAFFLES, LOTTERIES, GIFT ENTERPRISES.

1629. No Lodge or Encampment, or any of the members thereof, shall, in the name of the Order, resort to any scheme of raffles, lotteries or gift enterprises, or schemes of hazard or chance of any kind, as a means to raise funds for any purpose of relief or assistance to such Subordinates, or to individual members.

1866, Journal, 3953, 3987.

REBEKAH, DEGREE OF.

(See DEGREES.)

RECONSIDERATION.

1630. Of vote in Grand Lodge. After the passage of a resolution by a Grand Lodge acquitting a brother who has been charged and expelled by his Subordinate Lodge, it is competent for such Grand Lodge to reconsider such vote, and pass a resolution confirming the decision of his Lodge.

1849, Journal, 1476, 1511.

1631. The vote by which a withdrawal card was authorized cannot be reconsidered or rescinded.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

1632. Of a ballot for membership,

(See BALLOT.)

REFRESHMENTS.

1633. All refreshments, in the way of edibles or beverage (except water), shall be strictly excluded from all Lodge rooms, or ante-rooms, or halls connected with or adjoining thereto, under the control of any Subordinate or Degree Lodge or Encampment of this Order.

1864, Journal, 3709.

(See ANNIVERSARY; LIQUORS; TEMPERANCE.)

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1. OF THE ORDER DESCRIBED.

1634. The regalia of the Order shall be as follows, to wit: Collars of Subordinate Lodges shall be white, trimmed with the emblematic color of the degree intended to be represented, namely: first degree, white; second degree, pink; third degree, blue; fourth degree,

green ; fifth degree, scarlet. Rosettes of the appropriate colors can be worn on the collars. Plain white aprons for initiatory degree. Among those who may have attained the Royal Purple degree, rosettes composed of black, yellow and purple may be worn on the collars, either in connection with the other colors or as a separate rosette.

The Noble Grand shall wear a scarlet collar ; Vice Grand, blue collar ; Secretary, green collar ; Treasurer, green collar ; each of them trimmed with white or silver. Supporters of the Noble Grand, scarlet sashes ; of the Vice Grand, blue sashes ; Warden and Conductor, black sashes ; Scene Supporters, white sashes ; Chaplain, white sash ; Outside Guardian, red sash ; Inside Guardian, blue sash.

Past Grands shall wear scarlet collars or sashes, trimmed with white. The collars or sashes may be trimmed with silver lace or fringe, and those having attained the royal purple degree may have trimmings of yellow metal.

The Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of Grand Lodges shall wear the regalia of Past Grands, as above defined.

The Encampment regalia shall be black aprons and gloves. Patriarchs who have attained the Royal Purple degree, purple collars only, trimmed with yellow lace or fringe. Past Chief Patriarchs shall wear purple collars or sashes trimmed as above defined.

The regalia for Grand Representatives shall be a collar of purple velvet, not more than four inches in width, with a roll of scarlet velvet, the trimmings to be of white and yellow metal, and the collar to be united in front with three links, to which may be suspended such medal or medals as the member may be entitled to wear.

Past Grand Representatives and the officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall wear the regalia above described for Grand Representatives. (By-laws, Article 22.)

1868 — 1869, Journal, 4356, 4401 — 4668, 4685

1635. Past Officers of Grand and Subordinate Encampments shall wear the regalia and jewels appertaining to the offices they have passed.

1846, Journal, 943, 966.

1636. That this R. W. Grand Lodge adopt for Past Grand Patriarchs a royal purple collar of velvet, not to

exceed five inches in width, trimmed with yellow metal lace, fringe and tassels, with crossed crooks and a dove with olive branch on the face of collar, and yellow lace and fringe around two-thirds of the length of the neck of the collar.

1868, Journal, 4399, 4419.

1637. No regalia is legitimate, except that prescribed by law : chapeaux, crooks, swords and belts, and all military paraphernalia not so prescribed, are accordingly inadmissible.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4916, 4925.

2. FUNERAL.

1638. The regalia to be worn by all brothers of the Order, when attending the funeral of a deceased brother, is as follows : A black crape rosette, having a center of the color of the highest degree to which the wearer may have attained, to be worn on the left breast, above it a sprig of evergreen, and below it (if the wearer be an elective or past officer) the jewel or jewels which, as such, he may be entitled to wear.

1846 — 1855, Journal, 961 — 2462, 2483, 2504.

1639. The ordinary mourning badge to be worn by brothers in memory of a deceased brother, is a strip of black crape passed through one button hole only of the left lapel of the coat, and tied with a narrow ribbon of color of the highest degree to which the wearer may have attained.

1846, Journal, 961.

1640. Usual regalia may be worn instead of, or with funeral regalia. The regalia prescribed by the Order as Odd Fellows' regalia may be worn instead of, or in connection with, the funeral regalia prescribed by the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as the respective State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may determine.

1848 — 1855, Journal, 1239 — 2462, 2483, 2504.

3. REBEKAH.

1641. The regalia to be worn by the Daughters of Rebekah is "a badge or collar of pink and green ribbon, of about an inch in width."

Secret Journal.

1642. The regalia to be worn by the Daughters of Rebekah is specifically described in the provisions of the Rebekah degree, as found in the pages of the secret journal and printed in the degree book ; and the action of the Grand Lodge of California in allowing the Daughters of Rebekah to wear on their regalia gold and silver trimmings, is irregular and in contravention of the provisions of the degree and the laws of the Order.

1856, Journal, 2622, 2663.

1643. The regalia worn in a Rebekah Degree Lodge shall be as follows : The brethren shall wear the regalia which they are entitled to wear in a Subordinate Lodge. Ladies shall wear the collar of the Degree of Rebekah, and in addition thereto, if elected or appointed to an office, the jewel of the respective office.

1869, Journal, 4489, 4647, 4682.

4. JEWELS.

1644. The jewel of the Grand Sire and Past Grand Sires shall be a medal three inches in diameter, of yellow metal, on one side of which shall be the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded by an ornamental edging of silver. Grand Representatives and Past Grand Representatives shall be entitled to wear medals of the size and style above, with the coat of arms of the State represented.

By-laws, Article 22.

1868, Journal, 4357, 4401.

1645. The jewel for P. G. M. is the *sun*, with hand and heart ; for Grand Master, is *sun*, with the scales of justice impressed or engraved thereon ; for D. G. M., is a *half moon* ; for Warden, is *crossed gavels* ; for Grand Secretary, is *crossed pens* ; for Grand Treasurer, is *crossed keys* ; for Grand Conductor, is a *Roman sword* ; for Grand Guardian, is *crossed swords* ; for Grand Marshal, is a *baton*. The jewel for P. G. is a five pointed *star* ; for N. G., is *crossed gavels* ; for V. G., is *hour glass* ; for Secretary, is *crossed pens* ; for Treasurer, is *crossed keys* ; for Warden, is *crossed axes* ; for Conductor, is *crossed wands* ; for Guardian, is *crossed swords*. All of said jewels shall be of white metal.

Digest of 1847, pages 28, 29,

as amended in secret session, 1870.

1646. Jewels for officers of Grand and Subordinate Encampments shall be as follows, viz. :

For Grand Patriarch, a double triangle of yellow metal, with a representation of an altar, and crossed crooks in the center.

For Grand High Priest, same triangle, with representation of the breast plate.

For Grand S. W., same triangle, with crossed crooks.

For " J. W., " " single crook.

For " Scribe, " " crossed pens.

For " Treasurer, " " crossed keys.

For " Sentinel, " " crossed swords.

For officers of Subordinate Encampments, single triangle; otherwise as designated for officers of Grand Encampment.

Past officers of Grand and Subordinate Encampments shall be entitled to wear the regalia and jewels appertaining to the offices they have passed.

1846, Journal, 852, 943, 966.

1647. That this R. W. Grand Lodge adopt for Past Grand Patriarchs a jewel of yellow metal, of two and a half inches in diameter, rim three-eighths inch wide, with double triangle, and rays extending from rim, and the letters P. G. P. in the center of triangle.

1868, Journal, 4399, 4419.

1648. It is as imperative upon all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to furnish the officers of their respective Lodges and Encampments with the jewels appertaining to their rank and station, as laid down in the work of the Order, as it is for the members thereof to be clothed in suitable regalia.

1848, Journal, 1290.

1649. All officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall wear the jewels of their offices during the transaction of business.

1868, Journal, 4431.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

1650. No other regalia than that prescribed to be used. No State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall adopt or use, or suffer to be adopted or used in their jurisdictions, any other regalia than that prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States,

and they shall be held responsible for any irregularities they may allow under their jurisdictions.

By-laws, Article 20.

1651. May wear regalia and jewels of highest degree taken. Past officers of every description, and members in possession of the Encampment degrees, and all other members of the Order, when visiting Grand or Subordinate Lodges, are entitled to wear the regalia and jewels pertaining to the highest degrees which they may have taken.

By-laws, Article 24.

1652. Members to be clothed in. At the opening of a session of the G. L. U. S. the Grand Sire shall direct the members to clothe themselves with their regalia.

Rule of Order, No. 2.

1653. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote unless clothed in regalia according to his rank and station.

Rule of Order, No. 19.

1654. The Encampment regalia cannot be worn in any other department of the Order, except in the body of an Encampment of Patriarchs.

1837, Journal, 255.

1655. May wear Encampment colors in Grand Lodge. The resolution of the Grand Lodge of the United States, on the subject of Encampment regalia, does not contain anything intended to forbid the wearing of the colors of the Encampment in Grand Lodge by brothers entitled to those colors.

1838, Journal, 282.

1656. Not to be used in public without permission. State Grand Bodies are required to prohibit all processions (except funerals) and balls at which the regalia, emblems, etc., of the Order shall be used, unless the same be granted after due consideration, in open Grand Lodge, or in its recess be granted by dispensation of the Grand Master of the State. All publications made in any public newspaper, calling on the Order to appear in regalia on any occasion not authorized by the proper Grand Lodge, is incorrect and obnoxious to censure.

1841, Journal, 392, 393.

1657. Not to be used at balls, etc., without permission. No Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of the Order shall hold any anniversary or other celebration, ball or party, where the regalia of the Order may be worn or the name of the Order assumed, without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction first obtained in writing, such permission to be predicated only upon the direct promise through the officers of the Subordinate seeking the permission, that no intoxicating beverages of any kind shall be offered to the members or guests present, on the occasion.

1864, Journal, 3709.

1658. Emblems not used in advertisements. No member of the Order can use any of the emblems belonging to the Order in connection with any advertisement or public display, not directly appertaining to the wants of the Order.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1471, 1485.

1659. The officers of Subordinate Lodges wear the regalia prescribed for them by the laws of the Order. It is the duty of a V. G. while occupying the chair of the N. G., to wear the regalia of the N. G.

1849, Journal, 1475, 1511.

1660. Temporary occupant of chair to wear regalia of chair; cannot refuse P. W. to acting Warden though not in that regalia. Any brother occupying, either permanently or temporarily, a subordinate station in the Lodge, should wear the regalia of the office he thus occupies. If a Past Grand occupies the Vice Grand's chair, he should wear the blue regalia of that office exactly as a Vice Grand, when acting as Noble Grand, should wear the scarlet regalia of that chair. The same rule applies to the other officers; but a brother is not justified in refusing to give the pass-word to a Past Grand acting temporarily as Warden, who had not assumed the proper regalia of that chair. If the presiding officer of the Lodge recognize him as Warden and give him orders accordingly, the brethren of the Lodge should follow his example by acknowledging his authority in that office.

1853, Journal, 2175.

1661. No brother is entitled to enter or leave the Lodge room unless clothed in regalia. If an officer

desire to enter, and his regalia be in his chair in the Lodge room, he must enter in a scarlet regalia, if of that degree, and there exchange it for his official regalia.

1857, Journal, 2699, 2764, 2810.

1662. A Grand Representative elect, until his credentials are submitted and he declared entitled to take his seat, is not entitled to wear the regalia of a Grand Representative.

1857, Journal, 2781, 2818.

1663. The Grand Sire has no power to authorize Royal Purple degree members to wear aprons at the celebration on the 26th April, 1869, or on any other occasion.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1664. The costumes worn in the G. R. D. cannot be used on public occasions.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

1665. Gloves are not dispensed with for members of the Royal Purple degree.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

1666. A Lodge is bound to recognize and give a member P. G. regalia who is admitted by card, certifying that he is a P. G., if he has not P. O. degrees.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1667. No regalia is legitimate except that prescribed by law. Chapeaux, crooks, swords and belts, and all military paraphernalia not so prescribed, are accordingly inadmissible.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4916, 4925.

1668. Of Past Officers. Article twenty-four of the by-laws, prescribes the regalia for past officers of every description.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

1669. A Grand Master when visiting *as such*, in his own jurisdiction, should wear the regalia and jewels of his office.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

1670. Uniform head-dress. The Grand Lodge has decided that chapeaux, crooks, swords and belts, etc., are inadmissible *as regalia*, but the adoption of a uni-

form head-dress for public processions would not be a violation of any law of the Order; therefore "Subordinate Encampments, when they appear in public, may wear such uniform style of head-dress as may be approved by the Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction."

1870, Journal, 4907, 4924

RE-INSTATEMENT.

1. Of Lodges.
2. Of members.

1. OF LODGES.

1671. Restores Lodge to all rights. When a Lodge is suspended or expelled its functions cease, not merely as to certain purposes, but all purposes. When the disability is removed, then the Lodge starts again into the exercise of its various functions, and the rights of the several members to the offices they held when the disability was imposed revive with its removal, and they should proceed at once with their respective duties, as though there had been no interruption.

1849 — 1857, Journal, 1391, 1494, 1513 — 2701, 2764, 2810.

1672. Does not restore all members. When a defunct Lodge has been resuscitated on the application of only a portion of its members, such resuscitation does not restore to membership all its former members who were in good standing at the time of its dissolution.

1849, Journal, 1477, 1512.

1673. On petition of five members of a Lodge, or seven of an Encampment. Whenever, in the judgment of a State Grand Body, it may be expedient, it shall be lawful to allow a Lodge or Encampment to be resuscitated, upon the application of five of the former members of the Lodge, and seven of the former members of the Encampment, as the case may be, and to give the name, charter and effects of such defunct Subordinate to such applicants; *provided*, that the petitioners, at the time of their application, shall not be connected with any other Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

1867, Journal, 4145, 4169.

1674. On petition of less than five original members. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may return surrendered charters that have remained unclaimed for not less than five years, upon the petition of the requisite number of qualified brothers, although only one of the petitioners may have been a member of said defunct Lodge or Encampment; *provided*, however, that if the requisite number of original members be not found among the petitioners, it must be apparent that due diligence and effort have been made, in good faith, to procure the required number, or no surrendered funds, effects and property of the defunct Lodge or Encampment shall be returned with the charter; and in all cases the charter fee shall be required, as in case of issuing a new charter.

1870, Journal, 4886, 4926.

(See CHARTER; DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES; LODGES,
SUBORDINATE; ENCAMPMENTS, SUBORDINATE.)

2. OF MEMBERS.

1675. A member of the Order suspended or expelled from a Lodge or Encampment in any State, District or Territory, shall not be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment in another State, District or Territory, without the previously obtained consent of the Lodge or Encampment from which he is suspended or expelled. (Except in certain specified cases, for which see *post*, § 1687.)

Constitution, Article 16, § 4.

1676. On reversal of conviction. If, upon appeal to a State Grand Lodge by a member of a Subordinate Lodge, charged with violating a known law of the Order, the decision of his Lodge be reversed, he may be re-instated without the consent of his Subordinate Lodge.

1846, Journal, 953.

1677. After suspension for a definite time. When a brother is suspended for a *specified time*, for non-payment of dues or any other cause, such suspended brother cannot be restored to membership until the specified time of suspension shall have fully expired, unless by action of a Grand Lodge; but, upon the expiration of a term of suspension, he is restored to membership *without a vote* of his Lodge. He cannot be subjected to the ordeal of a ballot.

1849 — 1853, Journal, 1504, 1513 — 2162, 2171, 2180.

1678. After suspension for a definite time. A brother suspended for a definite period, for non-payment of dues, when that time expires, is placed precisely in the same position in which he was previous to his suspension, with the additional amount of dues accruing during his suspension; and, if the Lodge wish to discipline him further, his case must be taken up again. But a brother suspended for a definite period, as a punishment for some specific offense, upon the expiration of his term of suspension, is *ipso facto* restored to membership.

1856, Journal, 2562, 2629, 2664—2611, 2649, 2673.

1679. May remit dues on re-instatement. It is within the power of Lodges to make such arrangement in regard to the accumulated arrears of dues, as will enable the re-instatement of a suspended member.

1852—1855, Journal, 1885, 1948—2495, 2520.

1680. May remit dues on re-instatement. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, in re-instating members suspended for non-payment of dues, shall have the power to remit, in whole or in part, the dues accruing during the suspension of such members.

1856, Journal, 2665, 2673.

1681. Refers to Subordinates under G. L. U. S. The above law (pages 2665, 2673) refers to Subordinate Lodges, whether under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge or State Grand Lodges.

1858, Journal, 2860, 2925, 2963.

1682. Right to ballot on re-instatement. A Subordinate, under the approval of its Grand Lodge, *does* possess the right, an inherent right, to judge of the qualifications of all applicants for admission or re-instatement to membership, except in cases of definite suspensions; and any legislation of this Grand Lodge depriving a Subordinate of this reserved right would be unjust and arbitrary.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1683. The above decision of the Grand Sire was not acted on, but the following was adopted: "In cases of indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues, the matter of re-instatement shall be left to the discretion of the

respective State jurisdictions in which such suspension may take place, and as the local laws may determine.”

1857, Journal, 2736, 2773.

1684. In Lodge, restores him to Encampment if dues paid. A member of an Encampment who is suspended in his Lodge for a definite period, and who, during such period of suspension, continues to pay his dues to the Encampment as required by the by-laws, on his restoration to membership in his Lodge, is, *ipso facto*, reinstated in his membership in the Encampment. His Encampment had the right to proceed against him, but it having failed so to do, and rested upon the action and punishment by the Lodge, when that punishment terminates by lapse of time and he is restored to membership in his Lodge, his Encampment is bound to receive him.

1861, Journal, 3357, 3379.

1685. Of members of an extinct Subordinate. A member of the Order who has been expelled for non-payment of dues, or crime, from a Lodge which subsequently became extinct, can only regain membership in the Order through the Grand Lodge to which the Lodge he belonged to was subordinate; and this rule applies to the Patriarchal branch of the Order.

1865, Journal, 3823, 3845.

1686. A Grand Lodge of a State may confer the power on the Grand Master, during the recess, to grant a petition from a Subordinate Lodge to restore an expelled member to said Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1687. Manner of re-instatement; cards; dismissal certificates. *Resolved*, That a member of the Order who becomes in arrears for dues for the period of one year, may be suspended or dropped from membership, but he cannot be expelled from the Order on account of being in arrears for dues.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, may be re-instated in the Lodge or Encampment from which he has been suspended or dropped, within one year after suspension, by paying the amount of one year's dues, and being re-instated in the manner prescribed by the local law.

Resolved, That after one year from the date of suspension, a member dropped or suspended for non-payment

of dues, may be re-instated upon the payment of the fee charged for an initiate of the same age, as prescribed by the by-laws.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, and who makes application for re-instatement and for a withdrawal card, for the purpose of uniting with another Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, may be re-instated and granted a final card at any time within five years from the date of suspension, upon the payment of one year's dues and the usual price of a card.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, after five years suspension, wishing to join a Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, wishing to regain membership in another jurisdiction than that in which he was suspended or dropped, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment to which he belonged shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That in all cases wherein a Lodge or Encampment has refused to re-instate a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, he shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall, upon proper application, grant a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Resolved, That where the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have been lost or destroyed, the Grand Secretary or Grand Scribe, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodge or Encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal. Where the books of a defunct Lodge or Encampment are in the possession of a Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary, he may issue cards to former members of the defunct Subordinate; such cards shall have the same privilege as a card issued by any existing Subordinate.

Resolved, That dismissal certificates may be received upon deposit in any Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, but the privilege of visiting a Lodge or Encampment shall not be awarded to the holder of a dismissal certificate. The certificate shall be provided by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and be

sold as other supplies are sold, and at the same rate as cards.

Dismissal certificates shall be in the form following, to wit:

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern,

Fraternally Greeting:

This certifies that _____ was admitted to membership in _____ No. —, at _____, in the jurisdiction of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18—, and by _____, and that he retained his membership in said _____ until the _____ day of _____, 18—, when he was suspended for non-payment of dues, and he is entirely dismissed from membership in said _____.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the _____ this [SEAL.] _____ day of _____ A. D., 18—.

Resolved, That all laws or provisions thereof, that are inconsistent with the above general laws, conditions, and regulations are hereby abrogated or repealed.

1870, Journal, 4848, 4892, 4893.

1688. Dismissal certificate granted without vote. *Resolved*, That in cases where the law makes it obligatory upon Lodges to grant dismissal certificates to brothers suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, it shall be the duty of the Noble Grand and Recording Secretary to issue such certificates, upon proper application, in open Lodge, and payment of the fee, without a vote of the Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4932.

1689. Fees, on re-instatement. When a brother applies for re-instatement and is rejected, the funds paid in by him on his application must be returned to him, although he is indebted to the Lodge in that amount.

1870, Journal, 4871, 4896.

RELIEF.

1690. Manner of petitioning for aid by Lodges. Any Lodge asking pecuniary aid, in consequence of loss by fire, or for any other cause, shall, in the first instance,

make application to the Grand Lodge of the State in which such Lodge may be located, and, if not in the power of the Grand Lodge to render the aid required, such Grand Lodge may, if deemed expedient, ask the assistance of Grand Lodges in adjacent States, or of all Grand Lodges in the Union, through the Grand Masters of the same, who shall have power to issue circulars to their Subordinates, stating circumstances, etc., to make such appeals available. That the form of circular be as follows:

I. O. O. F. — CIRCULAR.

WHEREAS, ——— Lodge, No. —, of the State (or Territory) of ———, is under the necessity of appealing to her sister Lodges for pecuniary aid, in consequence of ———, the Grand Lodge of ——— recommend to the Subordinate Lodges to contribute to the aid of said Lodge.

———, G. M.

1846, Journal, 860, 906.

1691. Benefits to be endorsed upon card; relief to brothers holding cards. Upon the issuing of a visiting card by a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, the Secretary or Scribe thereof shall endorse upon it the amount of weekly and funeral benefits allowed by the constitution and by-laws of said Lodge or Encampment, and it shall be bound for any relief extended to a brother holding such a card to the extent of the benefits so rendered. Where a Subordinate Lodge, Encampment or General Relief Committee is applied to for relief, by a brother holding a card, such Lodge, Encampment or General Relief Committee shall require the certificate of a respectable physician, showing the time that the brother has been sick, and shall take a draft upon his Lodge or Encampment for whatever amount he may have received, which, with the certificate, shall be forwarded for payment; *provided*, that in the event of the death of a brother, and his being buried by a Lodge, Encampment or General Relief Committee, it shall only be necessary to forward the physician's certificate, or that of some other respectable citizen, together with his card and a proper voucher for the amount so advanced. Payment of the same shall in all cases be promptly made.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that the constitution and by-laws of the within named Lodge or Encampment allows for weekly

benefits the sum of —— dollars per week, and for funeral benefits the sum of —— dollars, and that brother —— is entitled to the said benefits, from the date of the within card until the expiration of the same.

1853, Journal, 2151, 2180.

1692. Granted to a brother who obtained the P. W. fraudulently. A brother who acquires the semi-annual pass-word improperly, and by making use of said pass-word obtains relief from a Lodge of which he is not a member, is guilty of a double fraud on the Order, and should be required to refund the amount received to the Lodge from which he received it, and be punished by his own Lodge for the offense. It would not be proper to hold a Lodge responsible for funds obtained under such circumstances.

1857, Journal, 2826, 2832.

1693. Granted to members of defunct Lodges. A Grand Lodge cannot be held responsible for relief afforded to a member of one of its defunct Subordinates, unless assets to the amount of the benefits extended shall have come into the possession of the Grand Lodge, upon forfeiture of its charter by such Subordinate.

1859, Journal, 3107, 3123.

1694. Applications for, not to be entertained, unless authorized. No Lodge or Encampment shall entertain any application for pecuniary aid or assistance, under whatever scheme it may be presented, unless the same be authorized by the Grand Body or its principal Grand Officer of the jurisdiction in which such aid is solicited, and in accordance with the form prescribed for such purposes by this Grand Lodge.

1866, Journal, 3953, 3987.

RELIGION.

1695. Belief in a Supreme Being. No person shall be entitled to admission into the Order, except free white males of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe.

Constitution, Article 16, § 2.
1844, Journal, 658, 659.

1696. No peculiarities of religious belief or practice are requisite to admission into the Order, and none disqualify.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1246.

1697. Infidels. To the question: Can a State Grand Lodge legally approve a by-law of a Subordinate Lodge which provides that "Infidels shall not be proposed as members;" the G. L. U. S. answers: "Since no peculiar religious views, which do not affect the belief of the person asking admission into the Order, 'In a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe,'" can disqualify him for membership, neither can these views be allowed to interfere with the privilege of members in respect to propositions for admission.

1849, Journal, 1503, 1513.

1698. Members of other societies or associations. All Lodges have the right to reject such applicants as they may regard unworthy, and it is their own fault if persons holding membership in, or connected with, any society or association, by the obligations or requirements of which the secrets of our Order may be endangered, gain admission.

1854, Journal, 2249, 2266, 2327.

REPORTS.

1699. Of Grand Sire. At every communication of this Grand Lodge the Grand Sire shall make a report in writing of all his official acts and decisions during the recess.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

1700. Of G. S. next after reading of Minutes. The report of the Grand Sire, as to his acts and doings during the recess of this Grand Lodge, shall be presented next after the reading of the minutes.

Rule of Order, No. 6.

1701. Grand Secretary. All communications transmitted or received by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary officially shall be laid before the Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 6.

1702. Of Grand Secretary after Grand Sire. The annual reports of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary and Grand Treasurer, shall be presented next after the report of the Grand Sire.

Rule of Order, No. 7.

1703. The Grand Treasurer shall lay before the Grand Lodge, at its stated communication in September annually, a full and correct statement of his accounts.

Constitution, Article 7.

1704. District Deputy Grand Sires are to make semi-annual reports of their acts and doings to the Grand Sire.

By-laws, Article 15, § 6.

1705. Of Committees. No matter shall be considered at any morning session of the Grand Lodge, until all the committees shall have had an opportunity of presenting reports, and the Grand Sire shall call for the reports of committees in the order of their appointment.

Rule of Order, No. 31.

1706. A Committee appointed at one Session to perform a duty are bound to report, although some of the members of the committee have ceased to be members of this body.

Rule of Order, No. 32.

1707. The report of no committee shall be acted upon on the day of its presentation, except reports from the Committee on Credentials; *provided*, that subjects improperly referred may, without a suspension of this rule, be referred to the appropriate committee.

Rule of Order, No. 36.

1708. Entered on journal as a matter of course. Propositions for the amendment of the constitution, made in conformity with article twenty-one of the constitution, may be made and entered on the journal as a matter of course, without any action of the Grand Lodge. This rule shall also apply to all such reports of standing committees as are required to lie on the table one day by rule thirty-six.

Rule of Order, No. 38.
(See RETURNS.)

RESIDENCE.

1709. A Grand Representative must reside in the State, District or Territory in which the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which he represents is located.

Constitution, Article 9, § 3.

1710. Residents of one State not admitted into a Lodge in another without consent. No citizen of one State, District or Territory, wherein Lodges or Encampments are established, shall be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment of another State, District or Territory, without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, or Grand Master, or Grand Patriarch, of the State, District or Territory, whereof such citizen is a resident.

Constitution, Article 16, § 3.

1711. Temporary residents not to be admitted. A Lodge cannot legally initiate a person who is a citizen and resident of another State, but who had temporarily removed to the State wherein he is initiated.

1848, Journal, 1315.

1712. Of another State not to be admitted without consent. The initiation of a candidate in a Lodge, remote or proximate, in a different jurisdiction from that in which he resides, is prohibited, unless the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of his jurisdiction first be obtained, which legally authenticated consent shall accompany his application.

1849, Journal, 1493, 1512.

1713. Lodges must receive dues and grant visiting cards to members in another State. Subordinate Lodges most clearly have *no right* to refuse their members visiting cards, to decline accepting their dues, or refuse to pay them benefits because they propose a temporary residence in California, or in any other place, in which a change in their ordinary occupation would increase the risk of life and health. The full amount of benefits must be paid.

1851, 1855, Journal, 1712, 1739, 1798 — 2494, 2508, 2521.

1714. May charge non-residents a higher rate of dues. A Subordinate Lodge has the right, with the approval

of its State Grand Lodge, to make by-laws requiring higher rates of dues from members going out of the State where the Lodge is located than is required of those residing in the State.

1852, Journal, 1888, 1896, 1952.

1715. What is a sufficient residence. The laws of the various states and municipalities, in consequence of the diversity of their provisions, would not, as a general rule, be a proper guide in determining the question of residence of applicants for membership; but Lodges must be governed in this respect by such considerations as would prevail in ordinary business or social relations; as, for instance, a married man accompanied by his family and chattels, and engaged in some regular business, should be domiciled at the place of application, or a single man having with him his goods, or the implements of his trade, should be engaged in the business of his calling, and the absence in either case of any good reason to suppose that the presence of such person was owing to the pursuit of a merely temporary object.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1716. Member of Lodge in one State may join Encampment at his residence in another. A brother who is a member in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge in one State, and at the same time a resident in another State, is a proper candidate for initiation into an Encampment at the place of his residence.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1897, 1952.

1717. Temporary residence of a citizen of a foreign power. When the applicant for membership is a citizen or subject of a foreign power, and only a *temporary* resident within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, he cannot be initiated into the Order. Residence is an elementary qualification for membership. An individual can have only one legal residence, and where such residence is under a foreign power a *temporary* residence within the jurisdiction of the G. L. U. S. can confer no new rights.

1855, Journal, 2482, 2504.

1718. Initiation of persons at places remote from their residence. Under the old constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the thirtieth by-law directed State Grand Bodies to enact laws to prohibit their Subordinates from initiating persons at places

remote from their residence, while Lodges or Encampments are located in their immediate neighborhood ; but in the new constitution and by-laws there is no provision in regard to the matter at all, and the whole subject is very properly left for local State legislation.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

1719. Non-resident entitled to same privileges as resident members. A member of the Order who resides in one jurisdiction and is a contributing member of a Lodge in an adjoining jurisdiction (he having been initiated in the nearest Lodge to his residence by the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of the State or jurisdiction in which he resides) is entitled to the same privileges and honors to which members are entitled who belong to Lodges in the State or jurisdiction in which they reside.

1857, Journal, 2817, 2831.

1720. Grand Bodies whose jurisdiction is contiguous or adjacent are hereby empowered to pass laws permitting Encampments and Lodges in other jurisdictions to initiate or admit to membership persons whose residence, though not actually in said jurisdiction, is nearest to the place of location of such Encampment or Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3485.

1721. Grand Bodies may authorize other jurisdictions to admit persons whose residence is nearer. The law of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky authorizing *its own Subordinates* to entertain the petitions of persons who do not reside in the jurisdiction of Kentucky, provided the persons petitioning shall live nearer the Lodge petitioned than any other Lodge out of the jurisdiction, and, provided, further, that no petition shall be received, nor person initiated, when the consent of a foreign jurisdiction under the state of the country can be obtained, unless by the consent of that jurisdiction, is not in accordance with the law of the G. L. U. S. empowering Grand Bodies whose territorial jurisdictions are contiguous or adjacent to pass laws permitting Lodges and Encampments *in other jurisdictions* to initiate or admit to membership persons whose residence, though not in the same jurisdiction, is nearest the location of the Lodge they desire to become members of.

1865, Journal, 3738, 3821, 3842.
(See INITIATION ; MEMBERSHIP.)

RESIGNATION.

1722. In case of the removal of the Grand Sire from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term ; and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Junior Past Grand Sire ; and the Grand Lodge shall, at the first communication succeeding thereto, proceed to elect and install a Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term.

Constitution, Article 4, § 3.

1723. The Grand Sire shall also have power to fill by appointment all vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Grand Lodge, from resignation, sickness or disability, or other causes which are not provided for by the constitution, such appointment to last until filled by election or otherwise, as provided for by law for the election or appointment of such officers. (By-laws, Article 15, § 9.)

1868, Journal, 1398, 4419.

1724. A written resignation severs the connection of a brother finally and entirely with the Order, provided he be in good standing in his Lodge at the time of such resignation. When a brother has so separated himself from the Order, he is no longer in any respect subject to its jurisdiction.

1849, Journal, 1398, 1449, 1480.

1725. A Grand Officer by voluntarily withdrawing from the duties of his station forfeits the honors thereof, and his successor who fills the duties for the unexpired term becomes entitled to said honors.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1244.

1726. Resignation does not forfeit a salary. An officer who resigns after serving but a portion of his term forfeits the privileges and honors of the term ; but where there is a salary attached to the office he does not forfeit his right to his portion of the salary, although the con-

stitution of his Lodge provides that “a brother elected to fill a vacancy is entitled to the rights, privileges and honors of the whole term.”

1854, Journal, 2268, 2326.

1727. One who resigns may be re-admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow. Any person who, being at the time in good standing, shall have withdrawn from the Order by a written resignation, may be re-admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow; *provided* he first pass a satisfactory examination in the work, and if he fail to pass a thorough examination, then he can be re-admitted only by initiation.

1853, 1857, Journal, 1992, 2115, 2170 — 2737, 2773.

1728. Renouncing Odd Fellowship. It has been inquired: “When a brother renounces Odd Fellowship, whether his Lodge can regard it as a resignation from the Order; if not, to what extent does it affect his membership?” Answer in the negative, and that such so-called renunciation of the Order has no effect whatever upon his membership or standing in his Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

RESTORATION OF CHARTER.

(See CHARTER; DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.)

RESUSCITATION.

(See RE-INSTATEMENT; DEFUNCT SUBORDINATES.)

RETURNS.

1729. Annual returns shall be made by each State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, in which they shall give the names of Grand Officers, number of Lodges, and the aggregate number of members in good standing in all Subordinate Lodges, and the aggregate number of initiations, of re-instate-ments, rejections, suspensions and cause, expulsions

and cause, admissions by card, withdrawals by card, of brothers relieved, of widowed families relieved, deaths, amount expended for relief of brothers, amount expended for education of orphans, amount paid for burying the dead, and the whole amount of receipts ; forms for which shall be furnished by this Grand Lodge. Said returns shall be made to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, at least one month previous to the annual meeting of this body, and shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current at par in the place where the meeting of this body is held.

By-laws, Article 10.

1730. Post-office address of State Grand Officers, and places of meeting of Grand Bodies to be returned. It is hereby made the duty of the Scribes and Secretaries of Grand Encampments and Grand Lodges, at the time of making their annual returns to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to furnish therewith the post-office address of their respective Grand Patriarchs, Grand Scribes, Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries; and it is hereby made his duty to have printed and appended to the proceedings of every session of this Grand Lodge, a list of said officers, with their post-office address, as furnished with said annual reports. Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes are also instructed to furnish the times and places of the annual sessions of their Grand Bodies, to be published in the same manner as the names of the Grand Officers.

1857, Journal, 2734.

1731. Hereafter the names of *suspended* members are not to be returned to this Grand Lodge.

1868, Journal, 4397, 4418.

1732. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, semi-annually, reports containing the same information as is required from Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments by article 10 of these laws. The report shall be accompanied with the dues in current money.

By-laws, Article 3.

1733. Forfeit charter for failure to make. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the imme-

diate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters: and whenever such remissness occurs the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

By-laws, Article 27.

1734. Officers not to be installed until returns are made. The officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments shall not be installed nor furnished with the semi-annual pass-word, unless the reports, returns and moneys due from such Lodges and Encampments to their respective superior jurisdictions be actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer, or be actually in transit to the proper destination.

1856, Journal, 2643, 2667.

1735. On all blank forms for "annual returns" hereafter issued, there shall be printed the following:

Instructions to Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes. When Subordinates fail to report, you will consider them, in making your report to this Grand Lodge, as returning the same number of members as in their last report. When a Subordinate is expelled you will enter the number of members they last reported as "*expelled*," and state the cause. When a Subordinate forfeits its charter or becomes extinct by failing to report, you will (unless cards are issued to members by officers of the Grand Bodies), enter the number of members last reported as "*suspended*," and state the cause. When a Subordinate has its charter returned and is recognized, the number of members receiving the charter are to be returned as "*re-instated*," unless they hold withdrawal cards or certificates, in which case all holders of cards or certificates are to be entered as "*admitted by card*." When withdrawal cards (or certificates having the same effect) are issued by officers of Grand Bodies to members of defunct Subordinates who have been previously returned as "*suspended*" or "*expelled*," you will enter them as "*re-instated*" and "*withdrawn by card*."

In the first return from a newly organized Grand Body, the number of members in the Subordinate should be entered as "*admitted by card*," and the body to which they were previously attached should enter them as "*withdrawn by card*." All members reported by Subordinates as "*dropped*," should be entered as "*suspended*," and those reported as "*resigned*" should be

entered as "*withdrawn by card.*" The names of those expelled and suspended "*for offense*" should be entered and *numbered*.

Resolved, That the particular attention of Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes, and the Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges and Scribes of Subordinate Encampments under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be directed to the importance of using their best efforts to procure correct reports of the work of the Subordinates.

Resolved, That the R. W. G. Corresponding and Recording Secretary be requested to furnish to Subordinates under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, blank forms containing all the provisions required by the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge.

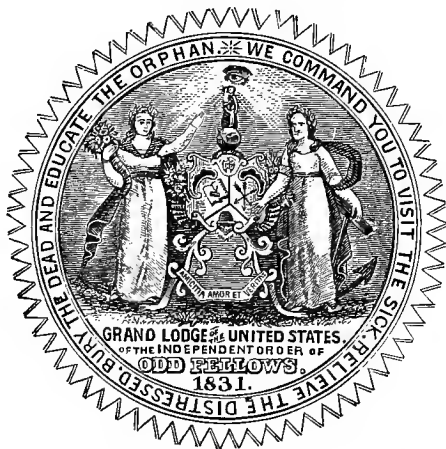
1867, Journal, 4194, 4204.
(See REPORTS.)

REVENUE.

(See FINANCE.)

SEALS.

1736. The seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States.



1737. In the custody of the Grand Secretary, and only to be used by him. The seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States should be kept exclusively under the control and in the custody of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and only to be used or attached to

papers and documents emanating from his office in a legal manner. The Grand Lodge will not suffer it to be attached to any diploma by any other person, even on payment of a royalty.

1868, Journal, 4395, 4418.

1738. Each Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall have a Grand seal, an impression whereof in wax shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and be deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 8.

1739. Officers cannot use seal unless authorized. Officers of Subordinates are merely the executive agents of those bodies, and have no power to use the seal unless so ordered by the Subordinates, or in accordance with positive enactments of the several Grand Bodies under whose jurisdictions they work.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1318.

1740. Proceedings not recognized without seal. The Grand Lodge of the United States will not recognize the proceedings of a Grand Body as official, not authenticated by a seal.

1851, Journal, 1712.

1741. Must be printed or impressed, not affixed. The seal of a Lodge or Encampment, to be authentic, must be printed or impressed upon the paper or instrument it authenticates, and not affixed thereto.

1857, Journal, 2767, 2810.

1742. Request to give P. W. to be under seal. It is competent for the Noble Grand of a Lodge to give the semi-annual pass-word to a brother of another Lodge upon the written request of the Noble Grand, under seal of the Lodge, of which the said brother is a member.

1857, Journal, 2826, 2832.

1743. Requests for cards to be under seal. Grand Scribes and Grand Secretaries are hereby prohibited from delivering or transmitting visiting or withdrawal cards to any person whatever, or to any Encampment or Lodge, excepting upon the order in writing of an Encampment or Lodge, signed by the Scribe in case of an Encampment; and Secretary in case of a Lodge; and

authenticated by the official seal of the Encampment or Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3478, 3479.

1744. Penalty for attaching seal illegally. State Grand Bodies are hereby required to expel from their own membership, and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to expel from the Order, any member thereof, who shall attach to any chart, certificate, diploma or other document, any copy or impression of the seal of this Grand Lodge, or of the seal of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge of which he has not the official use and custody.

1867, Journal, 4186, 4201.

1745. Officers not to use, unless authorized. The seal of a Lodge or Encampment is in the official care of the Secretary or Scribe. They have no right to use the same except as authorized by their Lodge or Encampment, or in the legitimate business of the Lodge or Encampment when it may be necessary to use the seal.

1868, Journal, 2440, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430.

SICKNESS.

1746. The term "sickness," as used in the Order, implies that state of health which prevents one from attending to his ordinary vocation. This is settled by the general language used in reference thereto in the rules and regulations of the Lodges in the different jurisdictions, and in those of the proceedings and enactments of this body. One who is not so afflicted as to prevent attendance on ordinary business, though laboring under a peculiar disease which would eventually terminate his life, cannot be regarded as a sick man entitled to benefits.

1857, Journal, 2763, 2783.

SUNDAY.

1747. No Lodge or Encampment or Degree Lodge shall hold any meeting for work or business upon Sunday, except for funeral purposes.

1870, Journal, 4834.

SUPPLIES.

1748. Grand Secretary to contract for. The Grand Secretary is authorized to procure supplies, books, cards, diplomas, odes, certificates, and all other articles exclusively printed and furnished by the G. L. U. S. to Grand and Subordinate Bodies, by contract, from time to time, as the wants of the Order may require.

1850, Journal, 1637.

1749. Committee. *Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, the R. W. Grand Treasurer, and the R. W. Grand Representatives from Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore, constitute a Committee on Printing; and they are hereby authorized to contract for the printing of "charge-books," Grand Sire's and Grand Secretary's reports, the daily and revised journal, and all other printing of whatsoever kind which may be required for the use of this Grand Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4904, 4923, 4924.

1750. Cash payments. The Grand Secretary is directed to require cash payments for all orders from State Grand Lodges and State Grand Encampments, for books, odes, diplomas, cards, etc..

1850, Journal, 1613, 1640.

1751. If the price of supplies be raised between the receipt of the order therefor and their delivery (if the order be not accompanied by the cash), the enhanced price must be paid, although no supplies were on hand at the receipt of the order.

1857, Journal, 2792, 2828.

SUSPENSION.

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1. OF LODGES.

1752. The suspension of a Lodge takes effect from the time such suspension is published or proclaimed, and

as soon as practicable it is the duty of the Grand Officers to make such proclamation.

1848, Journal, 1149, 1291, 1316.

1753. Without trial. A State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has power to suspend a Subordinate under its jurisdiction, without giving said Subordinate an opportunity of trial, but such conduct would be contrary to the spirit of the Order, and a harsh exercise of power.

1848 — 1852, Journal, 1198, 1245 — 1919, 1932, 1961.

1754. The above rule applies only in cases where the local constitution has no provision on the subject.

1858, Journal, 2959, 2981.

1755. Whether a Grand Patriarch has power during the recess of a Grand Encampment to suspend a Subordinate is a subject for local law.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1756. A Grand Master has entire supervision over his Subordinates during vacation, and the right to interfere on all violations of law, and in case of persistent disobedience may suspend the privileges of the refractory Lodge until the case is tried and determined by the Grand Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

(See GRAND LODGES, STATE ; OFFICERS
OF STATE GRAND LODGES ; TRIAL.)

2. OF MEMBERS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

1757. Is a means of punishment. Suspension from membership by act of a Lodge, as a means of punishment, works no suspension of arrears, but the arrears run on during the time of the suspension.

Digest, 1847, page 50.

1849, Journal, 1401, 1471, 1485.

1758. Suspended member may be expelled. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may afterward be expelled for criminal or unworthy conduct. A brother under suspension is still a member of his Lodge, although deprived of certain rights and privileges, and is subject to the laws in relation to discipline for unworthy conduct.

1849, Journal, 1400, 1502, 1513.

1759. May be tried without being re-instated. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues is suspended as a means of punishment. All suspensions of membership are intended as a means of punishment. A suspended member may be arraigned and tried without first being re-instated, but when arraigned for trial and punishment he must be temporarily admitted to the Lodge for the purpose of making his defense, without being restored to his rights of membership.

1850, Journal, 1575, 1655.

1760. Not when Lodge indebted for benefits. A brother cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues while his Lodge is indebted to him for benefits, which, if deducted from the amount against him, would reduce his indebtedness for dues within the limit of the constitutional provision on that subject.

1850, Journal, 1633, 1655.

1761. Works no suspension of arrears. Suspension from membership works no suspension from arrears. It is a mode of punishment, and upon re-instatement the full amount accruing before and after suspension is that which should be paid; but Lodges may make such arrangement with regard to accumulated arrears as they may think best.

1852, Journal, 1884, 1948.

1762. Brothers suspended for non-payment of dues by one Lodge cannot be admitted to membership in another without being re-instated therein, and obtaining a regular clearance card (except in pursuance of article 16, § 4, of the constitution, and except in accordance with the law of 1870. Journal, 4848, 4892).

1855, Journal, 2495, 2520.

1763. A brother suspended for a definite period for non-payment of dues, when that time expires, is placed precisely in the same position in which he was previous to his suspension, with the additional amount of dues accruing during his suspension; and if the Lodge wish to discipline him further, his case must be taken up again.

1856, Journal, 2562, 2629, 2664.

1764. Is left to State authorities. In cases of indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues, the matter of re-instatement shall be left to the discretion of the re-

spective State jurisdictions in which such suspensions may take place, and as the local laws determine.

1857, Journal, 2736, 2773.

1765. Suspended members of defunct Lodges. A brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues in a Lodge which has, since his suspension, surrendered its charter, may be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, upon such terms and upon such evidence as the proper State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment may prescribe.

1861, Journal, 3350.

1766. Cannot be expelled for non-payment of dues. A member of the Order who becomes in arrears for dues for the period of one year may be suspended or dropped from membership, but he cannot be expelled from the Order on account of being in arrears for dues.

1870, Journal, 4848, 4892.

1767. Re-instated within a year for a year's dues. A member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues may be re-instated in the Lodge or Encampment from which he has been suspended or dropped, within one year after suspension, by paying the amount of one year's dues, and being re-instated in the manner prescribed by the local law.

Id.

1768. After a year, for the fee for an initiate. After one year from the date of suspension, a member dropped or suspended for non-payment of dues may be re-instated upon the payment of the fee charged for an initiate of the same age, as prescribed by the by-laws.

Id.

1769. Re-instatement within five years. A member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, who makes application for re-instatement and for a withdrawal card, for the purpose of uniting with another Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, may be re-instated and granted a final card at any time within five years from the date of suspension, upon the payment of one year's dues, and the usual price of a card.

Id.

1770. Dismissal certificate, after five years. A member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, after five years' suspension, wishing to join a Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Id.

1771. Dismissal certificate within five years. A member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, wishing to regain membership in another jurisdiction than that in which he was suspended or dropped, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment to which he belonged shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Id.

1772. Dismissal certificate on refusal of card. In all cases wherein a Lodge or Encampment has refused to re-instate a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, he shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall, upon proper application, grant a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Id.

1773. Dismissal certificates received on deposit. Dismissal certificates may be received upon deposit in any Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, but the privilege of visiting a Lodge or Encampment shall not be awarded to the holder of a dismissal certificate. The certificate shall be provided by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and be sold as other supplies are sold, and at the same rate as cards.

Id.

1774. Dismissal certificates granted without vote. *Resolved*, That in cases where the law makes it obligatory upon Lodges to grant dismissal certificates to brothers suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, it shall be the duty of the Noble Grand and Recording Secretary to issue such certificates, upon proper application, in open Lodge, and payment of the fee, without a vote of the Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4932

3. OF MEMBERS FOR OTHER CAUSES.

1775. If suspended in Encampment he cannot visit. A member of a suspended Lodge is temporarily suspended from his privileges in the Order, and cannot retain his membership or office in his Encampment. He has not the right to visit any other Subordinate Lodge, nor any Encampment.

1848, Journal, 1148, 1291, 1316.

1776. Is a temporary punishment. The SUSPENSION of a member is intended only as a punishment TEMPORARY, to be regulated by the magnitude of his offense. It does not sever his connection with the Order entirely, and the moment the term fixed for the duration of his punishment or suspension expires, *ipso facto*, the member returns to the full enjoyment of his position in the Lodge, WITHOUT FORM.

1849, Journal, 1505, 1513.

1777. A brother suspended for a definite period as a punishment for some specific offense, upon the expiration of his term of suspension is *ipso facto* restored to membership.

1856, Journal, 2562, 2629, 2664.

1778. The greatest length of time to which a Lodge can extend a suspension for cause, is a question to be decided by the legislation of Subordinate Lodges.

1853, Journal, 2147, 2180.

1779. For a specified time is restored at expiration thereof. Where a brother is suspended for a *specified* time for non-payment of dues, or any other cause, such suspended brother cannot be restored to membership until the specified time of suspension shall have fully expired, unless by action of a Grand Lodge.

1853, Journal, 2162, 2171, 2180.

1780. Time of, status and rights of suspended members. A member under suspension is still amenable to the laws of his Lodge, and cannot be deprived of the right of petition, and the privilege of making acknowledgment and submission for errors committed. If his communications are disrespectful he may be punished, even to expulsion, if the cause be sufficient. All suspen-

sions should be temporary, and be regulated by the magnitude of the offense, and should be for a reasonable time only. They should never extend beyond the ordinary average of human life. A suspension for twenty-five years is not a temporary suspension, but an evasive violation of the spirit of the law under color of a technical compliance with its letter.

1854, Journal, 2287, 2340.

1781. Where a member is suspended by his Lodge, he has not the right to visit an Encampment, or to participate in its benefits; yet if he should continue to pay his dues, as required by the by-laws of his Encampment, his restoration to membership in his Lodge, *ipso facto*, re-instates him in membership in the Encampment, the Encampment itself having failed to proceed against him, and resting upon the action and punishment of the Lodge, which is by law terminated, is bound to receive him.

1851, Journal, 3357, 3379.

1782. Indefinite suspensions for causes other than non-payment of dues, not allowed.

1865, Journal, 3836, 3847.

1783. Suspensions for cause cannot be indefinite, nor for any unreasonable length of time.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

4. OF CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

1784. The Grand Lodge of the United States may suspend the operation of a law defining the manner and form of carrying into effect a constitutional provision.

1866, Journal, 3948, 3951.

1785. As to the power of Grand Officers and Grand Bodies, by dispensation, to suspend the operation of constitutional enactments — see DISPENSATION.

(See ANCIENT ODD FELLOW; RE-INSTATEMENT.)

TEMPERANCE.

1786. Lodges cannot abridge the liberties of the citizen, nor dictate to him *what* he shall eat or *what* he shall drink. All good Odd Fellows despise as such the *abuse* of intoxicating drinks, and in their "war against vice" they look upon drunkenness as incompatible with every principle of the Order. But neither will the laws nor the principles of Odd Fellowship descend to the restriction or regulation of the *beverage* of its members. While *temperance* is a cardinal principle of the Order, and must be observed, they will not attempt to enforce *total abstinence*, a principle never intended by the framers to be engrafted upon our Order.

1849, Journal, 1404, 1504, 1513.

1787. All refreshments in the way of edibles or beverage (except water) shall be strictly excluded from all Lodge rooms, or ante-rooms or halls connected with, or adjoining thereto, under the control of any Subordinate or Degree Lodge or Encampment of this Order. No Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of this Order shall hold any anniversary or other celebration, ball or party, where the regalia of the Order may be worn, or the name of the Order assumed, without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction first obtained in writing; such permission to be predicated only upon the direct promise through the officers of the Subordinate seeking the permission, that no intoxicating beverages of any kind shall be offered by them to the members or guests present on the occasion.

1864, Journal, 3709.

1788. Traffic in intoxicating liquors. On a petition being presented to the G. L. U. S., to enact a law allowing State Grand Bodies to prohibit members of Subordinates under their respective jurisdictions from engaging in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, it was decided that it is contrary to the spirit and policy of our institution to pass any law on the subject referred to, creating a new test of membership in the Order.

1870, Journal, 4836, 4869.
(See LODGES, SUBORDINATE.)

TERMS.

1789. The elective officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be elected biennially, at the stated communication of this Grand Lodge in September.

Constitution, Article 3, § 1.

1790. Grand Representatives shall be chosen by the several State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments for the term of two years, and shall be divided into two classes, whose seats shall be vacated annually by rotation.

Constitution, Article 9, § 1.

1791. The terms of State Grand Officers are for one year, and Grand Officers who are elected for the brief period of three or four months are not entitled to the official honors of such offices, except they fulfill the duties of an unexpired term.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952 — 1920, 1956.

1792. Subordinates six months, commencing in July and January. From and after the first day of January, 1847, the terms of Subordinate Lodges shall be for the period of six months. The said terms shall commence on the first meeting in July and January in each year.

1846 — 1847, Journal, 853, 900, 912 — 1066.

1793. May commence in October and April. All Grand Bodies are hereby empowered to pass such laws as to them may seem expedient, changing the commencement and ending of the terms of their Subordinates, so that the same may commence and end with October and April, instead of July and January.

1862, Journal, 3489.

1794. By special permission of a Grand Lodge a Subordinate for seventeen years had worked both in the English and German languages, electing their officers for twice the usual term, to serve on alternate nights, each set serving *twenty-six nights*; although in violation of existing law, the G. L. U. S. refused to overturn the practice, it having been identified with the existence of the Lodge.

1847, Journal, 1100.

1795. Semi-monthly meetings. A State Grand Lodge may authorize Subordinates under her jurisdiction to hold semi-monthly meetings, but if such authority be granted the officers must serve twenty-six nights, as that is necessary to complete a term.

1849 — 1854, Journal, 1444, 1492, 1512 — 2249, 2267, 2327.

1796. Twenty-six meetings of the Subordinate Lodge, whether held weekly or at longer periods, are required to constitute a full term ; and any dispensation with the regular meetings by a Grand Master or Grand Lodge is illegal and improper and cannot be exercised.

1857, Journal, 2781, 2818.

1797. Subordinate Encampments may meet monthly. Subordinate Encampments may, with the consent of their Grand Encampments (and where there is no Grand Encampment, then with the consent of the Grand Lodge of the United States), hold but one meeting per month instead of two ; but if the number of meetings be thus reduced, the official term of the officers should be extended to twelve months as provided by law.

1860, Journal, 3181, 3233, 3266.

1798. Newly instituted Lodges. Whenever a Lodge is not instituted at least seven [now thirteen] weeks before the termination of the regular term, it will be necessary for the officers first elected to hold their respective stations for and during the remnant of the first term, and to the end of the ensuing term. Encampments are governed by the same rule.

1842 — 1845 — 1846, Journal, 491 — 794 — 913, 952.

TESTIMONY.

(See TRIAL.)

TITLE.

1799. “ Representative ” is the term by which members of the Grand Lodge of the United States are properly addressed or referred to in the debates and proceedings of that Grand Body.

1855, Journal, 2517.

1800. Rank after name. Hereafter, in the designation of the name and rank of brethren of the Order, the title or rank of the brother shall be placed after instead of before the name, as has hitherto been practiced.

1868, Journal, 4372.

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1. OF LODGES.

1801. May suspend without trial. A State Grand Lodge has power to suspend a Subordinate under its jurisdiction, without giving said Subordinate an opportunity of trial, but such conduct is contrary to the spirit of the Order and a harsh exercise of power.

1848, Journal, 1198, 1245.

1802. A State Grand Lodge has no power to expel a member altogether from the Order. It may, however, order a Subordinate Lodge to try a member, and to this order the Subordinate must yield obedience.

1847, Journal, 1062, 1089.

1803. May suspend without trial if local law silent. A State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has the power to direct its presiding officer to take the charter from its Subordinates, which shall have neglected or refused to obey a mandate of those Grand Bodies, without first giving said Subordinates a trial or opportunity of defense of their conduct, when the constitution does not designate any mode of proceeding for that purpose; but it would be a very unjust act, and contrary not only to the spirit but the general usage of the Order.

1845—1852, Journal, 812—1919, 1932, 1961.

1804. May be expelled for disobedience. A Subordinate Lodge violating the laws laid down by the

Grand Lodge of the United States, and refusing to observe such laws, may be expelled therefor, and the Grand Master during the recess may demand its charter.

1855, Journal, 2403, 2481, 2503.

1805. Whether a Grand Patriarch has power during the recess of a Grand Encampment to suspend a Subordinate, is a subject for local law.

1857, Journal, 2700, 2764, 2810.

1806. Must have a trial. A Degree Lodge was chartered under the laws of Tennessee, under the same qualifications as Subordinate Lodges, and the charter could not be recalled except for sufficient cause and after trial. In this case no charge was made, no trial granted, and withal the requisite number of members signified their desire to retain the charter. To deprive a Subordinate of its charter without trial, is an act of injustice, and contrary to the spirit and usage of the Order, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in revoking the charter of the Degree Lodge was illegal.

1858, Journal, 2959, 2981.

1807. A Grand Master has entire supervision of his Subordinates during vacation, and the right to interfere on all violations of law, and in case of persistent disobedience, may suspend the privileges of the refractory Lodge until the case is tried and determined by the Grand Lodge.

1862, Journal, 3415, 3463.

2. OF OFFICERS.

1808. This Grand Lodge shall have the power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or members, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from office or membership therein any officer or member so impeached and convicted; *provided*, that a copy of the charges preferred shall have been furnished to the accused at least three days before the trial.

Constitution, Article 11, § 1.

1809. Shall not act in his office during trial; he may be heard in his defense. During the trial of any impeachment the officer or member under impeachment shall be debarred the exercise of his office or the privilege of his membership, but he may be heard in his own defense.

Constitution, Article 11, § 2

1810. A Grand Representative, duly elected and commissioned, who fails to take his seat at the first session of his term, does not for that reason under the laws of this Grand Lodge, forfeit his right to a seat at a subsequent session, his credentials being good for two years. He may nevertheless be arraigned and removed for neglect of duty by his own Grand Lodge, if its penal laws shall so provide.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2114, 2169.

1811. The punishment of an officer convicted of official misconduct may be suspension or expulsion, so as to deprive him of his rights in Odd Fellowship, if it be of a nature unbecoming an Odd Fellow. If he shall be found guilty of official misconduct, his character as a man and Odd Fellow not being impugned, the punishment depends upon the constitution and by-laws of the Subordinate Lodge, or the penalty affixed by the legislation of the State Grand Lodge for such official misconduct.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1318.

1812. When charges are to be preferred against the Noble Grand of a Lodge they are properly placed in the hands of the Vice Grand, to be brought before the Lodge; but there is no reason why any brother may not prefer such charges.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

3. OF SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

1813. When a brother of a Subordinate Lodge has been suspended or expelled, and appeals from the decision of his Subordinate Lodge to a State Grand Lodge, on the ground of "informality or want of fairness," said Grand Lodge has not the power to grant a new trial, unless informality or want of fairness be shown on the former trial, or new testimony be discovered.

1845, Journal, 817.

1814. Suspended member may be expelled. A member suspended for non-payment of dues, may afterward be expelled for criminal or unworthy conduct. A brother under suspension is still a member of his Lodge, although deprived of certain rights and privileges, and is subject to the laws in relation to discipline for unworthy conduct.

1849, Journal, 1400, 1502, 1513.

1815. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues is suspended as a means of punishment. All suspensions of membership are intended as a means of punishment. A suspended member, arraigned for trial and punishment, must be temporarily admitted to the Lodge for the purpose of making his defense, without being restored to his rights of membership.

1850, Journal, 1575, 1655.

1816. A suspended member is amenable to the laws. A member under suspension is still amenable to the laws of his Lodge, and cannot be deprived of the right of petition and the privilege of making acknowledgment for errors committed. If his communications are disrespectful, he may be punished, even to expulsion, if the cause be sufficient.

1854, Journal, 2287, 2340.

4. OF MEMBERS HOLDING WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

1817. Card may be declared void. By the existing law a withdrawal card may be declared void for good cause existing at the time of granting the card, but not discovered until after it has been delivered.

1848, Journal, 1202, 1246.

1818. Card may be declared void. Since a withdrawal card is a recommendation for twelve months, the policy and interest of the Order require, and the power does remain with the Lodge granting it, of withdrawing or annulling it for good cause arising between its granting and expiration.

1851, Journal, 1714, 1722, 1797.

1819. May be annulled and brother tried. It is not necessary or proper to reconsider or rescind a vote granting a withdrawal card in order to arraign the brother to whom such card may have been given, because the card having been voted the membership of the brother ceases, and he has a legal right to the card, which, if he desires to renew his membership, he can deposit in the usual mode; or, if it shall have been indiscreetly granted to an unworthy brother, the Lodge may annul it, taking care to allow to the brother implicated a fair and impartial trial, as in the case of suspended members against whom charges are preferred.

1852, Journal, 1841, 1897, 1952.

1820. The effect of the annulment of a withdrawal card (which can only be done during the twelve months in which such card has vitality) would be to revoke it, and instead of expelling the brother from the Order, it brings him back into the Lodge, where, after due notice of the charges against him which have induced the Lodge to abrogate his card, and a fair and impartial trial thereof, he may be expelled or acquitted.

1853, Journal, 2145, 2177.

1821. Cannot be annulled after deposit. Where the holder of a withdrawal card has, within a few months after its issue, deposited the same in, and thereby become a member of another Lodge, the Lodge issuing such card has no power to annul it.

1859, Journal, 3030, 3083, 3113.

5. STATUS OF A MEMBER UNDER CHARGES.

1822. Pending the discussion on the granting of a withdrawal card, charges may be preferred against the brother making application therefor, and under such circumstances, the vote on granting the card should not be taken until the charges are withdrawn or a trial has been had upon them.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2115, 2170.

1823. Retains all rights, except. The proposition that "a member under charges and during the investigation thereof by the Lodge, is under a state of suspension and cannot participate in the work of his Lodge," is subversive of that well known principle that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. The only effect of undecided charges is to deprive the member of the right to take a traveling or visiting card, and where the charges bear upon the right to benefits, to suspend the payment thereof until a final decision.

1853, 1858, 1865, Journal, 2132, 2174 —

2859, 5925, 2963 — 3836, 3847.

6. SERVICE OF CHARGES AND NOTICE OF TRIAL.

1824. Absconding or permanently absent. In cases where charges are preferred against a brother of the Order in any Lodge or Encampment to which he may belong, but from having absconded or from his permanent absence or concealment he cannot be found, so that the charges preferred or notice of trial cannot be personally served upon him, the respective Lodge or Encampment may regularly proceed with the trial upon proof of the

fact rendering such personal service impracticable, and that a copy of the charges and notice of trial has been deposited in the post-office nearest the last known residence of such brother, directed to him at such place of residence, post-paid, and that a like copy of the charges and notice of trial were left at his last place of residence if the same be known ; *provided*, that such papers shall be deemed to have been served upon the brother only from the date when the constructive service above prescribed is complete ; and *provided* further, that in case such brother returns after the conclusion of his trial, not having appeared on such trial, either in person or by counsel, and asks for a new trial, the same shall be granted him.

1855, Journal, 2507, 2522, 2531.

1825. An absconding member cannot be tried without the issuing of a citation pursuant to resolution on page 2507 of journal G. L. U. S.

1865, Journal, 3836, 3847.

1826. Service of charges and notice of meeting. A copy of the charges, clearly setting forth the offense, duly attested, should be furnished to the defendant, together with a like duly attested notice of the time and place of hearing. At such time, if by sickness or unavoidable occurrence the brother be prevented from appearing, this fact, on being shown, should give him a continuance of the case. The continuance ought to be to a day and place certain, and the case ought not to be postponed indefinitely.

1867, Journal, 4149, 4170.

7. WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY.

1827. Ex parte statements ; evidence of wife. An *ex parte* statement may be regarded as evidence sufficient to place a brother on trial, but it cannot for one moment be supposed that such testimony is to be permitted on his trial, as such a course would tend to prevent a full and fair investigation of the charges, and thereby defeat not only one of the established rules of law, but be a manifest injustice to the character of the accused, and in violation of his constitutional rights. A wife cannot give evidence against her husband.

1844, Journal, 655.

1828. A woman divorced "*a vinculo matrimonii*" may be introduced as a witness against her former hus-

band, as she is no longer a *wife* to, and ceases to have any interest whatever in, the accused ; but if the divorce be merely a *mensa et thoro*, the separation of the parties is not complete, and she may not testify.

1849, Journal, 1502, 1513.

1829. Depositions of absent witnesses, how taken. Whenever a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, or a member of either, when under a charge, shall desire to take the testimony of a witness whose personal presence cannot be had before the tribunal trying such charge, his deposition may be taken in the following manner: The party desiring to take the deposition shall file with the Secretary of the Lodge or Scribe of the Encampment, the interrogatories he wishes to be propounded to the witness or witnesses, naming them. The Secretary or Scribe shall immediately deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the opposite party, a copy of the interrogatories. The latter party, within one week from such service, may file counter interrogatories with the Secretary or Scribe, if he or they think proper. At the expiration of the week, or sooner, if counter interrogatories be sooner filed, the Secretary or Scribe shall forthwith forward them to the Noble Grand of a Lodge near the witness, with a communication requesting him to take the deposition of the witness or witnesses named. Upon receipt of the same the Noble Grand shall, as soon as possible, take or cause the depositions to be taken by some competent member of the Order, causing every interrogatory to be propounded to the witness, and the answers to each reduced to writing, in the presence of the witness, and when the deposition is completed, shall cause the witness to sign the same, and then the Noble Grand, or person taking the same, shall certify the same to be duly taken, and such certificate shall be verified by the seal of the Lodge, and the deposition shall then be sealed in an envelope and transmitted by mail to the Lodge or Encampment before which the trial is pending. Depositions thus taken and certified may be read in evidence in the cause to which it relates.

1857, Journal, 2738, 2774.

1830. Whenever a Lodge, Encampment or member of the Order, authorized by existing laws to introduce testimony in any proceeding, may desire the testimony of a non-resident witness, such Lodge, Encampment or member may take the deposition of such witness in the

mode prescribed by the resolution of the R. W. Grand Lodge passed at the session of 1857, and to be found on page 2738 of the Journal.

1858, Journal, 2909, 2926.

1831. Local law does not apply to certificates of insanity; facts admitted. The local law which provides that "persons, not members of the Order, may be examined as witnesses against members of the Order, by taking an affidavit before a justice of the peace, the accused being previously notified of the time and place of taking the same," does not apply to the certificate of a physician of the insanity of a brother claiming benefits, but was intended to apply only to cases where charges were preferred by one member against another, so that the *accused* may be present and know what is brought against him. A case cannot be postponed to procure the testimony of an absent witness, when the other party to the proceeding admits all that it is assumed can be proved by such absent witness.

1863, Journal, 3573, 3589.

1832. Accused to be heard on trial. At the hearing, a brother under charges has the right by himself or his counsel to meet and cross-examine all witnesses. No testimony against him, taken by any committee without notice to him, and in his absence, should be received.

1867, Journal, 4149, 4170.

1833. Record of a former trial is conclusive evidence on the subsequent trial. A brother was tried and expelled for feigning sickness and improperly receiving benefits; the case came by appeal to the G. L. U. S., which reversed the action of the Lodge, and the brother was "restored to all his rights and privileges in his Lodge." He then claimed benefits for the sickness which was alleged to have been feigned, which the Lodge refused to allow him. He appealed to the Executive Committee of his Grand Lodge, but produced no evidence, relying entirely upon the decision of the Grand Lodge of the United States on the former appeal. Benefits were again refused him, on the ground that he produced no evidence to sustain his claim, which decision was sustained by his Grand Lodge. On appeal to the Grand Lodge of the United States, it was *held*, that when the brother, in support of the justice of his case, referred to the decision on the former appeal, he neces-

sarily referred to the record in the custody of his Grand Lodge; and that that record was therefore before the Executive Committee; that the issue presented on the former trial being, whether the brother "was guilty of fraud in feigning sickness," and such record, containing the evidence on such issue, the decision of the former appeal on the merits established his right to the benefits claimed.

1867, Journal, 4156, 4195.

1834. Evidence in chief after evidence closed. On the trial of charges in a Subordinate Lodge, after the case is announced as closed for the prosecution, can the prosecution introduce evidence in chief, or is it confined to rebutting evidence?

Answer. At the present day the rule as to the order of introducing evidence is liberal. If, for any reason, the prosecution has failed to introduce material evidence before the evidence for the defense has commenced, it is still competent to allow new evidence to be introduced by the prosecution at any time before the case is finally submitted for decision. Such new evidence need not be confined to that which is merely rebuttal. On the contrary, justice requires that each party be allowed to introduce all competent evidence without regard to the time when such evidence is offered. The tribunal trying the charges, however, should exercise a sound discretion as to the introduction of new evidence by either party, after once closing the case on that side. Such is the rule in a large number of the States of the Union in courts of law, and clearly ought to be the rule of this Order.

1870, Journal, 4915, 4925.

8. PUNISHMENT.

1835. What extent of penalty can be adjudged upon an officer, who shall be found guilty of official misconduct, his character as a man and Odd Fellow not being impugned, depends upon the constitution and by-laws of the Subordinate Lodge, or the penalty affixed by the legislation of the State Grand Lodge, for such official misconduct.

1848, Journal, 1286, 1318.

1836. All suspensions should be temporary* and be regulated by the magnitude of the offense, and should be for a reasonable time only. They should never

extend beyond the ordinary average of human life. A suspension for twenty five years is not a temporary suspension, but an evasive violation of the spirit of the law under color of a technical compliance with its letter.

1854, Journal, 2287, 2340.

1837. When, upon the conviction of a member for immoral conduct, all the different orders of punishment prescribed in the code, are before the Lodge at the same time, and the order for expulsion was kept open for several ballots, on the first ballot a majority not voting for expulsion, but upon the sixth ballot the brother was expelled by a majority vote, it was *held*, that his expulsion was illegal, as it was not competent for the Lodge to entertain the question of expulsion a second time.

1856, Journal, 2620, 2650.

1838. Suspensions to be definite and for a reasonable time. Suspensions for cause cannot be indefinite, nor for an unreasonable length of time.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

1839. A State Grand Lodge cannot reverse a sentence of expulsion upon the ground that "the penalty was too severe for the offense," where its own fundamental law provides that an appeal to it "shall be confined exclusively to matters of law, or of irregularity, or unfairness in the proceedings," if the penalty imposed be authorized by the law under which the trial was had. When a Lodge has the exclusive power delegated to it by its constitution to judge as to the imposition of a sentence for an offense, the appellate tribunal, with the above provision in its fundamental law, will not go behind a conviction to inquire into the facts, and to modify or reverse a sentence when within the letter and spirit of the statute.

1869, Journal, 4592, 4614.

1840. Expulsion not mandatory for misrepresentation. A brother on his admission represented his age as twenty-one years. After his initiation it was ascertained that he was still in his minority. Charges were preferred to which he plead guilty. In view of extenuating circumstances the Lodge reprimanded him, and suspended him for six months. On appeal, it was *held*, that this Grand Lodge, when it decided that one who, by his

unlawful act acquired membership, can be expelled, did not mean to make expulsion mandatory upon a conviction, but simply intended to declare that the highest penalty known to our laws could be inflicted if the facts warranted it. If a person had by guile and falsehood, wilfully committed, become one of our membership, he could, upon due trial, be ejected; but if there were extenuating circumstances connected with the misrepresentation, these could be considered in measuring out the punishment.

1870, Journal, 4858, 4894.

1841. Claiming benefits in violation of agreement. A brother, sick with a chronic disease, who was initiated into the Order on his agreement not to claim or receive benefits, is not liable to expulsion for afterward claiming and receiving them, as the agreement is void and he was initiated without fault.

1870, Journal, 4915, 4925.

9. MISCELLANEOUS.

1842. Refusal to stand trial; plea of guilty. If a member refuse to stand trial he cannot be formally tried, and in such case a Lodge may expel for contempt. If he plead guilty of an unworthy action, and ask the Lodge to expel him, he may thus avoid a trial, and the Lodge may expel him.

1845, Journal, 806.

1843. If a brother confesses his guilt it is not necessary to proceed to trial.

1856, Journal, 2620, 2650.

1844. The accused was convicted of publishing a malicious libel upon a brother, which decision was reversed by his State Grand Lodge, "inasmuch as the complaint made upon him was founded upon a political matter, and, therefore, by the laws and customs of the Order, the Lodge had no jurisdiction of the case." The G. L. U. S. affirmed this decision, because they saw nothing in the case which would cause them to reverse it, but say "they are not prepared to assert as a principle, that complaints founded upon political matters may never furnish ground for the interference of a Lodge."

1847, Journal, 1060, 1061.

1845. A person admitted into the Order who is unworthy of membership, can be expelled only after a proper trial upon charges duly preferred and investigated. The Lodge cannot go behind his initiation and declare it null and void.

1849, Journal, 1475, 1511.

1846. Discussion on question of guilt. If the local law so provides, none others than the sitting Past Grand and the advocate of the accused can discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of parties on trial.

1856, Journal, 2645, 2646, 2667.

1847. When, cannot be referred to a new committee. Charges having been preferred against a brother, the committee reported in favor of his expulsion, the Lodge, without taking action upon this report, referred the charges to a new committee, who reported in favor of expulsion for contempt, and the Lodge adopted a motion to expel the brother. The State Grand Lodge affirmed this action, but it was reversed by the Grand Lodge of the United States as clearly illegal.

1857, Journal, 2788, 2819.

1848. The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, as an appellate body, cannot exercise any original jurisdiction; it must either affirm or reverse entirely. It cannot reverse a sentence and impose another. A party cannot be tried for one offense and found guilty of another. When a brother is convicted of an offense, and sentenced, which conviction and sentence are reversed on appeal, *as well on the law as on the facts*, it amounts to an *acquittal*, and it is against *all law, all right, all justice* and all precedent, to order him to a new trial upon the same charges and for the same offense.

1865, Journal, 3818, 3841.

1849. Change of venue. There is no such rule in the Order "as to change the place of trial of the brother." He must be tried in the Lodge or Encampment where he is a member, and where the charges are preferred. No other Lodge or Encampment has jurisdiction in the matter, except in Subordinate Lodges, and under the jurisdiction of State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges, whose by-laws make provision for changes of venue.

1868, Journal, 4240, 4374, 4404, 4414, 4430

1850. An Encampment cannot expel from the Order, only from its own body, hence trials should, if possible, be had in Lodges, as loss of membership in Lodges severs connection with an Encampment.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

(See CHARGES; EVIDENCE.)

VISITORS—VISITING.

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1. THE RIGHT OF VISITATION.

1851. Producing card and proving themselves. The members of the Order from each State, District or Territory under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be entitled to admission into the Lodges or Encampments of every other State, District or Territory upon proving themselves according to the established work of the Order and the production of a proper card.

Constitution, Article 16, § 1.

1852. Withdrawal card is a “proper card.” A brother holding a withdrawal card from one State is entitled to the annual travelling pass-word in use at the time, and retains the right to visit in another State with the same pass-word for a year. The presentation of a withdrawal card would be the production of a “proper card,” as required by article 16, § 1, of the constitution of this Grand Body.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

1853. Must produce card, signed and sealed, with his own signature on margin; be examined in T. P. W. and degrees. No brother can be admitted to visit or deposit his card in a Lodge or Encampment out of the State, District or Territory where he resides, unless he present a card as furnished under the signature of the proper officers and seal of the Lodge or Encampment of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper handwriting and prove himself in the T. P. W.

and in the degree in which the Lodge is open ; *provided*, nevertheless, a brother may always visit if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment under whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit.

By-laws, Article 14.

1854. Not entitled to visit from having received the G. E. degree in G. L. U. S. Being instructed in the Grand Encampment degree at a session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the recipient being a Grand Representative, does not make him either a Past Chief Patriarch or a Past High Priest merely from the fact of his having been instructed in that degree from the source referred to. Such a person is not a member of a Grand Encampment and is not entitled to visit a Grand Encampment.

1848, Journal, 1148, 1290, 1316.

1855. Brothers cannot visit Lodges upon Encampment cards, nor can they visit Encampments upon Lodge cards.

1848, Journal, 1150, 1291, 1316.

1856. A Lodge has no right to refuse admission to one who has a regular card, on the ground that he was improperly or illegally initiated, or because he is an improper person. One having proper credentials and proving himself in the work should be received as a visiting brother, and his conduct if improper be reported to the Lodge granting the card.

1851 — 1852 — 1857, Journal, 1723, 1797 —

1885, 1948 — 2759, 2783 — 2787, 2818.

1857. N. G. no right to admit members of another Lodge without the P. W. The Noble Grand of a Lodge has not the right to admit a member belonging to another Lodge in his State jurisdiction without the term pass-word.

1852, Journal, 1840, 1897, 1952.

1858. The Grand Sire has no legal right to authorize a Grand Master to communicate the A. T. P. W. to a brother holding a withdrawal card, to enable him to visit a Subordinate Lodge.

1867, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587

1859. Dismissal certificate. The privilege of visiting shall not be awarded to the holder of a dismissal certificate.

1870, Journal, 4893.

2. HOW LODGES MAY VISIT.

1860. A Lodge or Encampment may visit a sister Lodge or Encampment in a body, when accompanied by one of their first two officers, who may introduce them in the manner provided for the introduction of visitors by the elective Grand Officers.

1858, Journal, 2990.

1861. Not entitled to the honors. The officers and members of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments when visiting another Lodge or Encampment in a body, and introduced by their own officers, are *not* entitled to be received with the honors of the Order.

1865, Journal, 3805, 3853.

1862. Not required to give A. T. P. W. A Lodge or Encampment has the right to visit other Lodges or Encampments, when accompanied with its presiding officers, outside its own jurisdiction, without cards or A. T. P. W.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4598, 4614.

3. WHO MAY INTRODUCE VISITORS.

1863. Grand Representative; any elective Grand Officer. A brother may always visit, if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment under whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit.

By-laws, Article 14.

1864. Grand Officers can only introduce into the branch they represent. A Grand Master cannot introduce a visiting brother into a Subordinate Encampment, nor can a Grand Patriarch introduce a visiting brother into a Subordinate Lodge; and a Grand Representative's privilege of introduction is confined exclusively to the jurisdiction or branch of the Order which he represents.

1856, Journal, 2560, 2627, 2664.

1865. Holder of unexpired withdrawal card. A Grand Master or other elective officer of a Grand Lodge

may, if properly satisfied, vouch for and introduce a brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card (without the A. T. P. W.) into a Subordinate Lodge in the jurisdiction to which the officer is attached.

1863, Journal, 3513, 3558, 3587.

1866. A District Deputy Grand Master has no right to introduce visitors whose cards are out of date; that power being restricted by law to elective Grand Officers.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

1867. In G. L. U. S. It is the practice of the Grand Lodge of the United States, at each annual session, to pass a resolution to admit brothers who have attained the proper rank within the Grand Lodge during its deliberations, when properly vouched for and introduced to the Grand Guardian by the Representatives, respectively, from jurisdictions to which the visitors may be attached.

Journal, 3871 — 4061 — 4243 — 4452.

4. EXAMINATION AND INTRODUCTION.

1868. How examined, and by whom. When a visiting brother presents himself at the door of a Lodge, it is his duty to hand his card to the Guardian, that it may be placed in possession of the Lodge. If the Lodge be satisfied of its authenticity, they will thereupon appoint a committee of three members, all of whom must have received the Scarlet degree, to proceed to the ante-room and examine the visiting brother. One member of this committee must be the Noble Grand, or his Vice, or sitting Past Grand, or some other brother known to be in possession of the T. P. W., whose especial duty it shall be, *first*, to obtain the said T. P. W. privately from the visitor, whose duty it shall be to commence by letters. This preliminary being settled, the committee will then proceed to examine the visitor in the degree in which the Lodge is open.

1844, Journal, 690.

1869. To be introduced by committee. When a visiting brother shall have proved himself entitled to admission in the mode pointed out in the report of the committee on the State of the Order, found on page 690 of the journal G. L. U. S. for 1844, he shall be introduced to the Lodge by the examining committee.

1846, Journal, 912.

1870. The resolution on page 912, journal G. L. U S., was intended to obviate the necessity of the visitor's working his way in.

1847, Journal, 1086, 1114.

1871. A test O. B. N. is no part of the mode of examining visitors prescribed by this Grand Lodge, and any Lodge or Encampment would be deserving of censure for introducing any such requirement.

1847, Journal, 1070, 1074.

1872. Introduced only in open Lodge. Visitors cannot be received into Lodges and Encampments prior to the opening, but they should be introduced only in open Lodge.

1848, Journal, 1197, 1244.

1873. May be examined every night. It is the right of a Lodge to examine a visiting brother every night he may present himself for admission, and must be introduced by the examining committee.

1856, Journal, 2561, 2629, 2664.

1874. Examination not imperative after first visit. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have clearly the right to examine a visitor whenever he presents himself, and when examined he must be introduced by the committee; but it was never supposed that, after the first regular examination, it was *imperative* to pursue the same formalities in the same Lodge or Encampment on each subsequent visit. After the visitor has been once recognized, the examination and introduction in form *may* be subsequently dispensed with, if the Lodge or Encampment is so minded; *provided*, the presiding officer shall find the card of the visiting brother to be in date.

1858, Journal, 2923, 2990.

1875. A member visiting a Subordinate Lodge on a card shall be examined in the A. T. P. W., and also in the degree in which the Lodge is open.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

1876. The A. T. P. W. required of a brother to prove himself in possession of, when he offers to visit a Subordinate on a visiting or unexpired withdrawal card, or is an applicant for membership therein by deposit of a

proper card, is the A. T. P. W. of the year in which the card was issued and bears date.

1866 — 1868, Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987 — 4240, 4414, 4430.

1877. When and how A. T. P. W. used. The A. T. P. W. is primarily designed for the use of brethren who are traveling beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to which they belong, but may also be used in the jurisdiction to which brothers belong, who have received it in good faith for said primary purpose, and in order that each brother may be properly instructed in it, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions be properly examined, the two highest elective officers of a Lodge, and the Chief Patriarch and Senior Warden of an Encampment are to be privately put in possession of the word at the time of their installation, that they may be qualified either to give or receive it. The Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of a State, and their regular deputies, should also be in possession of it.

By-laws, Article 25, as amended.

1868 — 1869, Journal, 4413, 4430 — 4616, 4670.

1878. Rank to be expressed in card, so he may be examined and granted his proper privileges. The rank of every member to whom a card is granted should be expressed in the card, so that the honors to which he is entitled, and the degrees in which he may be proved, shall appear upon the face thereof; but a card stating the rank of the holder thereof shall not be sufficient or conclusive evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers; he must be proved in the work of the degree expressed on the card; *provided*, however, if the card states the holder thereof to be a Past Grand, and he shall not be able to prove himself in the work of that degree, from not having received it, the fact, as set forth in the card, shall be sufficient evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers.

1866, Journal, 4015.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

1879. Grand Officers should address the chairs as other members. Grand honors should be given immediately after their recognition by the officers of the Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

1880. G. M. to wear regalia. A Grand Master, when visiting *as such* in his own jurisdiction should wear the regalia and jewels of his office.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

1881. D. D. G. M. and D. D. G. P. when entitled to honors. When District Deputy Grand Masters visit a Subordinate Lodge for the purpose of installing the officers elect, or upon other official duty, they, as the representatives of the M. W. Grand Master, shall be accorded the same honors that are given to that officer. The same principles shall apply to the Patriarchal branch of the Order. All provisions inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

1870, Journal, 4883, 4919.
(See HONORS OF THE ORDER.)

VOTES AND VOTING.

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1. IN GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1882. On unwritten work unanimous; written work four-fifths. The unwritten work of the Order shall in no wise be altered or amended, except by a unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge; nor shall the written work of the Order be in any wise altered or amended, except with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 1, § 5.

1883. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote, except in such cases as a specific majority is required.

Constitution, Article 13, § 6.

1884. Voting, how conducted in G. L. U. S. Voting for officers shall be by ballot. All other voting shall be *viva voce*, or by yeas and nays, as the Grand Lodge may

determine. The yeas and nays may be demanded by one-fifth of the Representatives present, and shall be entered upon the journal.

Constitution, Article 13, § 5.

1885. No officer who is not a Representative shall be permitted to vote, except the Grand Sire in case of an equal division ; the elective officers shall have the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting unless they be Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 3, § 5.

1886. Past Grand Sires shall be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge, with the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting unless they be Grand Representatives.

Constitution, Article 10.

1887. No Grand Body in arrears allowed to vote in G. L. U. S. No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, which shall be in arrears for moneys due to this Grand Lodge, shall be allowed to vote by its Representative or Representatives. And no Representative shall be entitled to more than one vote in elections for Grand Officers.

By-laws, Article 11.

1888. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote unless clothed in regalia according to his rank and station, and occupying his seat at the place designated for him.

Rule of Order, No. 19.

1889. Any member who voted with the majority may call for a reconsideration of a vote at the same session at which it was passed ; and if sustained by a majority of all the votes, the reconsideration shall be carried.

Rule of Order, No. 30.

1890. Every member is bound to vote, serve on committees, and accept nominations, unless excused by vote.

Rule of Order, No. 34.

1891. After ballot announced. No member shall be allowed to cast his vote after a ballot has been announced by the chair, unless by unanimous consent.

Rule of Order, No. 35.

1892. On a ballot for a Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and by-laws, the Grand Lodge refused to adopt the principle of dropping the candidates on each ballot having the smallest number of votes.

1852, Journal, 1907.

1893. Representatives may vote for absent colleagues. A member of the Grand Lodge representing a jurisdiction entitled to two Representatives therein, may cast two votes in the absence of his colleague, upon all questions coming before the Grand Lodge, except in the election of Grand Officers.

1860, Journal, 3207, 3208, 3237.

1894. A Grand Representative has a right to vote for his colleague who is not present on a call of the roll on a proposed amendment to the constitution of this Grand Lodge, the term "present" as used in article 21 of the constitution being constructive and not dependent upon presence at the session.

1868, Journal, 4362.

2. IN STATE GRAND BODIES.

1895. Voting by Lodges, or otherwise. When the constitution of a Grand Lodge provides that there shall be two modes of voting, one by Past Grands and the other by representatives of Lodges, but is silent upon the particular questions on which the modes of voting may be employed, the only inference is that the Lodge is competent at all times to decide in which manner the vote shall be taken. The by-laws of that Grand Lodge providing that the vote by representation of Lodges may be called on all questions, except the election of Grand Officers, may be considered as the best interpreters of the constitution, and show that the Grand Lodge has the right by the constitution to determine constitutional questions otherwise than by votes of the Past Grands present.

1847, Journal, 1125, 1126.

1896. Rights of past officers. From ancient usage of the Order and the decisions of this Grand Lodge, the rights guaranteed to past presiding officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are, to seats in their Grand Lodge and Grand Encampments, to vote for Grand Officers and eligibility to office. But the power to establish a system by which Subordinates shall be represented in a ratio of population is not denied.

1847, Journal, 1084, 1119

1897. Past Officers to vote for Grand Officers without being at the session. Grand Lodges may make laws allowing Past Grands to vote for Grand Lodge Officers without being obliged to be at the session of the Grand Lodge.

1851, Journal, 1737, 1754, 1803.

1898. Vote on revised constitution. When the constitution of a State Grand Lodge requires amendments thereto to be adopted by a vote of two-thirds, and it has been revised by a committee appointed for that purpose, and sundry amendments made thereto, the revised instrument comes under the requirements of the old one then in force, making it necessary to have a two-thirds vote to adopt it.

1853, Journal, 2116, 2173.

1899. A resolution construing a constitutional provision must be passed by the same vote and with all the formalities required to amend the article it proposes to construe, as it is in fact an amendment to the constitution under the guise of construing an article thereof.

1853, Journal, 2118, 2170, 2172.

1900. Rights of Past Grand Officers as to voting. The fact of a member of a Grand Lodge being an appointed officer, a Past Grand Master, or a Grand Representative, confers upon him no peculiar privilege in respect to voting. Where a Grand Lodge is composed of all the Past Grands in good standing within its jurisdiction, such a member votes as every other Past Grand does, and simply because he is a Past Grand. Where his Grand Lodge has adopted a representative system, unless he has been elected and is duly accredited as a member he is not entitled to vote at all, except in the election of Grand Officers, when all Past Grands in good standing in the jurisdiction are *ex officio* entitled to a vote. His right to vote does not arise because he may chance to occupy either of the offices above named,

1854, Journal, 2265, 2327.

1901. Elective Grand Officers are not entitled *ex officio* to a vote in their Grand Lodges, but it is always competent for local legislation to give them that privilege. When a Grand Lodge adopts a representative system, none of its Grand Officers can vote in the absence of local

legislation, when that exists all may vote in accordance with its provisions.

1855, Journal, 2467, 2501.

1902. A Past Grand cannot be deprived of his right to vote for Grand Officers, but at an election of Grand Officers after the *right* has been exercised, a constitutional provision *limiting* this right to representatives of Lodges in Grand Lodge, when such Grand Lodge is composed of representatives and all other Past Grands, is entirely legal and equitable, and does not infringe upon the original right of Past Grands to vote at such elections.

1858, Journal, 2900, 2953, 2967, 2974, 2975.

1903. Scarlet members not to vote for Grand Officers. A State Grand Lodge has not the right to enact a law giving all Scarlet degree members in good standing the privilege to vote for Grand Lodge Officers. None but those properly qualified for membership in the Grand Body could by any possibility be allowed to vote for the officers thereof.

Id.

1904. In State G. L. the Representatives to cast whole vote. The constitution of a Grand Lodge provided for taking the vote by Lodges in certain contingencies, and that "whenever a vote shall be so taken, each Subordinate in good standing shall be entitled to as many votes as it can send representatives." It was *held*, that any number of representatives, who may be present, may cast the entire vote to which the Lodge may be entitled, the majority of those present determining what the vote of the Lodge shall be.

1858, Journal, 2965, 2966, 2981.

1905. Vote by Lodges and two-thirds vote. A Grand Lodge constitution provides that the *members* shall consist of the Past Grands of every Lodge who are in good standing. It also provides for a representative who shall cast the vote of the Lodge when a vote by Lodges is called, but such vote by Lodges applies only to questions to be decided by a majority vote; that amendments to the constitution require "*a vote of two-thirds of the members present.*" It was *held*, not to be in order to call a vote by Lodges on the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, and that every Past Grand present was entitled to vote on that question.

1858, Journal, 2926, 2963.

1906. Grand Officers, when not entitled to vote. When the constitution of a Grand Lodge provides that "the members of this Grand Lodge shall be Past Grands who have been duly and regularly elected as representatives of Lodges, respectively, or chosen as proxies" — Past Grands who have not been so elected or chosen, though they may be Grand Officers, are not entitled to vote for their Lodges, when a vote is taken by Lodges upon an amendment to the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

1859, Journal, 3090, 3114.

1907. Two-thirds means two-thirds present. When the constitution of a Grand Lodge requires a vote of two-thirds on the adoption of any amendment thereto, but does not expressly declare it shall be a vote of two-thirds of the Lodges of the entire jurisdiction, a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the Lodges present, as a quorum, is sufficient to adopt a proposed amendment.

1859, Journal, 3092, 3115.

1908. Lodge interested not entitled to vote. Where a Grand Master decides a question in reference to a Subordinate, which decision is brought before the Grand Lodge, and a resolution is offered that the Grand Master's action in the case be sustained, which on a vote by Lodges resulted in a tie, the Lodge interested voting in the negative, it was *held*, that this could not be regarded as a *reversal* of the action of the Grand Master, but simply equivalent to no expression on the matter, and that it was illegal to allow the Lodge having a direct interest in the matter to vote on the question in Grand Lodge.

1868, Journal, 4363, 4402.

3. IN SUBORDINATE BODIES.

1909. A Grand Master is entitled to vote in Subordinate Lodges at elections for officers, and on all questions to be determined in Grand Lodge, when he is a special delegate or representative from his Subordinate; *provided*, he is not also entitled to the casting vote; but the regulation of this subject belongs exclusively to the State authorities.

1845, Journal, 776, 803.

1910. At elections of officers. Where an election is ordered at installation, the G. M. conducts the same,

and any member of the Lodge may vote at such election, although a Grand Officer and clothed in his official regalia.

1870, Journal, 4842, 4870.

1911. On granting withdrawal card. Pending a decision on the granting a withdrawal card, charges may be preferred against the brother making application therefor, and under such circumstances the vote on granting the card should not be taken until the charges are withdrawn or a trial is had upon them.

1853, Journal, 1992, 2115, 2170.

1912. No member required to give his reason for his vote. No member of the Order should be required to give his reason for any vote he may cast, under penalty of punishment. His vote in the affirmative or negative is to be governed by his own sense of propriety.

1853, Journal, 2132, 2174.

1913. No member required to disclose that he cast a black ball. A member cannot, under any circumstances, be required to disclose the fact of his having cast a black ball against a candidate.

1860 — 1865, Journal, 3268, 3270 — 3836, 3847.

1914. When a vote in blank is to be counted. Where the constitution of a Lodge requires "a majority of the votes cast to elect to office," a vote in blank is as much a vote to be counted as though it had the name of a candidate upon it; and to be elected, an officer must have a majority of all the votes including blanks.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2925, 2963.

1915. Dropping candidates on second ballot. Where the by-laws of a Lodge provide that "on the second ballot the poll shall be between the two candidates who shall have received the highest number of votes on the first ballot," all the votes cast for other candidates on the second ballot are void, and must be excluded from the poll.

1858, 1859, Journal, 2928, 2964 — 3121, 3135.

1916. Two-thirds of all present includes those excused from voting. When the local law requires that "when the report of a committee recommending expulsion

comes up for action, it shall require a majority of two-thirds of the members *present* to expel," members actually present but excused from voting must be reckoned in the count, and as voting in the negative.

1859, Journal, 3091, 3115.

1917. Voting in a Lodge is by the usual sign of an Odd Fellow, except on ballot for membership, and is prescribed by the work.

1869 — 1870, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671 — 4836, 4869.

1918. The vote by which a withdrawal card was authorized cannot be reconsidered or rescinded.

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

1919. In Rebekah Degree Lodge. The proper manner of voting in a Degree Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah is by "yes" and "no."

1870, Journal, 4716, 4842, 4870.

(See BALLOT; CARDS; MEMBERSHIP; OFFICERS.)

WITHDRAWAL.

1920. The name of an applicant for membership may be withdrawn before the report of the committee is presented, but not subsequently, even though the report be recommitted to the committee.

1848, Journal, 1150, 1291, 1316.

1921. Of application for membership. A State Grand Body is perfectly competent to decide "whether it is necessary to obtain permission of the Lodge to withdraw an application for membership, prior to the report of the committee."

1851, Journal, 1743, 1798.

1922. A written resignation severs the connection of a brother finally and entirely with the Order; *provided*, he be in good standing in the Lodge at the time of such resignation. When a brother has so separated himself from the Order he is no longer, in any respect, subject to its jurisdiction.

1849, Journal, 1449, 1480.

1923. When a brother withdraws from the Order by written resignation, he at once becomes an Ancient Odd Fellow.

1858, Journal, 2859, 2926, 2963.

1924. A brother has a right to withdraw his application for a final card before a vote upon granting it has been taken, although objection was made to the granting of the card, and the application was referred to a committee.

1850, Journal, 1634, 1655.

1925. When card may be withdrawn after deposit. When a brother applies for membership on deposit of card, and is elected and signs the constitution, his card should remain in the Lodge. So also, if the local law date membership from the time of the applicant's *election*, the card should then remain in the Lodge after election, and the applicant cannot demand its return whether he sign the constitution or not. But if the local law date membership from the time of signing the constitution, the brother elect who fails to appear and sign the same may demand the return of his card, because until he signs the constitution he is not a member of the Lodge.

1870, Journal, 4860, 4894.

WITNESSES.

(See TRIAL.)

WORK OF THE ORDER.

1926. To this Grand Lodge belongs the power to regulate and control the unwritten work of the Order, and to fix and determine the customs and usages in regard to all things which appertain thereto. And to it alone belongs the power to provide and establish suitable lectures and other written work therefor. But the unwritten work of the Order shall in no wise be altered or amended except by a unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge; nor shall the written work of the Order be in any wise altered or amended except with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members of this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 1, § 5.

1927. The Grand Sire may hear and decide such questions concerning the work of the Order as may be submitted to him by Grand Lodges, Grand Encampments, Grand Masters, Grand Patriarchs, or Grand Representatives, or by Subordinate Lodges or Encampments under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States. And his decisions upon such questions so submitted to him shall be binding upon the bodies or persons submitting the same until reversed by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Article 4, § 1.

1928. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall keep the journal of all secret sessions, and preserve and keep the evidence of the unwritten work, and such alterations as may from time to time be made therein, and all other records appertaining to the work of the Order, and the explanations and lectures relative thereto.

Constitution, Article 6.

1929. Must be adhered to. All State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall enforce upon their Subordinates a strict adherence to the work of the Order, according to the forms furnished by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and shall be held responsible for any irregularities that they may allow under their jurisdictions. They shall neither adopt nor use, or suffer to be adopted or used, in their jurisdictions, any other charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation or regalia, than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

By-laws, Article 20.

1930. When questions concerning will be considered. The Grand Lodge of the United States will neither entertain nor consider any inquiry as to what are the laws or usages of the Order, unless the same be brought before the body by an appeal from the decision of a Lodge or Encampment, or unless the same be presented by a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

By-laws, Article 29.

1931. Prayers in Encampment. It is discretionary with Encampments to use prayer at the *opening and closing*. In conferring the degrees the prayers are an

integral part of the work and cannot be abandoned without destroying its symmetry.

1847, Journal, 1032, 1033.

1932. The written work is that furnished to Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments; the unwritten work is found in the secret journal and diagrams in possession of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1848, Journal, 1193, 1205.

1933. Grand Representatives to instruct in. It shall be the duty of the Grand Representatives in the Grand Lodge of the United States to correctly instruct the respective Grand Bodies which they represent in the actual work of the Order.

1848, Journal, 1295.

1934. Prayer. This Grand Lodge does not recognize prayer as an integral part of the work, except in Encampments.

1855, Journal, 2491, 2508.

1935. The degree of Rebekah is not an integral part of the work of the Order, but is a mere side degree, conferred as a privilege, and may be adopted or repealed by a majority vote of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

1851, Journal, 1793.

1936. Rehearsal of the old work. The Grand Lodge approved of the opinion of the Grand Sire that the rehearsal, in any of the halls or Lodge rooms of the Order, of any work which is not the present recognized work in use, and prescribed as such by the Grand Lodge of the United States, is clearly against all propriety, and highly censurable, improper and irregular.

1866, Journal, 3877, 3953, 3987.

1937. Old secret work cannot be rehearsed or conferred. No Lodge room within the jurisdiction of this Grand Body shall be used for the conferring of any degrees or secret work not provided for by the existing laws of the Order; and any officer of Subordinate or other Lodge or Lodges who may aid or permit such degrees to be conferred in such Lodge rooms shall be guilty of a violation of the laws of the Order; *provided*, that this resolution shall not be interpreted so as to affect any such proceedings as may be had in such Lodge

rooms by other secret associations not under the color of Odd Fellowship.

1870, Journal, 4855, 4894.

1938. The question of dispensing with the use of books in the work of the Order, is a subject for legislation of State Grand Bodies.

1867, Journal, 4145, 4170

1939. Voting in Lodges; charge-books; charges; Grand Officers visiting. Voting in a Lodge is by the usual sign of an Odd Fellow, except on ballot for membership, and is prescribed by the work. It is unlawful for the charge-books, or others containing or relating to the secret work of the Order, to be taken from the Lodge room. The N. G. of a Lodge, being the proper custodian of such books, may intrust them to his subordinate officers, for the purpose of qualification, while in the Lodge room. The laws of the Order prohibit the writing of the initiatory charges, as well as all other parts of the secret work. Grand Officers should address the chairs as other members; Grand honors should be given them immediately after their recognition by the officers of the Lodge.

1869, Journal, 4467, 4626, 4671.

1940. Conferring Encampment degrees. The correctness of giving two of the Patriarchal degrees on the same night is to be determined by the local legislation.

1855, Journal, 2404, 2481, 2503.

1941. Encampment degrees. It appears to be the practice in most of the jurisdictions to introduce more than one candidate at a time in the Patriarchal and Golden Rule degrees, but in no instance, except in the opening of a new Encampment, can there be more than one Patriarch introduced at one time in the Royal Purple degree.

1869, Journal, 4665, 4684.

1942. At each annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the Secret Journal and Book of Diagrams are placed in the hands of the Deputy Grand Sire, for the examination and instruction of Grand Representatives, and secret sessions are held annually for their more perfect instruction.

Journal, 3648 — 3786 — 3926 — 4129 — 4316 — 4484.
(See GRAND REPRESENTATIVES; INSTRUCTION.)

A P P E N D I X.

F O R M S.

VISITING CARD.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern :

THIS CERTIFIES that ———, whose name is written on the margin of this card in his own proper handwriting, is a member in good standing of ———, No. —, of the ——— degree, held at ———, and working under a charter duly granted by authority of the Right Worthy Grand ———.

That the constitution and by-laws of our ——— allows for weekly benefits the sum of ——— dollars per week, and for funeral benefits, the sum of ——— dollars, and that Brother ——— is entitled to the said benefits from the date of this card, and until the expiration of the same. We therefore recommend him to your FRIENDSHIP and PROTECTION and admission into all regular ——— of Odd Fellows for the space of ——— from this date, and no longer.

In witness whereof, we have subscribed our names, and affixed the seal of our ——— this ——— day of ———, [SEAL.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———.

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern :

THIS CERTIFIES that our well beloved brother ———, who has attained the ——— degree, and whose signature written by himself is properly situated on the margin of this card, was regularly admitted a member of our ——— by ———, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, and has paid all demands against

him up to this date, and is under no charge whatever. We therefore recommend him to your FRIENDSHIP and PROTECTION, and admission into any regular ——— of ODD FELLOWS to which he may apply, within one year from the date hereof. This card is granted by ——— No. —, which was duly instituted at ———, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, by authority of the Right Worthy Grand ——— of the ——— of ———.

In witness whereof, we subscribe hereto our hands and affix the seal of our ———, this ——— day of ———, [SEAL.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———.

FORM OF LETTER FOR TRANSMITTING THE A. T. P. W.

If a brother applying for a visiting or final card be absent from the location of his Lodge or Encampment, so that he cannot obtain the A. T. P. W. with his card in person, it shall be the duty of the proper officers upon the granting of such card, to transmit the same to the brother, and also send therewith a letter in the following form, to wit:

——— Lodge (or Encampment), No. —, of ———, }
State of ———, ——— day of ———, 18—. }

To the Noble Grand of any Lodge of the I. O. O. F.
(or Chief Patriarch of any Encampment):

The bearer, brother or (Patriarch) ———, holding a legal card from this ———, dated this ——— day of ———, 18—, for the period of ——— months, is entitled to the A. T. P. W. for the current year, which please communicate to him after due examination, whereupon you will retain or destroy this letter.

[SEAL.] ——— *N. G. or (C. P.)*
Attest, ——— *Secretary (or Scribe.)*

NOTE. — Should the letter be sent in another year subsequent to the year in which the card is issued, as, for instance, when the card is dated in December of one year, and the letter dated in January of the ensuing year; or in the case of issuing a duplicate card in the place of the one lost, then the words "current year" in the letter should be omitted, and the words *year in which the card is dated*, or the words *that year*, should be inserted. The Grand Lodge of the United States has decided "that the A. T. P. W. required of a brother to prove himself in possession of when he offers to visit a Subordinate Lodge on a visiting or unexpired withdrawal card, or is an applicant for membership therein by the deposit of a proper card, is the A. T. P. W. for the year in which the card was issued and bears date." (See Journal, 3876, 3953, 3987.)

Care should be taken in writing the letter in all cases, so that the brother to whom it is sent should receive the proper A. T. P. W.

CARD PRESENTED TO WIFE OR WIDOW OF AN ODD FELLOW.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

THIS CERTIFIES, that ———, whose name is indorsed on the margin of this card in her own proper handwriting, is the wife of our well beloved brother ———, who (is) a member of ——— Lodge No. —, held at ———, and working under authority of a charter duly granted by authority of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the ———. We therefore recommend her to your friendship and protection wherever she may be, throughout the world, for the space of ———, and no longer.

In witness whereof we have subscribed our names and affixed the
[SEAL.] seal of our Lodge, this ——— day of ———, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———.

NOTE.—A Subordinate Lodge may, by a two-thirds vote, grant a card to a wife or widow of any member thereof. The Grand Lodge of the United States does not furnish cards for wife or widow or Daughter of Rebekah—and they may be written or printed by Lodges issuing them.

CARD FOR DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

THIS CERTIFIES, that our well beloved sister ———, whose name is indorsed on the margin of this card in her own proper handwriting, has been duly initiated into the degree of the Daughter of Rebekah, and is the ——— of our brother ———, who ——— a member of ——— Lodge No. —, held at ———, and working under authority of a charter duly granted by authority of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ———. We therefore recommend her to your friendship, aid, and protection, wherever she may be, throughout the world, for the space of ———, and no longer.

In witness whereof we have subscribed our names and affixed
the seal of our Lodge, this ——— day of ———, in
[SEAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and ———.

———, N. G.
———, V. G.

———, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—A card may be granted to a Daughter of Rebekah by the Lodge of which her husband is or was a member.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP—DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

We the Most Worthy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that our well beloved sister —— is a member of Degree Lodge No. —, of the Daughters of Rebekah, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of ——, and that she is a true and worthy member thereof.

In testimony whereof, we authorize the said Lodge to issue this certificate recommending her to the friendship of the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows throughout the globe, and that the same may not be of use to any other person, we direct the Noble Grand and Secretary of said Lodge to cause her to sign her name on the margin in their presence, to subscribe their official signatures and affix the seal of the said Lodge thereto.

[SEAL.]

——, N. G.

——, Secretary.

——, 18—.

CIRCULAR AUTHORIZING APPLICATIONS FOR PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

WHEREAS, —— Lodge No. —, of the State (or Territory) of ——, is under the necessity of appealing to the sister Lodges for pecuniary aid in consequence of ——, the Grand Lodge of —— recommends to her Subordinate Lodges to contribute to the aid of said Lodge.

[SEAL.]

——, G. M.

DISMISSAL CERTIFICATE.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern,

Fraternally greeting:

THIS CERTIFIES, that —— was admitted to membership in ——, No. —, at ——, in the jurisdiction of ——, on the —— day of ——, 18—, and by ——, and that he retained his

membership in said ——— until the ——— day of ———, 18—, when he was suspended for non-payment of dues, and he is entirely dismissed from membership in said ———.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names [SEAL.] and affixed the seal of the ——— this ——— day of ——— A. D. 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

*To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States
of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows :*

THIS CERTIFIES, that P. G. ——— has been duly elected (or appointed) representative from the Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) of ——— to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Witness our hands and the seal of the Grand ———, this
——— day of ———.

———, *G. Master (or G. Patriarch).*

———, *G. Secretary (or G. Scribe).*

PETITION FOR A WARRANT OF A SUBORDINATE LODGE.

*To the Grand Sire, officers and members
of the Grand Lodge of the United States :*

The petition of the undersigned, holding withdrawal cards from Lodges legally recognized by your R. W. Body, respectfully represent that it would be consistent with the advantage of the Order to establish a Subordinate Lodge to be located at ———, in the State of ———. Wherefore your petitioners pray that a warrant may duly issue in pursuance of the laws of your R. W. Body.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———.

PETITION FOR A WARRANT OF A SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENT.

*To the Grand Sire, officers and members
of the Grand Lodge of the United States :*

The petition of the undersigned Patriarchs, holding withdrawal cards from legal Encampments (or instructed in the

Encampment degrees under commission of the Grand Sire), respectfully represent that it would be consistent with the advantage of the Order to establish a Subordinate Encampment to be located at ———, in the State of ———. Wherefore your petitioners pray that a warrant may duly issue in pursuance of the laws of your R. W. G. Body.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———.

NOTE.—The fee of \$30 must accompany the petition, for which the warrant and necessary working books will be supplied. If any other supplies are needed, such as odes, cards, digest, book of forms, etc., the necessary cost thereof must also be sent.

PETITION FOR A GRAND LODGE OR GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

*To the Grand Sire, officers and members
of the Grand Lodge of the United States :*

The petition of ——— Lodge (or Encampment) No. 1, ——— No. 2, ——— No. 3,* of ———, respectfully represents that at present they work under warrants granted by your R. W. G. Body, and at present they have ——— Past Grands (or Past Chief Patriarchs) in good standing. They are of opinion that it would be of advantage to the Order to establish a Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) in the ———. They therefore pray your R. W. G. Body to grant a charter for a Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) in the ———, to be located at ———.

Witness our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 18—.

———, *Representative of No. 1.*

———, *Representative of No. 2.*

———, *Representative of No. 3.*

DIPLOMA.

WE, the Most Worthy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America and jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

Do hereby certify that our well beloved brother ——— is a member of ———, under the jurisdiction of the Grand ———, and that he is a true and worthy member of our Order.

In testimony whereof, we grant him this certificate, and recommend him to the friendship of all the brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows throughout the globe. And

* Ten Lodges or five Encampments, as the case may be, must apply, unless specially otherwise allowed by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

that the same may not be of use to any other person, we have caused him, in our presence, to sign his name in the margin.

_____, *Grand Sire.*
 _____, *D. Grand Sire.*

_____, *G. C. and R. S.*

REPRESENTATIVE'S DIPLOMA.

WE, the Most Worthy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America and jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

In Grand Lodge assembled, present, a representation from Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Delaware, Ohio, Louisiana, New Jersey, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, Connecticut, Texas, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, Minnesota, Oregon, Ontario and Nevada, have unanimously presented to our well beloved brother _____, the R. W. Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of _____, this diploma, as an evidence of his regular communion and fellowship with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in appreciation of his zeal and devotion to the welfare of our beloved Order.

Done at the City of Baltimore, on the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Order in the United States _____, and of our Lord, 18—.

_____, *Grand Sire.*
 _____, *D. Grand Sire.*

_____, *G. C. and R. S.*

WARRANT FOR A LODGE OR ENCAMPMENT.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern :

I, _____, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America, and the jurisdiction of the Order thereunto belonging:

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

Know ye, that, by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby authorize and empower our trusty and well beloved brethren _____, and their successors duly and legally elected, to constitute a _____ in the _____ of _____ and State of _____, to be known and hailed by the title of _____. And I do further authorize and empower our said trusty and well beloved brethren,

and their successors, to admit and make Odd Fellows according to the ancient usages and customs of the Order, and not contrariwise, with full power and authority to hear and determine all and singular matters and things relating to the Order within the jurisdiction of the said ———, according to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of the United States; *provided* always, that the said above named brethren and their successors pay due respect to the Grand Lodge of the United States and the ordinances thereof, otherwise this dispensation to be of no force or effect.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, at the City of Baltimore, in the [SEAL] State of Maryland, this — day of ———, and of our Order the ———.

By the Grand Sire.

———, *G. C. and R. S.*

WARRANT FOR A GRAND LODGE OR GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern:

I, ———, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America, and the jurisdiction of the Order thereunto belonging:

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

Know ye, that, by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby authorize and empower our trusty and well beloved ——— to constitute a ———, in the ——— of ———, and State of ———, to be known and hailed by the title of ———. And I do further authorize and empower our said trusty and well beloved ——— to hear and determine all and singular matters and things relating to the Order within the jurisdiction of the said ———, according to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of the United States; *provided* always, that the said ——— pays due respect to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the ordinances thereof; and *provided*, also, this dispensation shall be approved at the next session of the said Grand Lodge of the United States, otherwise to be of no force or effect.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, at the City of Baltimore, in the [SEAL] State of Maryland, this — day of ———, and of our Order the ———.

———, *G. C. and R. S.*

———, *Grand Sire.*

COMMISSION TO OPEN A LODGE OR ENCAMPMENT.

I, ———, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in and for the United States of America, and the jurisdiction of the Order thereunto belonging:

To our Worthy Brother ———, greeting :

Reposing special confidence in your zeal and ability, I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, hereby authorize and empower you to call to your assistance a sufficient number of known, approved, and duly qualified ———, in the ——— of ——— and State of ———, to open and constitute a new ——— to be held there, and to proceed to the installation of our worthy brother, who shall be elected ———, and other the officers of a new ——— there to be established and constituted, to be hailed and known by the title of ———, according to the most ancient and honorable custom of the Order, and not contrariwise; and make report to me hereunto annexed of your proceedings.

This dispensation to remain in full force for three months from the date hereof, and no longer.

Given under my hand and seal, at the ———, in the ——— [SEAL] of ———, this ——— day of ———.

By the Grand Sire.

———, *G. C. and R. S.*

COMMISSION TO CONFER ENCAMPMENT DEGREES.

WHEREAS, ———, residing at the ——— of ———, have by petition requested to be enabled to open an Encampment of Patriarchs at the place aforementioned, and have produced to me sufficient testimony of their regular connection in the Order:

Therefore, I, ———, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in and for the United States of America, and the jurisdiction thereunto belonging, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do by these presents hereby authorize and empower our worthy and well beloved Patriarch ———, in whom I repose special confidence, to call to his aid such number of known, approved, and duly qualified Patriarchs as may be disposed to assist, in the ——— of ——— and ——— of ———, and there to initiate the above named brethren into the mysteries of the Encampment branch of the Order, conferring upon them the several degrees thereunto appertaining, according to the most ancient and honorable custom of our Order, and not contrariwise; so as to enable said brethren to make petition in due and lawful form as Patriarchs of the Order for a charter for an Encampment to be located in said ———.

And the said Patriarch to whom this commission is entrusted

is hereby required to make full and immediate report to me of his proceedings.

This dispensation to remain in force for three months from the date hereof, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, at the _____ of _____, in the [SEAL.] _____ of _____, this _____ day of _____.

By the Grand Sire.

_____, *G. C. and R. S.*

FORM OF DISPENSATION TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS WHERE A CHARTER HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

I, _____, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in and for the United States of America, and the jurisdiction of the Order thereunto belonging:

To the _____ of _____, No. —, held in the _____ of _____, in the State of _____, these presents,

IN FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH,

Come greeting :

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that the _____ of your _____ has been destroyed by _____, and sufficient proof has been given that there is no illegal concealment nor willful destruction of the same :

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I do hereby authorize, empower, and request you, the present and succeeding officers and members of the said _____ No. — to continue your labors in the same full and complete manner, to all intents and purposes, as you could or might legally have done if your said _____ had not been destroyed, and was still in existence, agreeably to all the usages, rules, and regulations of Odd Fellowship, and especially to those of our Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, and not contrariwise.

This dispensation to continue in force until the next annual communication of our said Most Worthy Grand Lodge, and until its pleasure in the premises shall have been made known to you.

Given under my hand and seal, at the _____ of _____, [SEAL.] in the _____ of _____, this _____ day of _____, in _____.

By the Grand Sire.

_____, *G. C. and R. S.*

COMMISSION FOR DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND SIRE.

I, _____, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America, and the jurisdiction thereunto belonging to our well beloved brother _____, and to all whom it may concern, send greeting :

Know ye, that, reposing special confidence in your knowledge and discretion, I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, hereby appoint and commission you, the said ———, our District Deputy for the ——— of ———, to be entitled "Worthy District Deputy Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States for the ——— of ———."

And as our District Deputy Grand Sire for said ———, you are empowered and directed to act as the special agent of the Grand Lodge of the United States in relation to the matters herein specified, viz.:

To act for the Grand Sire, and by his directions to do and perform whatever may have been ordered to be done and performed by the Grand Lodge of the United States in your ———.

To act as the representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and do and perform all such matters relating to the Order in your ——— as the Grand Sire shall direct.

You shall obey all special instructions of the Grand Sire in relation to any thing which that officer is required to do for the "good of the Order."

You are to act as the agent of the Grand Secretary, and obey the special directions of that officer.

You are to have the general supervision over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in your ——— which work under charters granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

It is your duty to see that the work of the Order is performed uniformly by such Subordinates; to install, or cause to be installed by a P. G. or P. C. P., in regular form, at the periods designated by the regulations of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the officers duly elected and appointed in the several Subordinates in your jurisdiction; to confer the Past Official degrees on past officers, upon the presentation of proper certificates from their respective ———; to make reports during the months in which installations take place, of the officers installed and the amount of dues from each Subordinate, to the Grand Lodge of the United States; and to make to the office of the Grand Secretary a full report during the month of July in each year of your acts and doings, and of the work, condition, and prospects of the Order in your ———.

You are required to make semi-annual reports of your acts and doings to the Grand Sire.

You are in no case to interfere, as an officer of the Grand Lodge of the United States, with Grand Lodges or Encampments.

This dispensation shall go into effect from the day of the date hereof, and remain in full force for and during the period of one year, unless sooner revoked by the Grand Sire.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and [SEAL.] affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, this ——— day of ———.

By the Grand Sire.

———, G. C. S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE UNITED STATES, FOR THE

No. of Lodges	
No. of initiations.....	
No. admitted by card.....	
No. withdrawn by card.....	
No. of re-instatements.....	
No. of suspensions	
No. of expulsions	
No. of deaths.....	
No. of members.....	
No. of brothers relieved	
No. of widowed families relieved.....	
Amount paid for the relief of brothers	
Amount paid for the relief of widowed families.....	
Amount paid for the education of orphans.....	
Amount paid for burying the dead	

Total relief.....	
-------------------	--

Amount of annual receipts.....	
--------------------------------	--

SUMMARY.

No. of members per last report	
Initiated during the year	
Admitted by card during the year	
Re-instated during the year	

Total.....	
------------	--

Expelled.....	
Withdrawn by card	
Suspended.....	
Deceased	

Total.....	
------------	--

Now in membership.....	
------------------------	--

OF ———, TO THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 18—.

Time and Place of Meeting.

Names of Grand Officers.

Post-office address.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and the
seal of the Grand Lodge of the State of ———, this
[SEAL.] ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and ———.

———, *Grand Master.*

———, *Grand Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMP- THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE

No. of Encampments	
No. of initiations	
No. admitted by card	
No. withdrawn by card	
No. of re-instatements	
No. of suspensions	
No. of expulsions	
No. of deaths	
No. of members	
No. of Patriarchs relieved	
No. of widowed families relieved	
Amount paid for the relief of Patriarchs	
Amount paid for the relief of widowed families	
Amount paid for the education of orphans	
Amount paid for burying the dead	

Total relief	
--------------------	--

Amount of annual receipts	
---------------------------------	--

SUMMARY.

No. of members per last report	
Initiated during the year	
Admitted by card during the year	
Re-instated during the year	

Total	
-------------	--

Expelled	
Withdrawn by card	
Suspended	
Deceased	

Total	
-------------	--

Now in membership	
-------------------------	--

MENT OF _____ TO THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 18—.

Time and Place of Meeting.

Names of Grand Officers.

Post-office address

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and the
seal of the Grand Encampment of the State of _____,
[SEAL] this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and _____.

_____, *Grand Patriarch.*

_____, *Grand Scribe.*

ANNUAL RETURNS.

Annual returns shall be made by each State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, in which they shall give the names of Grand Officers, number of Lodges, and the aggregate number of members in good standing in all Subordinate Lodges, and the aggregate number of initiations, of re-instatements, rejections, suspensions and cause, expulsions and cause, admissions by card, withdrawals by card, of brothers relieved, of widowed families relieved, deaths, amount expended for relief of brothers, amount expended for education of orphans, amount paid for burying the dead, and the whole amount of receipts; forms for which shall be furnished by this Grand Lodge. Said returns shall be made to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary at least one month previous to the annual meeting of this body, and shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current at par in the place where the meeting of this body is held. (Article 10, By-laws.)

Resolved, That it is hereby made the duty of Scribes and Secretaries of Grand Encampments and Grand Lodges, at the time of making their annual returns to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to furnish therewith the post-office addresses of their respective Grand Patriarchs, Grand Scribes, Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries.

Resolved, That Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes be also instructed to furnish the times and places of the annual sessions of their respective Grand Bodies. (Journal 1857, page 2734.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO GRAND SECRETARIES AND GRAND SCRIBES.

When Subordinates fail to report, you will consider them, in making your report to this Grand Lodge, as returning the same number of members as in their last report.

When a Subordinate is expelled, you will enter the number of members last reported as "expelled," and state the cause.

When a Subordinate forfeits its charter, or becomes extinct by failing to report, you will (unless cards are issued to the members by officers of the Grand Bodies) enter the number of members last reported as "suspended," and state the cause.

When a Subordinate has its charter returned, and is recognized, the number of members receiving the charter are to be returned as "*re-instated*," unless they hold withdrawal cards or certificates, in which case all holders of cards or certificates are to be entered as "*admitted by card*."

When withdrawal cards or (certificates having the same effect) are issued by officers of Grand Bodies to members of defunct Subordinates who have been previously returned as "*suspended* or "*expelled*," you will enter them as "*re-instated*" and "*withdrawn by card*."

In the first return from a newly organized Grand Body the number of members in the Subordinates should be entered as "*admitted by card*," and the body to which they were previously attached should enter them as "*withdrawn by card*."

All members reported by Subordinates as "*dropped*," should be entered as "*suspended*," and those reported as "*resigned*," should be entered as "*withdrawn by card*."

The names of those expelled and suspended "*for offense*" should be entered and "*numbered*."

Resolved, That the particular attention of Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes, and the Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges and Scribes of Subordinate Encampments under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, be directed to the importance of using their best efforts to procure correct reports of the work of the Subordinates.

FORM FOR REPORT FOR A LODGE UNDER THE IMMEDIATE JURISDICTION OF THE G. L. U. S.

Semi-Annual Report of Lodge No. —, of the — of —, to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., for the term ending —, —.

Names of persons initiated.	Names of brothers admitted by card.	Names of brothers suspended.	Cause of suspension.	Names of brothers expelled.	Cause of expulsion.	Names of brothers re-instated.	Names of brothers deceased.	SUMMARY. Initiated Admitted by card Rejected Withdrawn Suspended Expelled Re-instated Deceased Degrees conferred Members in good standing Elective officers for the ensuing term.....	N. G. N. V. G. S. P. S.	RECEIPTS. Contributions Initiations Admissions Cards Degrees Total Percentage due R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States.	Dollars.	Cents.

—, N. G.
—, V. G.

[L. S.] **ATTEST,** —, Secretary.

FORM FOR REPORT FOR AN ENCAMPMENT UNDER THE IMMEDIATE JURISDICTION OF THE G. L. U. S.

Semi-Annual Report of _____ Encampment, No _____ of the _____ of _____, to the R. W. Grand Lodge
of the United States, I. O. O. F., for the term ending _____.

Names of brothers initiated.	Names of Patriarchs exalted.	Names of Patriarchs admitted by card.	Names of applicants rejected.	Names of Patriarchs withdrawn.	Names of Patriarchs suspended.	Cause of suspension.	Names of Patriarchs expelled.	Cause of expulsion.	Names of Patriarchs re-instated.	Names of Patriarchs deceased.	SUMMARY.	RECEIPTS.	Dollars.	Cents.
											Initiated, Admitted by card, Rejected, Withdrawn, Suspended, Expelled, Re-instated, Deceased, Degrees conferred, Members in good standing, Elective officers for the ensuing term,	Contributions, Initiations, Admissions, Cards, Degrees, Total, Percentage due R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States.		

_____, C. P.
_____, H. P.

_____, Scribe.

[L. S.] ATTEST,

FORM OF PUBLIC INSTALLATION FOR SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS.

No public installation can take place unless the same is authorized by the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction the Subordinate exists.

At all public installations the ceremony must be conducted by one or more of the elective officers of the Grand Lodge, or a District Deputy Grand Master, and the form prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States must be used.

Should the M. W. Grand Master be present, the installation will be said to be in "*Ample Form*." Should it, in his absence, be conducted by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, or a District Deputy Grand Master, it will be said to be in "*Regular Form*." Should neither of these be present, then it may be conducted by any P. G. Officer or P. G. — preference being given to seniority and rank, and shall be said to be in "*Form*." The officer officiating for the Grand Master, in his absence, will be addressed by his own proper title; any other Grand Officer *pro tem.* who may be appointed by the installing officer will be designated by the office he represents.

All the ordinary ceremonies of the Lodge being suspended, the inner door being opened wide and the officers in their respective stations; the Grand Marshal having a white baton, trimmed with scarlet, approaches, and the following conversation ensues:

Grand Marshal. Worthy Guardian, inform the Noble Grand that the Grand Marshal of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ——— demands admission.

Inside Guardian. Noble Grand, the W. Grand Marshal of the ——— is without and demands admission.

Noble Grand. You will admit him.

Inside Guardian. You have liberty to enter.

The Grand Marshal passes to the center of the Lodge, facing the Noble Grand, whom he salutes with the baton.

Grand Marshal. Worthy Noble Grand, I am instructed by the M. W. Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ——— to ascertain whether the charter (or dispensation) of this Lodge is in the hall; whether the dues of this Lodge have been paid, and if not, to request that they shall be placed in my hands; to ask if the officers have been elected for the ensuing term; if they are free from all charges, pecuniary or otherwise, upon your Lodge books; and whether you are now ready to proceed with the ceremony of installation?

Noble Grand. Worthy Grand Marshal, the charter of this Lodge is in the Lodge room, and in my keeping. The Treasurer will pay over to you the dues of the Lodge, or show you the Grand Secretary's receipt for the same. The officers for the

ensuing term have been elected; they each and all stand free from all charges upon our Lodge books. You will please inform the M. W. Grand Master that we are prepared for installation and await his pleasure.

After receiving the dues, the Grand Marshal again salutes the Noble Grand (with the baton) and retires. The procession being formed, the Grand Officers approach the door.

Grand Marshal. The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of ———.

Inside Guardian. Noble Grand, the Grand Lodge.

Noble Grand. In the name of Friendship, Love and Truth, admit them.

They enter and pass to the center of the hall. The Lodge rises. The Grand Master steps in front.

Grand Master. Noble Grand, by authority of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ——— we appear here this evening for the purpose of installing into their respective chairs the officers of this Lodge. You will please direct your officers to surrender their respective chairs to the Grand Officers in attendance; and you will now please take your seat as Sitting Past Grand of this Lodge for the current term.

Noble Grand. Officers of ——— Lodge, you will surrender your chairs to the officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ———.

The Grand Master will take the Noble Grand's chair, the Grand Warden will take the Vice Grand's, the Grand Secretary will take the Secretary's, and the Grand Treasurer will take the Treasurer's chair.

Grand Master. My brethren, you will please be seated. Worthy Grand Marshal, you will retire with the officers elect for examination. It is unnecessary for me to remind you that that duty should be faithfully performed.

After the examination of the candidates, the Grand Marshal will announce, through the Grand Guardian,

The Grand Marshal with the officers elect for installation.

The Grand Marshal and officers elect will enter in procession, the Lodge remaining seated; each of the officers may be supported by two who have passed the same office; and will form a line on the left of the Noble Grand's chair. During the march into the Lodge the following may be sung:

INSTALLATION ODE.

Come let us swell the joyful note,
And hail the chosen band,
Who, in compliance with our vote,
To-night before us stand.
Our Noble and Vice Grand will now
To seats of honor move,
And bear the ensign on their brow
Of Friendship, Truth and Love.

Hail! all our officers elect,
Of high and low degree,
Hail! each with due and kind respect,
What'er his station be:
We place reliance in their zeal,
That they will worthy prove,
And stamp their actions with the seal
Of Friendship, Truth and Love.

Grand Marshal. M. W. Grand Master, I present to you for installation, our worthy brother ——, whom the brethren of this Lodge have elected Noble Grand for the present term.

Grand Master. [*To the Noble Grand elect.*] Brother, do you accept of the office to which you have been elected?

Noble Grand elect. I do.

Grand Master. [*To the Lodge.*] Brethren, are you content with the choice you have made of Noble Grand?

Answer, —— . Should any objection be expressed, the Grand Master, if the installation be in public, will recall the officers to their respective chairs, and with the Grand Officers will retire. If the installation be in private, it will be the duty of the Grand Master to examine its nature; and if it should appear that the election has been effected by irregular or illegal means, the Grand Master shall order a new election to take place at that time, which he shall conduct; and the person then elected, if qualified, shall be installed. These directions apply to all the officers.

Grand Master. M. W. Grand Marshal, have you examined the Noble Grand elect, to ascertain whether he is sufficiently acquainted with the various lectures and instructions to enable him to deliver them according to his office? Have you ascertained whether he has rendered sufficient previous service in office, and is free from all charges on the books of this Lodge, of whatsoever kind?

Grand Marshal. I have, M. W. Grand Master, and find the brother competent and eligible to fill the honorable station to which he has been elected by the brothers of this Lodge.

Grand Master. Noble Grand elect, will you promise to submit to your charges; to be obedient to the mandates of the Grand Lodge of the ——; to support the regulations of our Order; to act with justice toward all brothers, as is the duty of a Noble Grand?

Noble Grand elect. I will.

Grand Master. Your apparent willingness to conform to the charges and regulations of our Order, the proficiency you have made therein, your moral standing, your freedom from indebtedness to the Lodge, and the voice of a majority thereof, entitle you to be now installed into the office of Noble Grand

of this Lodge. You will, therefore, place your right hand upon your left breast, and repeat after me:

NOBLE GRAND'S O. B. N.

In the presence of the members of the Order here assembled, I, ———, do promise, declare and say, that I will perform the duties of Noble Grand of this Lodge until the end of the present term; and will support, maintain, and abide by the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the ———, as well as the constitution and by-laws of this Lodge. I furthermore promise, that I will not give the means whereby to gain admission to any person except a member of this Lodge in good standing. I will, to the utmost of my power, enforce the laws and preserve order and decorum in the Lodge. I will judge of every transaction that comes before me without prejudice or partiality; see that the obligations to candidates for membership are legally administered; and, should the Grand Lodge direct, I will deliver the warrant or dispensation of this Lodge to the Grand Master. All this I promise to fulfill, unless prevented by sickness, or some other unavoidable occurrence. To the performance of all which I pledge my most sacred honor.

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, you will proceed to invest the Noble Grand in the regalia of his office.

Grand Marshal. By command of the M. W. Grand Master, I invest you with this collar, jewel, and other regalia, which are emblems of your office.

Grand Master. Noble Grand, you will receive from us the constitution and by-laws of your Lodge; you are to take them for your guide, and cause them to be frequently read in your Lodge. You will please be seated at our right hand.

Grand Marshal. M. W. Grand Master, I present to you for installation, our worthy brother ———, whom the brethren of this Lodge have elected Vice Grand for the present term.

Grand Master. Brother, do you accept the office to which you have been elected?

Vice Grand elect. I do.

Grand Master. Brethren of the Lodge, are you content with the choice you have made of Vice Grand?

Answer. (As in case of Noble Grand.)

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, have you examined the Vice Grand elect, to ascertain whether he is sufficiently acquainted with the various lectures and instructions to enable him to assist in delivering them according to his office? Have you ascertained whether he has rendered sufficient previous

service in office, and is free from all charges on the books of this Lodge, of whatsoever kind?

Grand Marshal. I have, M. W. Grand Master, and find the brother competent and eligible to fill the honorable station to which he has been elected by the brothers of this Lodge.

Grand Master. Vice Grand elect, will you promise to yield a like obedience to your charges and the mandates of the R. W. Grand Lodge as the Noble Grand; to assist him in the execution of his office; to use your efforts in promoting the harmony and welfare of the Lodge, and to increase love among your brethren?

Vice Grand elect. I will.

Grand Master. In consequence of your avowed willingness to enter upon, and perform the duties of Vice Grand of this Lodge, you will now proceed with our W. Grand Marshal to the chair of your office, where you will be installed. W. Grand Marshal, you will present the Vice Grand elect to our R. W. Grand Warden for obligation.

Grand Marshal. R. W. Grand Warden, by command of our M. W. Grand Master, I present you brother ———, the Vice Grand elect, for obligation.

Grand Warden. Vice Grand elect, you will please place your right hand upon your left breast, and repeat after me:

VICE GRAND'S O. B. N.

In the presence of the members of the Order now assembled, I, ———, do promise, declare and say, that I will perform the duties of Vice Grand of this Lodge until the end of the present term; and, in the absence of the Noble Grand, to the utmost of my ability, perform all the duties he has obligated himself to do; that I will restrain every improper sentiment, and strictly administer the obligations to candidates for membership, or cause the same to be done by a Past Grand or Past Vice Grand. All this I promise to fulfill, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable occurrence. To the performance of all which I pledge my most sacred honor.

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, you will proceed to invest the Vice Grand in the regalia of his office.

Grand Marshal. By command of the M. W. Grand Master, I invest you with the badges of your office. In receiving them, you will not cease to remember that the preference of the Lodge has placed them upon you, in the full confidence that while you wear them their purity shall not be blemished.

Grand Warden. Vice Grand, I present to you a copy of the constitution and by-laws of your Lodge, which you will make your study, in order that you may assist the Noble Grand in

the performance of his duties; and this gavel, which indicates that you are to assist him in the exercise of his authority. You will now take your seat as Vice Grand of this Lodge for the present term.

Grand Marshal. M. W. Grand Master, I present to you for installation our worthy brother ———, whom the brethren of this Lodge have elected Secretary.

Grand Master. Brother, do you accept the office to which you have been elected?

Secretary elect. I do.

Grand Master. Brethren of the Lodge, are you content in the choice you have made of Secretary?

Answer. (As in case of the Noble Grand.)

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, have you examined the Secretary elect, and ascertained whether he has attained sufficient degrees to entitle him to the office? Have you ascertained whether he is free from all charges on the books, of whatsoever kind?

Grand Marshal. I have, M. W. Grand Master, and find the brother fully qualified to fill the office to which he has been elected.

Grand Master. Worthy Secretary elect, will you engage to perform the duties of Secretary of this Lodge faithfully and punctually, and to comply with the requisitions of the Grand Lodge?

Secretary elect. I will.

Grand Master. Having expressed your willingness to enter upon and perform the duties of Secretary of this Lodge, our W. Grand Marshal will conduct you to the chair of your office, where the obligation appertaining to it will be administered unto you. W. Grand Marshal, you will present the Secretary elect to our R. W. Grand Secretary.

Grand Marshal. R. W. Grand Secretary, by command of our M. W. Grand Master, I present to you brother ———, the Secretary elect, for obligation.

Grand Secretary. Worthy Secretary elect, you will place your right hand upon your left breast and repeat after me:

When all the duties of Secretary are performed by one Secretary, the obligation will be administered thus:

SECRETARY'S O. B. N.

In presence of the members of the Order now assembled, I, ———, do promise, declare and say, that I will keep accurate minutes of the transactions of this Lodge; I will keep correctly

the accounts between this Lodge and its members; I will pay all moneys into the hands of the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same; and that I will, as soon as practicable, forward to the Treasurer copies of the resolutions authorizing drafts of moneys on him. I furthermore promise that I will not wrong the Lodge or a brother to the value of any thing; and that I will not take part or share, directly or indirectly, in any illegal distribution of the funds or other property of the Lodge, but will, to the best of my ability and the utmost of my power, endeavor to prevent any attempt at any such perversion of the property of the Lodge; and I will deliver all books and papers belonging to the Lodge, to my successor in office, and perform such other duties as the Lodge may require. All this I promise to fulfill, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable circumstance. To the performance of all which I pledge my most sacred honor.

Should the duties of Secretary be divided between a Secretary for recording, etc., and a Permanent Secretary for the accounts, the obligation for Secretary will be administered thus:

RECORDING SECRETARY'S O. B. N.

In presence of the members of the Order now assembled, I, _____, do promise, declare and say, that I will keep accurate minutes of the transactions of this Lodge; and that I will, as soon as practicable, forward to the Treasurer copies of all resolutions authorizing drafts of moneys on him. I furthermore promise that I will not wrong the Lodge or a brother to the value of any thing; and that I will not take part or share, directly or indirectly, in any illegal distribution of the funds or other property of the Lodge, but will, to the best of my ability and the utmost of my power, endeavor to prevent any attempt at such perversion of the property of the Lodge; and I will deliver all books and papers belonging to the Lodge to my successor in office, and perform such other duties as the Lodge may require. All this I promise to fulfill, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable circumstance. To the performance of all which I pledge my most sacred honor.

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, you will now invest the Secretary with the regalia of his office.

Grand Marshal. By command of the M. W. Grand Master, I invest you with the badges of your office. In wearing this regalia of the important office to which you have been elevated, it is our hope that you will not for a moment lose sight of the responsibilities resting upon you, so that you may surrender it to your successor with as much honor to yourself as you now receive it.

Grand Secretary. Worthy Secretary, I present to you these books and papers, the property of your office; and this seal of

the Lodge, which is to remain in your official keeping. You will now take your seat as Secretary of this Lodge for the present term.

When there is a Permanent Secretary, he will be presented, etc., to the Grand Master in the same manner and form as above described for the Secretary, taking care to insert the word "Permanent" before the word "Secretary," wherever it occurs; and he will be obligated thus:

PERMANENT SECRETARY'S O. B. N.

In the presence of the members of the Order now assembled, I, ———, do promise, declare and say, that I will keep correctly the accounts between the Lodge and its members, and will pay all moneys in my hands to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. I furthermore promise that I will not wrong the Lodge or a brother to the value of any thing; and that I will not take part or share, directly or indirectly, in any illegal distribution of the funds or other property of the Lodge, but will, to the best of my ability and the utmost of my power, endeavor to prevent any attempt at such perversion of the property of the Lodge; and I will deliver all books and papers belonging to the Lodge to my successor in office, and perform such other duties as the Lodge may require. All this I promise to fulfill, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable circumstance. To the performance of all which I pledge my most sacred honor.

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, you will now invest the Permanent Secretary with the regalia of his office.

Grand Marshal. By command of our M. W. Grand Master, I invest you with the badges of your office. In bearing this distinction among your brethren, be assiduous in discharging the duties of your station.

Grand Secretary. Worthy Permanent Secretary, I present to you the books and papers of your office. You will now take your station as Permanent Secretary for the term of ——— months, as provided by the by-laws of your Lodge.

Grand Marshal. M. W. Grand Master, I present to you for installation our worthy brother ———, whom the brethren of this Lodge have elected Treasurer.

Grand Master. Brother, do you accept of the office to which you have been elected?

Treasurer elect. I do.

Grand Master. Brethren, are you content in the choice you have made of Treasurer?

Answer. (As in the case of a Noble Grand.)

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, have you examined the Treasurer elect, and ascertained whether he has attained suffi-

cient degrees to entitle him to the office? Have you ascertained whether he is free from all charges on the books of whatsoever kind? Has his bond of office been duly and regularly executed, to the benefit and satisfaction of the Lodge?

Grand Marshal. I have, M. W. Grand Master, examined the brother, and find him duly qualified and free from charges. I have also ascertained that his bond has been regularly executed, presented, and accepted, and is now in possession of the Lodge.

Grand Master. Worthy Treasurer elect, will you engage to perform the duties of Treasurer faithfully, as required by the constitution and by-laws of the Lodge?

Treasurer elect. I will.

Grand Master. Under this assurance of your disposition to enter upon and perform the duties of Treasurer of this Lodge, our W. Grand Marshal will conduct you to the chair of your office, where the necessary obligation will be administered unto you. W. Grand Marshal, you will present the Treasurer elect to our R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Grand Marshal. R. W. Grand Treasurer, by command of our M. W. Grand Master, I present to you brother ———, the Treasurer elect, for obligation.

Grand Treasurer. Worthy Treasurer elect, you will place your right hand upon your left breast, and repeat after me:

TREASURER'S O. B. N.

In the presence of the members of the Order now assembled, I ———, do promise, declare and say, that I will justly and truly perform the duties of Treasurer of this Lodge; I will pay all orders drawn on me by the Noble Grand, or committee duly authorized by the Lodge, after having received from the Secretary a copy of the resolution authorizing the same; I will deliver all books and papers, and pay all moneys in my hands to my successor in office; and I will not wrong this Lodge to the value of any thing; and that I will not take part or share, directly or indirectly, in any illegal distribution of the funds or other property of the Lodge, but will, to the best of my ability and the utmost of my power, endeavor to prevent any attempt at such perversion of the property of the Lodge. All this I promise to fulfill, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable circumstance. To the performance of all which I pledge my most sacred honor.

Grand Master. W. Grand Marshal, you will now invest the Worthy Treasurer with the regalia of his office.

Grand Marshal. By command of our M. W. Grand Master, I invest you with the badges of your office. The importance and

responsibility of office will always admonish you of the necessity of preserving free from tarnish the honor you have pledged.

Grand Treasurer. Worthy Treasurer, you will receive from me the books and papers of your office. You will now take your seat as Treasurer of this Lodge for the present term.

The Grand Master will retire from the Noble Grand's chair by the left; during which time he will proceed:

Grand Master. Noble Grand, I present to you this gavel, the emblem of your authority, and call upon your brethren to arise. [*The Lodge will rise.*] Receive your authority, and take your seat as Noble Grand of this Lodge. Noble Grand, you will now appoint your subordinate officers.

The Noble Grand and Vice Grand will then proceed to make the several appointments of their officers, in manner following:

Noble Grand. Brother ———, I appoint you Warden of this Lodge for the present term. Are you willing to accept that office, and enter upon the duties thereof?

Answer. I am, Noble Grand.

Noble Grand. Brother, you will take your station.

After the appointments have been made, the Grand Master will proceed thus:

Grand Master. Noble Grand, previous to delivering into your keeping the charter and books pertaining to your office, it is necessary that you should enter with us into another obligation. Place yourself in the attitude in which you were last obligated, and repeat:

NOBLE GRAND'S SECOND O. B. N.

I, ———, Noble Grand, do, in the presence of these brethren, most sincerely promise and declare, that I will neither print nor write, nor cause to be printed or written, any part or parts of these charges; nor will I, in the presence of any person, either read or rehearse, or cause to be understood by any means, any part or parts of them, except in the presence of brothers duly qualified to receive them in legal form. Nor will I at any time permit them to be taken from my keeping by any person or persons, excepting the Most Worthy Grand Master or his Deputy, or a committee from the Grand Lodge, and the Noble Grand who shall have been elected to succeed me. I furthermore promise that I will not wrong this Lodge or the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction, to the value of any thing; and that I will not take part or share, directly or indirectly, in any illegal distribution of the funds or other property of the Lodge, but will, to the best of my ability and the utmost of my power, endeavor to prevent any attempt at such perversion of the property of the Lodge. To the performance of all which I pledge my most sacred honor.

Grand Master. Having full confidence in your integrity, we here present you with the books pertaining to your office, the constitution, by-laws, rules and general regulations of the Grand Lodge of the ———, and the charter under which this Lodge exists. And it is your duty that these, severally, shall be present in the Lodge when open, and at the installation of your successor.

CHARGES TO BE DELIVERED BY THE INSTALLING GRAND OFFICER.

Most Noble Grand: You have been elected and installed into the office of Noble Grand of ——— Lodge No. —, for the present term, and until the installation of your successor; and, as it will be your duty to preside at the meetings of the Lodge, much of the peace, harmony and prosperity thereof will depend upon you. It is therefore necessary that you should deeply impress on your mind the important duties of your station. Among them we would particularly bring to your notice the necessity of requiring the regular indications of good standing of every person who desires to visit your Lodge. Admit none, unless it may be your own members, without it. In the performance of your duties, act without fear or partiality; be zealous, yet temper your zeal with prudence, and maintain in yourself a tranquil temper, a generous disposition and an unsullied character, that your decisions and instructions may be received with respect and attentively observed. You are bound to obey the laws of the Grand Lodge, and to execute those of the Lodge over which you preside; you must therefore screen none who may violate them, and enforce the transaction of Lodge business with punctuality and dispatch.

Worthy Vice Grand: You must carefully attend to the support of order in the Lodge; and at all times, when the Noble Grand is otherwise engaged, his duties will devolve upon you; and should he at any time omit any thing appertaining to his office, it will be not only your privilege, but your duty, to appraise him thereof.

In the following charge, the parts in italic will be omitted when there is a Permanent Secretary.

Worthy Secretary: You are charged with the care of the books of the Lodge; you must keep a record of the proceedings of every Lodge meeting; you must fill up all summonses, and write all letters and communications that may be ordered by the Noble Grand. You must be punctual, correct and faithful in the discharge of your office. *You must keep your accounts*

regularly posted, so that no dispute arise, and be ready at all times to render to the Noble Grand statements of arrears of the brethren, so that their rights be not abused; and no person is privileged to interfere with your books, except the Noble Grand, the M. W. Grand Master, or the R. W. Deputy Grand Master of your district. At the end of your term you will render a faithful report of the work of the Lodge for the Grand Lodge, and every assistance to the committee appointed to examine the books, etc., that they may require.

Worthy Treasurer: You have in charge the funds of this Lodge; be correct, careful and honest, and secure the Lodge against any loss, or possibility of loss, by or through you. On the proper management of the fiscal concerns of the Lodge mainly depends its ability to render assistance where it is needed, and at the time it may be required. It is expected of you to keep your accounts in such a manner as to enable you to inform the Lodge of its pecuniary condition; and so that you can at any moment, when called upon, surrender your trust, together with all books, papers and funds in your possession belonging to the Lodge.

Worthy Permanent Secretary: You are charged with the care of the accounts between this Lodge and its members; you must be punctual, correct and faithful in the discharge of your duty; keep your accounts regularly posted, so that no dispute arise, and be ready at all times to render to the Noble Grand statements of the arrears of the brethren, so that their rights be not abused. At the end of your term of office you will prepare for the Grand Lodge the annual report required by the regulations; and at the end of each term render such facilities to the committee appointed to examine the books, etc., as may be required by them. No person is at liberty to interfere with your books, etc., except the Noble Grand, the M. W. Grand Master, or the R. W. Deputy Grand Master of your district.

[*On presenting the Warden and Outside Guardian for installation, the Grand Marshal will say: I present to you brother ———, who has been appointed Warden (or Outside Guardian) of this Lodge, and whom, on examination, I find to have attained the proper degrees for the office.*]

Worthy Warden: Your duty calls upon you to do all you can while in the Lodge to make the brothers comfortable; you must examine every person in the room when the Lodge is about to be opened; deliver your charge to candidates at initiation, take care of the regalia of the Lodge; and convey all summonses that may be issued.

Worthy Outside Guardian: You have charge of the ante-room; you will see that no person shall enter it who cannot

prove himself according to the regulations of our Order. You will secure the outer door against improper intrusion; and submit all cases of doubt to the Noble Grand for decision.

Worthy Conductor: You will receive candidates for initiation in the ante-room, give the charge according to your office, and assist the Worthy Warden while in the Lodge.

Worthy Inside Guardian: Prove every brother before you admit him, according to the regulations of our Order; see that he is in proper regalia; report his name to the Noble Grand, or when the door is in charge of the Vice Grand, to that officer; and let no one pass out or return, without the Vice Grand's pass-word of the night.

Worthy R. Supporter of the Noble Grand: It is your duty to open and close the Lodge in due form; to advise with the Noble Grand, and to take his seat during a temporary absence.

Worthy L. Supporter of the Noble Grand: It is your duty to see that every brother who enters the room is in proper regalia, and makes his address to the chair.

Worthy R. and L. Supporters of the Vice Grand: The duties of your stations require you to support the Left Supporter of the Noble Grand in the duty of his office. The R. Supporter will take the seat of the Vice Grand during a temporary absence.

Worthy R. and L. Scene Supporters: You will assist at initiations according to your offices.

It is expected that the Grand Master will here deliver a short address appropriate to the occasion, if the time will permit; and instruct the Grand Marshal to make the usual declaration.

Grand Marshal. And now, by command of the M. W. Grand Master, and in the name and by the authority of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ———, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, I do declare the officers of ——— Lodge, No. ———, installed into their respective offices for the current term, in ——— form.

The brethren will answer: So be it.

When the installing officers are about to retire, notice will be given to the Noble Grand by the Grand Marshal; the Lodge will rise, and the procession will move out in order, led by the Grand Marshal, and the M. W. Grand Master bringing up the rear.

FORM
OF
FUNERAL PROCESSION,
REGALIA AND SERVICE.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

REGALIA.

1. *Resolved*, That the regalia to be worn by all brothers of the Order, when attending the funeral of a deceased brother, be as follows :

A black crape rosette, having a centre of the color of the highest degree to which the wearer may have attained, to be worn on the left breast; above it a sprig of evergreen, and below it (if the wearer be an elective or Past Officer) the jewel or jewels which as such he may be entitled to wear.

2. *Resolved*, That the ordinary mourning badge to be worn by brothers in memory of a deceased brother, be a strip of black crape passed through one button-hole only of the left lapel of the coat, and tied with a narrow ribbon of the color of the highest degree to which the wearer may have attained.

[NOTE.—The several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may, at their discretion, permit the usual regalia of the Order to be worn at funerals either in connection with or as a substitute for the simple regalia above described.]

PROCESSION.

3. *Resolved*, That the order of procedure at the funeral of a deceased brother be as follows :

At the appointed hour the Subordinate Lodge of which such brother was a member shall meet at its Lodge room, and the Noble Grand, or in his absence the Vice Grand, or, in the absence of both, the Senior Past Grand present, shall appoint a Marshal, and such number of Assistant Marshals as may be required; the Lodge shall then pass in procession from the Lodge room to the place from which the funeral may have been appointed to start, in the following order :

1. The Marshal, wearing a black scarf and bearing a baton bound with black crape.

2. The Outside Guardian, bearing a red staff in like mourning.

3. The Scene Supporters, bearing white wands in like mourning.

4. Members of the Initiatory Degree, in order of juniority, two abreast.

5. Members of the White, Pink, Royal Blue, Green and Scarlet Degrees, respectively in like order.

6. Members of the Lodge having the Patriarchal, Golden Rule and Royal Purple Degrees, respectively, in like order.

7. The Past Grands of the Lodge, in order of juniority.

8. The Inside Guardian, bearing the regalia and insignia indicative of the rank in the Order of the deceased brother.

9. The Treasurer, Assistant, Permanent or Financial Secretary or Secretaries, and the Secretary of the Lodge.

10. The Vice Grand, supported by the R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office bound with a band of black crape.

11. The Chaplain, wearing a white scarf, and supported by the Warden and Conductor, each bearing his staff of office in like mourning.

12. The Noble Grand, supported by his R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office in like mourning.

Invited brethren will take places with the members of the Lodge, according to their rank. The Lodges, when more than one attend, shall be arranged in order of juniority, preceding the Lodge conducting the ceremonies.

On arriving at the place appointed for the starting of the funeral, the brothers shall take position in the above order immediately before the corpse, and shall precede it to the place of interment.

On arriving at such place of interment, the brothers shall open to the right and left, and allow the corpse, mourners, etc., to pass through, the brothers on either side standing uncovered, the hat held in the left hand of each, and joining hands with each other. And after the passing of the corpse, mourners, etc., between the two lines, the brothers shall re-form in procession after them in reversed order, and close the procession into and within the place of interment.

After the performance of such religious service as the friends of the deceased may cause to be there performed, and before the final closing of the grave, the brothers shall form silently, and as nearly as may be according to the order above set forth, uncovered, the hat in the left hand of each, and joining hands with each other in one or more circles, as regular as the nature of the ground may admit, around the grave, when the Chaplain, or in default of a Chaplain, the N. G. may address the brothers and offer up a prayer, or may address the brethren without the offering of a prayer; and after such address or

prayer, or both, or if there be no address or prayer, then after a pause suited to the solemnity of the occasion, the N. G. shall advance singly to the head of the grave, and cast into it, with the right hand, the sprig of evergreen from his regalia, and shall return to his place; whereupon the brothers from left to right in regular succession, and in such numbers at a time as not to cause confusion, shall advance to the grave, shall cast into it (each with the right hand) the sprig of evergreen from their regalia, and shall return to their place. And after all have done this, and the grave shall have been filled up or closed, the brothers shall silently re-form into procession, according to the order observed in coming to the place of interment, and shall return in such order to the Lodge room, where the N. G. shall declare the funeral ceremonies to be closed.

4. *Resolved*, That if, at the time of his death, the deceased brother was a member of an Encampment, the Encampment may attend the funeral in a body, in order similar to that prescribed for Lodges, and shall take the position in line designated as No. 6; but in all cases the funeral ceremonies shall be conducted by the Subordinate Lodge, except that if the brother was a past or present elective officer of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, then the ceremonies may be conducted by such Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

We are assembled, my brethren, to render the last office which the living may minister to the dead.

Man is born to die. The coffin, the grave, the sepulcher, speak to us in language that cannot be misunderstood, however unheeded it may be, of "man's latter end." Youth, in its harmlessness and comparative innocence, and manhood with its wonted vigor and pride of strength, are not more exempt than decrepit and tottering age from the fixed law of being, which dedicates all that is mortal to decay and death.

This truth is inscribed in the great volume of Nature upon its every page. The beautiful and the sublime which the handiwork of the Creator displays on every side, fearfully associate the unerring certainty of the end of all things, amid the vividness of the moral which they are ever suggesting to the contemplative mind.

Day after day we are called upon to follow our fellow-creatures to that bourne from whence no traveler returns: but from the house of mourning we go forth again to mingle in the crowded world, heedless perhaps of the precarious tenure of life and the certainty of that end to which all flesh is rapidly tending. He who gives the vigor of body, without warning paralyzes the stout heart and strikes down the athletic frame. The living of to-day become the dead of the morrow.

Men appear upon and disappear from the stage of life, as wave meets wave and parts upon the troubled waters. "In the midst of life we are in death." He whose lips now echo these tones of

solemn warning, in turn will be stilled in the cold and cheerless house of the dead, and in the Providence of God none may escape.

Let us, then, so far improve the lesson as to be prepared for that change which leads to life eternal.

PRAYER.

Our Father and our God, who art the resurrection and the life, in whom whosoever believeth shall live though he die, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Thee shall not die—hear, we beseech Thee, the voice of Thy creatures here assembled, and turn not away from our supplications.

We humbly beseech Thee so to imbue us with a conviction of our entire helplessness and dependence upon Thee, that we may be brought to meditate upon the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. In the dispensation of Thy Providence, Thou hast summoned from amongst us our brother, and we, the surviving monuments of Thy mercy, are gathered together to commit his remains to the earth. Give, O God, we beseech Thee, Thy Holy Spirit to us, whom thou hast spared; increase our knowledge, and confirm our faith in Thee, forever.

[Bless and comfort, we pray Thee, those whom it has pleased Thee to add to the number of the disconsolate; buoy them up under this heavy stroke, sustain them against despondency. O! wilt thou be their Father and their God, and pour down from on high Thy blessings upon their heads.] Bless, O Heavenly Father! the brethren here assembled; imbue them with the wisdom of Thy Laws, and draw them unto Thee by the cords of Thy inestimable love; impress them with their duty to each other as brethren, and their obligations in the various relations of human life; and, finally, bless our beloved Order throughout the globe. Preserve its principles and its purposes from innovation; sustain it from the shafts of enmity; protect it from self-immolation, and shield it from all evil, and unto Thee we shall render the praise, forever.—Amen.

[NOTE.—The form of prayer adopted, with funeral address and ceremony, is left optional with Lodges or Encampments whether they use it or none; the form prescribed to be used, if any.]

CEREMONY TO BE OBSERVED

IN

LAYING CORNER STONES OF PUBLIC EDIFICES.

FORM OF LAYING CORNER STONES OF PUBLIC EDIFICES.

The following form for laying corner stones of public edifices was adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States at the session of 1860 :

CEREMONY TO BE OBSERVED IN LAYING CORNER STONES.

On the day appointed the Lodge will be opened in due form, and the procession, formed after the following order, proceed to the foundation of the building :

OUTSIDE GUARDIAN.

Two and two.	{	Initiate Members.	}	MARSHAL.
		First Degree.		
		Second Degree.		
		Third Degree.		
		Fourth Degree.		
		Fifth Degree.		

Past Vice Grands.

Past Grands.

Four P. G.'s bearing stone on hand-barrow.

Scene { TREASURER, } Scene

Supporters. { with deposits. } Supporters.

Warden. { SECRETARY, } Conductor.
 { bearing copper plate. }Supporter { VICE GRAND, } Supporter
to V. G. { with Holy Bible. } to V. G.Past Grand. { BANNER, } Past Grand.
 { borne by a P. G. }

Supporter. NOBLE GRAND. Supporter.

ASSISTANT MARSHAL.

INSIDE GUARDIAN.

On arriving at the foundation, the procession will open to the right and left, and change the rear to the front. The Noble Grand will, with his Vice Grand and Supporters, take his position on a platform, to be previously prepared for the purpose,

near the stone — the Treasurer and Secretary immediately by the stone. A piece of music may be performed, or an ode sung, after which the principal workman will address the Noble Grand as follows :

Principal Workman. Most Noble Sir, being desirous that the foundation stone of this building should be laid with appropriate ceremonies by your honorable Order, I have, therefore, solicited your attendance upon the present occasion, and hope that it may now be your pleasure to proceed in the performance of that service; the necessary preparations are all made and now await your directions.

Noble Grand. In compliance with your request, so politely tendered, I now proceed to discharge the duty desired, hoping that the building which will arise upon this foundation may reflect credit upon your skill, and be completed with satisfaction, to the owners and profit to the workmen.

The Treasurer will then present to the Noble Grand the things to be deposited — gold and silver coin, laws of the Order and other things — the Noble Grand receiving them, shall direct the Treasurer to deposit them in the stone, naming them aloud. The Secretary will then present the Noble Grand the copper plate, upon which must be engraven the purpose for which the building is intended, the name and officers of the Lodge by whom the stone is laid, the day of the month and year, together with the name of the then Grand Sire of the United States, Grand Master of the State, President of the United States, and Governor of State. The Noble Grand will then direct the Secretary to put it in its place, after having read aloud the inscription. The stone is then let down into its place, the Noble Grand proclaiming :

Noble Grand. In the name of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the Grand Lodge of the State of ———, I pronounce the first stone of this building, intended for (here state its object), to be laid in regular form and order.

Brethren. So be it.

Music.

An oration.

The Procession will then return to the Lodge room, and the Lodge closed in due form.

FORM FOR LAYING CORNER STONES

OF

ODD FELLOWS' HALLS

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF AN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

If practicable, this ceremony should be performed by the Grand Master, or some Grand Officer duly commissioned by him for that purpose.

Should a Grand Officer not be present, the ceremony may be performed by the Noble Grand or some Past Grand appointed by him.

When the Grand Master or other Grand Officer officiates, he, with the other Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge present, shall assemble with the brethren in the regular Lodge room, or some appropriate place adjacent to the site of the new building, and proceed in procession, in regalia, to the place of ceremony in the following order :

Grand Marshal of Grand Lodge.

Music.

Marshal of Lodge.

Escort — Lodge banner — Escort.

Outside Guardian, with drawn sword.

Scene Supporters, with white rods.

Members of the Initiatory degree, in order of juniority, two abreast.

Members of the White, Pink, Royal Blue, Green and Scarlet degrees, respectively, in like order.

Inside Guardian with drawn sword.

Secretaries and Treasurer.

Vice Grand, supported by his R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office.

The Chaplain, wearing a white scarf, and supported by the Warden and Conductor, each bearing his wand of office.

The Noble Grand, supported by his R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office.

Marshal of Encampment.

Escort — Encampment banner — Escort.

Outside Sentinel, with drawn sword.

Members of Patriarchal, Golden Rule and Royal Purple degrees, in order of juniority.

Inside Sentinel, with drawn sword.

Scribe and Treasurer.

Senior and Junior Wardens, each with crooks.

High Priest, supported by Guards of the Tent, each with a spear.
Chief Patriarch.

Marshal of Grand Encampment.
 Escort — Banner of Grand Encampment — Escort.
 Grand Sentinel, with drawn sword.
 Members of Grand Encampment in order of juniority.
 Grand Senior and Junior Wardens.
 Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer.
 M. E. Grand High Priest, supported by two Past High Priests,
 carrying crooks.
 M. W. Grand Patriarch.
 Escort. { Banner of Grand Lodge, } Escort.
 { carried by Grand Herald. }
 Grand Guardian, with drawn sword.
 Members of Grand Lodge in order of juniority.
 Grand Secretary, | Grand Treasurer,
 with documents, etc., for | with copper box to be de-
 deposit in box. | posited in corner stone.
 Grand Chaplain, with open Bible,
 on which is laid a wreath of flowers,
 supported on the right by the Grand Warden, car-
 rying a silver vessel containing water, and
 on the left by the Grand Conductor,
 carrying a silver vessel con-
 taining wheat.
 Deputy Grand Master and Orator.
 M. W. Grand Master with gavel.

NOTE.—If no Grand Officer is in attendance, and the ceremony is to be performed by the N. G., or a P. G. by him appointed, the members of the Encampment take their place in the procession immediately after the Scarlet members — then follow the P. G.'s, then the Secretary and Treasurer — the former carrying the documents, etc., to be deposited in the box, and the latter carrying the copper box to be placed in the corner stone; then the V. G., with his supporters; then the Chaplain, with Bible and wreath of flowers laid thereon, supported by the Warden on the right, carrying a silver vessel containing water, and on the left by the Conductor, carrying a silver vessel containing wheat; then a P. G. with the Orator of the day; then the N. G., with gavel, attended by his proper supporters.

Should the Grand Sire perform the ceremony, and the Grand Lodge of the United States join in the procession, the Grand Marshal of that body (with his aids) takes position at the head of the column, and has charge of the procession; in which case the Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction will take position in front of his Grand Lodge, which shall be formed as directed, except that the officers named (Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, etc.), shall appear without the articles to be used in laying the corner stone.

The Grand Lodge of the United States will take position immediately after the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in the following order:

Escort. { Banner of Grand Lodge } Escort.
 { of the United States, }
 { carried by Grand Messenger. }

Grand Guardian, with drawn sword.
 Representatives and P. G. Representatives according to juniority
 of jurisdictions.

Past Grand Sires according to juniority.

G. C. & R. Secretary, with documents, etc., for deposit in box.	Grand Treasurer, with copper box to be de- posited in corner stone.
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Grand Chaplain with open Bible,
on which is laid a wreath of flowers,
supported on the right by a Grand Representative,
carrying a silver vessel containing water, and
on the left by a Grand Representative,
carrying a silver vessel contain-
ing wheat.

Deputy Grand Sire and Orator.

M. W. Grand Sire with gavel, supported by two P. G. Sires.

The procession, on reaching a convenient distance from the place of destination will halt, and open to the right and left, so as to allow the principal officers to pass through; the remainder of the brethren closing up in reversed order, will pass three times around the site of the building (if convenient), while the officiating officers take their places on a raised platform, erected contiguous to the north-east angle of the building, where the corner stone is to be laid.

**Grand Master.* My brethren, we have assembled on this occasion to perform an interesting and important ceremony: one which we trust will have its proper influence upon your hearts and minds. The spot on which we stand has been selected upon which to erect a Temple to be consecrated to the great principles of our Order; and we are here to-day to inaugurate the enterprise by laying the first foundation or corner-stone in the structure, with the solemn ceremonies befitting such an occasion.

The work so auspiciously begun can be consummated only by persevering effort and patient industry, and we should enter upon it with a determination to carry it forward to completion, until its cap-stone shall be brought with rejoicings, and the edifice shall present beauty, symmetry and proportion every way adapted to the uses and purposes for which it is designed.

Before proceeding to the immediate duties of the occasion, it is right and proper that we invoke the Divine blessing, without which no good work can succeed. Our Grand Chaplain will now address the Throne of Grace.

The Grand Master gives three raps with the gavel.

Grand Chaplain. O Thou who didst lay the foundations of the earth, and in whom alone we live and move and have our being, we beseech Thee of Thy great goodness to command Thy blessing to rest upon the work which we this day begin: honor

* Should the ceremony be performed by the Grand Sire, the title of that officer should be substituted for that of Grand Master. A Grand Officer, or a P. G. acting for and under a commission from the Grand Master, shall be addressed by the title of Grand Master. If the ceremony is performed by the N. G., or a P. G. by him appointed, the title of N. G. shall be used.

it with Thine approving smile, and prosper it to its final accomplishment and to the glory of Thy great name, and the happiness of all mankind.—Amen.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

The Grand Secretary will then read the record to be deposited in the stone, with a list of the documents, coin, etc., and hand the list, with the articles to be deposited, to the Grand Treasurer, who will place the same in the box. The Grand Master, accompanied by the Grand Warden, Grand Conductor, Grand Chaplain and Grand Treasurer, will then descend to the stone. The Grand Treasurer will then present the box to the Grand Master, who will place it in the cavity prepared for it, and adjust the lid. The stone will then be fitted accurately to its place.

Grand Master (receiving from the Grand Warden the vessel containing water). In the name of Friendship as pure as this water (*sprinkling it three times upon the stone*), I lay this corner stone; and as it here forms the basis of this edifice, binding together in harmony and consistency the component parts of its superstructure, so may true Friendship ever constitute the foundation of our social fabric, and unite the family of man in one fraternal brotherhood.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

Grand Master (receiving from the Grand Chaplain the wreath of flowers). In Love, symbolized by these flowers (*strewing them three times over the stone*), I lay this corner stone; and as it underlies and supports this material temple, so may love ever be the chief foundation stone of the moral temple of our Order; and the divine sentiment of Love ever animate the hearts of all its votaries.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

Grand Master (receiving from the Grand Conductor the vessel containing wheat). In Truth, represented by this wheat (*strewing it three times over the stone*), I lay this corner stone; trusting that Truth may ever prevail over error; and that its good seed, sown in our hearts, may bring forth its peaceful fruits in our lives. May the building here to be erected for the inculcation of Truth, ever remain unshaken by the storms of time; and our beloved Order ever rest securely upon the rock of ages.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

Grand Master (giving three blows of the gavel upon the stone). In benevolence and charity, I lay this corner stone, earnestly praying that as it is firmly fixed in this solid foundation, so may those cardinal virtues immutably repose in our organization, and be the constant practice of our Order.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

The architect will then deliver a trowel, with mortar, to the Grand Master, who shall spread it upon the corner stone, and fix thereon a corresponding stone.

Grand Master. As this cement binds together the stones of the wall, so may the cement of brotherly affection bind us together during all the days of our lives here below; and so may the cement of divine love, in our Father's own good time, unite us as living stones in the temple above, the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

The Grand Master and other officers will then return to the platform.

Grand Master. The Deputy Grand Master will now make the proper proclamation.

Deputy Grand Master. By direction of the Most Worthy Grand Master, I declare this corner stone duly laid according to regular and ancient form; and the building that is to rise upon it, devoted to the principles and work of Odd Fellowship.

Grand Master. The Grand Chaplain will now address the Throne of Grace.

The Grand Master gives three blows with the gavel.

Grand Chaplain. Almighty Architect of the Universe, who spake, and it was done; who commanded, and it stood fast; accept, we humbly pray Thee, the work of our hands this day performed, and strengthen us by Thy blessing to build upon this corner stone a temple in which shall be taught the great principles of Friendship, Love and Truth, and where benevolence and charity shall ever exercise their kindly offices, and be a safe refuge from the deluge of man's passions and the discordant elements of faction and selfishness.

Let Thy blessing abide with those who have zealously undertaken the work of building this edifice, and may they be enabled by Thy good providence to carry it forward to entire completion. Bless, we pray Thee, those who are engaged in the construction of the building; preserve them by Thy mighty power from danger and accident while thus employed. Surround them with Thy protecting care, and may their health and lives be precious in Thy sight and keeping.

We earnestly invoke the continued smile of Thy approving countenance upon our wide-spread and beneficent Order. Give to it, we beseech Thee, the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, and prosper it in the thing whereunto Thou hast ordained it. Give it success in all its aims and efforts to benefit mankind. May it ever build upon the sure foundations of truth and righteousness, and ever exert a moral influence over the minds and consciences of its entire membership.

Command Thy rich blessing upon the poor, the needy, the friendless, and the destitute, and open up the way and the means for their relief. Bless the widow and the orphan in their affliction, and give unto us sympathizing hearts and open hands to aid them and provide for their wants.

And we pray Thee, God of Love, that the period may soon come when discord and strife and war shall cease from the face of the earth, and the reign of peace shall be universally established — when the law of Love shall control all hearts, and the nations, tribes and kindreds of the earth shall be united together as a band of brothers, and shall acknowledge Thee as their father; and to Thee we will ascribe all majesty, power and dominion now and forever.—Amen.

Grand Master. Brethren of ———, the duty assigned us has been performed. We have begun a good work, which it remains for you to finish. Having entered upon so important an enterprise, fail not in carrying it forward to success, which I am confident you will achieve. I trust you will here erect a Temple worthy of being dedicated to the great cause of humanity, and which will reflect honor upon your zeal in its behalf.

The Grand Master gives three blows with the gavel.

Grand Chaplain. *The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; The Lord lift up his fatherly countenance upon you, and give you peace.—Amen.

ORATION.

The procession will then re-form in the same order and return to the place of starting.

FORM OF DEDICATION

OF

AN ODD FELLOWS' HALL OR LODGE ROOM.

This ceremony may be performed in the presence of a general audience, or in a Lodge room, with closed doors. If others than members are present, *the honors will be omitted*, and the Grand Officers will enter in due procession, and take their appropriate seats. If admission is restricted to members of the Order, a Lodge will be first opened in due form and the Guardians stationed at the doors. The Grand Lodge Officers, properly clothed, will form in another apartment, and approach the outer door, at which the Grand Herald will give the usual alarm.

Outside Guardian. Who comes there?

Grand Herald. The M. W. Grand Master and other officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ———, who desire to be admitted, in the name of Friendship, Love and Truth, for the purpose of dedicating this hall to the uses of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the diffusion of benevolence and charity.

Outside Guardian. Enter, in the name of Friendship, Love and Truth.

*The benediction of the Grand Chaplain may be pronounced *after* the oration if desired.

The same dialogue will occur at the inner door, with the Inside Guardian, after which the Grand Lodge Officers will enter the room and take their respective seats, the four brethren appointed as Heralds having seats in front of the Grand Master, when the grand honors will be given. The building will then be delivered to the Grand Master, as follows: by the Noble Grand, or chairman of the building committee, who deposits the keys of the same upon the pedestal. The Grand Officers occupying their appropriate seats, the exercises proceed as follows:

Grand Chaplain. Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings, with Thy most precious favor, and further us with Thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and, finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life.—Amen.

The Lodge being called up, the brethren will unite in singing the following ode:

ODE.

Brethren of our friendly Order,
Honor here asserts her sway;
All within our sacred border
Must her high commands obey.
Join, Odd Fellowship of brothers,
In the song of Truth and Love;
Leave disputes and strife to others,
We in harmony must move.

Honor to her courts invites us,
Worthy subjects let us prove;
Strong the chain that here unites us,
Link'd with Friendship, Truth and Love.
In our hearts enshrined and cherished,
May these feelings ever bloom —
Failing not when life has perished,
Living still beyond the tomb.

Grand Marshal. Is it the will and the pleasure of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of ———, that the ceremony of dedicating this hall to the business and purposes of Odd Fellowship do now proceed?

Grand Master. Such is my will and pleasure.

The Noble Grand, President of the hall, association, or committee, will then say:

Noble Grand. M. W. Grand Master: We meet you here to-day to announce that the work in which we have been engaged is finished, and our temple is at last ready to shelter us within its walls. It is not the business of the committee to allude to their own labors, nor the manner in which those labors have been performed; nor would good taste permit them to descant on the fitness of our edifice for the sacred purpose to which it is designed. It is capable of speaking for itself through

its proportions and its style. If these fail to impress you, any words of mine would prove worse than useless. I have only to repeat that our work is finished, and in behalf of ——— Lodge, No. ———, and of the Order in this place, I make request that this hall be set apart and dedicated to the business and purposes of Odd Fellowship.

Grand Master. Noble Grand (or Mr. President of Odd Fellows' Hall Committee): In the name of and in behalf of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of ———, I accept, for dedication to the uses of Odd Fellowship, this hall, which has been constructed under your supervision. To you and your associates the present must be an occasion especially gratifying. To-day you witness the consummation of that for which you have ardently toiled and hoped; to-day you hail the completion of that for which you have zealously and faithfully labored, and to-day you behold the recognition by your brethren, from the North, the South, the East, and the West, of this, the result of your efforts, as a Temple devoted to the service of those whose vocation is to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, educate the orphan — duties which neither interfere with nor supersede the discharge of any other, social, moral or religious.

Brethren, I congratulate you upon the completion of this beautiful hall, which we are about to dedicate to those cardinal virtues which should adorn and elevate humanity, and the names of which we have selected as the motto and watch-word of our beloved Order. Beneath this roof you are to encourage one another in the duties of benevolence and charity; before this altar the good works of Friendship, Love and Truth are ever to be presented as the only acceptable sacrifices. From hence, as from a perennial fountain, are to flow the gentle streams of true Friendship, to gladden and make green many waste places. In this quiet retreat are to be cultivated those flowers that Love unfeigned shall scatter on the rugged pathway of life, under many bleeding feet. Here is to be sown the good seed of Truth in many hearts, to spring up and yield its hundred-fold harvest. It is, therefore, not so much this Temple made with hands that should occupy our attention at present, as the great principles that are here to be disseminated. I hope and trust, brethren, that our united efforts, with those of our brethren throughout the globe, may lead to the raising and adorning of a still nobler Temple, which shall be consecrated by the approval of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, without the invocation of whose blessing no work should be undertaken.

The Grand Master calls up the members of the Order.

Grand Chaplain. Almighty God, the maker of all worlds; whom we are taught to approach and call by the tender name, Father; we would humbly draw near and beg Thy blessing on

the work in which we are engaged ; whatever is amiss in us, do Thou make right by Thy Divine Power, and in all things do Thou overrule our thoughts and deeds to Thy greater glory and the good of our fellow men. — Amen.

Grand Master. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.

Response. Our feet shall stand within Thy gates, O Jerusalem !

Grand Master. Jerusalem is built as a city that is compact together (at unity in itself).

Response. Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord.

Grand Master. For there are set thrones of judgment, the thrones of the house of David.

Response. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem ; they shall prosper that love Thee.

Grand Master. Peace be within Thy walls, and prosperity within Thy palaces.

Response. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, peace be within Thee.

Grand Master. Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek Thy good.

Response. So be it.

Grand Master. Hear, hear, hear, all men : By authority, and in the name of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of ———, I dedicate this hall to the business and purposes of Odd Fellowship, to disseminate Friendship, Love and Truth, and to diffuse benevolence and charity in their fullest extent, to all its worthy members, and by this solemn act I hereby declare it duly dedicated.

Grand Master. The Grand Marshal will please cause this dedication to be appropriately proclaimed.

Grand Marshal. Brothers Grand Heralds of the North, of the South, of the East and of the West : By the solemn act of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of ———, this hall is duly dedicated to the business and purposes of Odd Fellowship, to disseminate Friendship, Love and Truth, Faith, Hope and Charity, in their fullest extent, to all its worthy members. It is his will and pleasure that the same be proclaimed, which duty you will perform.

Herald of the North. Hear all men : By command of the M. W. Grand Master, and in the name of Friendship, as pure, refreshing and life-giving as this water [*sprinkling it*], I dedi-

cate this hall to the practice of that ennobling virtue, which, uniting men as brethren, teaches them to sustain that relation at all times, each in his turn helping and helped, blessing and blessed.

Response. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, for these the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore.

Herald of the South. Hear all men: By command of our M. W. Grand Master, I proclaim this hall dedicated to Love, world-wide and ever-enduring [*lights the fire on the altar*], and may the fire that is this day kindled upon the altar of our hearts be as perpetual as that which burned upon the altar in the secret tabernacle of the Most High, of which this is but a feeble emblem.

Response. Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not Charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal; Charity never faileth.

Herald of the East. Hear all men: By command of our M. W. Grand Master, I proclaim this hall dedicated to the inculcation and cultivation of Truth [*scattering wheat*], and may the good seed here sown, of which this is the emblem, like the grain sown broadcast on the earth, spring up again an hundred fold, for future use and blessing, and may that ennobling virtue, which lies at the foundation of all other virtues, and which, devoid of guile and hypocrisy, teach us sincerity and plain dealing in all our communications, and earnestness in the inculcation of whatever is good and true.

Response. He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart, O Lord, shall abide in Thy Tabernacle and shall dwell in Thy Holy Hill.

Herald of the West. Hear all men: By command of our M. W. Grand Master, I proclaim this hall dedicated to Faith, Hope and Charity. Those graces, like these flowers [*strewing flowers*], fill the common air with fragrance, beauty, and adorn all on whom they fall. The practice of these highest virtues is in itself the fulfilling of that law which commands us to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan.

Response. A good man showeth favor and lendeth; he will guide his affairs with discretion; he hath dispersed; he hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth forever; his horn shall be exalted with honor.

Grand Marshal. M. W. Grand Master: Proclamation has been sent forth to the four quarters of the globe, that all men may hear and know that the principles of Odd Fellowship have here a dwelling-place.

Grand Master [calling up the Lodge]. The Grand Chaplain will now address the Throne of Grace.

Grand Chaplain. We humbly beseech Thee, O God, to bless the work in which we have now been engaged. Let the lessons we have received sink deep into our hearts, so that this shall have been to us no idle ceremony, but a means of edification in righteousness, and truth, and humanity. May we all leave this place with our good resolutions strengthened, our charities enlarged, and our hearts expanded in all embracing love toward our brethren of every tongue and clime. Bless, O Heavenly Father, the Order of which we are members; aid us in the good work of benevolence and charity, to which we are pledged, and give direction and success to our efforts. Bless this edifice in the promotion of the good objects to which it has this day been set apart. Let Thy protecting care be over the brethren who here shall meet together; keep their feet upon the right path, and guide them by Thy power in the way everlasting; make them faithful to their duties and zealous in every good word and work, so that when the solemn close of life comes, the soul of each may be stayed on Thee; and unto Thee, our God and Father, be ascribed glory and dominion and power, world without end. — Amen.

Grand Master [first calling down the Lodge]. My brethren: I trust that the solemn ceremonies of this occasion may not be lost upon our hearts. In setting apart this hall for its noble purposes, we have renewed our vows to practice conscientiously the lessons of our beloved Order. Let us never forget the imperative command of our laws, "To visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, to bury the dead and educate the orphan." Let us not forget, moreover, that besides these good works of charity, Odd Fellowship has high and important lessons to inculcate; lessons that, if attentively listened to and practiced by all, would elevate the character of man, and hasten the coming of the promised day of universal peace and love.

Brethren of ——— Lodge, we now again deliver into your hands this beautiful Temple you have elevated to our Order. Joy be within its walls and Peace a constant guest! May these walls never echo with the sound of an angry or unkind word. May all the influences that flow hence be good and for good, now and forever. — Amen.

Calls up the Lodge.

Grand Chaplain. Now, unto Him who is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, I commend you and the whole family of man; and to Him, the only wise God, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, now and forever. — Amen.

Here follows oration.

ODD FELLOWSHIP — WHAT IS IT?

This question has doubtless presented itself to many who know nothing of Odd Fellowship, except perchance from common report, or the vague suggestions of a morbid prejudice; hence it is often condemned as an idle organization, characterized, as its name would seem to import, rather for levity than for fidelity to the noble object at which it professes so earnestly and exclusively to aim. To correct so common an error, to remove such unjust prejudices, and to secure for Odd Fellowship the approving sentiment it so well deserves, are the objects of this brief paper. In the confidence of conscious merit it courts a scrutiny into its principles and practices, with the assurance that an enlightened public opinion will render an impartial judgment on the standard of excellence which pervades the one, and the practical benefits that flow from the other.

ITS NAME.

The name often confuses and perplexes intelligent and liberal minded people. Why, it is asked, assume a designation so singular, if the object be excellent, and such as all good men would commend? The candid inquiry should be, what is the object, what the fruit of the tree claimed to be prolific of good? If the suggestion should be made why Free Masonry is so called, practical masonry forming at this day no part of its work, the reply would doubtless be, that, although such is the fact, it does not follow that the name is idle or inappropriate, since there may be a fitness in its application of an entirely independent character. The name of Free Masonry may, and actually does, import associations significant of and inseparable from the origin of the Order. Having had its beginning centuries ago with the artisans of the masonic craft, for their mutual protection and recognition, and the advancement of their noble art, the history of its early struggles to maintain its universality, and a thousand other hallowed memories connected with its progress amid the fall of empires and the conflicts of nations, have justly inspired a veneration for its name, notwithstanding its practical appositeness may have ceased to exist. Its name is affectionately cherished by its votaries, because it has lived and moved, and had a prolonged and useful being through the vast past; still lives in the teeming and novel present, and gives promise that it will survive through the distant and pregnant future. So with Odd Fellowship; it also had its origin with the sons of toil, and of the same craft, viz.: the marble masons of London, at the close of the last century. A wise providence led men, whose daily bread depended upon their daily toil, by association to form a common fund, and thus to secure in health the means of support when prostrated by disease. In its

experimental outset, like Free Masonry, it encountered a corresponding ordeal ; it had no prestige to smooth its uneven and obstructed pathway ; reliant only upon its intrinsic worth, it also has survived obloquy and prejudice for more than half a century, and has lived to attain its present meridian height. Can it excite wonder that these memories, which cluster around the name of Odd Fellow, should secure for it a love and veneration that overcome and subdue the merely fastidious taste which would discard or shun it ? No one can affirm that this name, though the cause of much prejudice, has not been, in a proportionate degree, an element of success. Conceived in humility, it has achieved and become identified with an honorable distinction. Its good deeds have made it familiar to the public ear and popular mind. Wherefore, then, the wisdom or the propriety of changing it ? Such a change would not now be possible. It cannot be made.

ITS OBJECT.

The idea of Odd Fellowship at the beginning, instinctive of a wise providence, was, as has been already stated, mutual relief and protection. It was, it is true, a crudely digested system, if system it could be called. This idea, embodied into substantial form, and disciplined by experience and observation, continues to be a vital, although by no means the predominant element of its organization. It assumes, also, as a cardinal office, an earnest and unintermitting care for the moral health of its membership. Man has a moral as well as a physical nature, and the wants of each being reciprocal, they keep equal pace and move in parallel lines. There is a mutual dependence which controls both. In truth, there is no appetite of the human body more craving and inexorable, than is the insatiate hunger of the human heart for moral support. Infirmary of body, as well as of mind, is common to humanity ; and there exists necessarily, as inseparable from this condition, a corresponding natural desire for sympathy. To supply this ever recurring want, Odd Fellowship addresses itself by a combination of efforts, in aid of the moral as well as of the physical man. These two aims, happily blended, comprehend its lever power against penury and vice, by which it labors to mitigate as well "the ills to which all flesh is heir," as to elevate and ennoble our nature.

ITS SECRECY.

The term "secrecy" denotes something hidden, or concealed from the common eye. So, as vice and immorality instinctively shun the light, and shrink from its gaze into the darkest recesses, mankind are accustomed to associate evil with every private or secret organization ; hence, the too general condemnation of Odd Fellowship, and other kindred benevolent societies. Under the prompting of this ordinary prejudgment, it is

often asked, with an air of conscious triumph, why "hide your light under a bushel?" This argument, if such it may be called, addresses itself indiscriminately against the merit of every thing which the vulgar eye cannot discern. It is a general, or rather a universal anathema against secrecy in the abstract. To follow where its conclusions lead would be to involve society in inextricable confusion, since secrecy, or mystery, in so far as human intellect can reach, is rather the rule than the exception. There is no relation of life, or sphere of nature, without its proper and inevitable secret — no science, no art, no philosophy, nothing beneath the sun which

"The mind of man
Can fully scan."

Abstract secrecy, or secrecy of itself, is, therefore, no valid objection. There is, however, a sense in which secrecy is an evil; that is, when it is perverted, just as any other principle, however good in itself, when abused, will exert a mischievous and pernicious influence. The true touchstone is, the *use* not the *abuse* of secrecy — to this test Odd Fellowship cordially submits its work.

But apart from this view of the general subject, strange as it may sound to the uninitiated, it is nevertheless true that Odd Fellowship is not a secret society. By far the larger portion of its ritual or work is in print, and is known to thousands and hundreds of thousands; all of its general legislation, comprising volumes of matter, is accessible to the public eye, and much of its ceremonial is constantly displayed to the public gaze. True, it possesses an unwritten and unspoken language, intelligible only to the membership. This language is, however, unimportant to the outside world, since it serves simply the purpose of mutual recognition between those to whom it is known. The members of the family have exclusive claims upon the supply which their joint labors and contributions have stored; hence, it is fitting that safeguards should be thrown around these claims — how otherwise could a mutual relief society, in the secular sense of the word, be sustained? This is all the secrecy of Odd Fellowship.

ITS GOVERNMENT.

All objects, the successful attainment of which is hoped for by the combination of masses of men, and the consolidation of many minds into a single will, demand a subordination which can only be maintained by a system of law and order. Odd Fellowship, in conformity to this experience, has an organization peculiar to itself. It has a paramount fundamental law embodied in the form of a written constitution, emanating from a supreme federal head, styled the Grand Lodge of the United States. This body is representative in its character, and exercises executive, legislative and judicial powers. It assembles

once a year; during its recess its chief officer, called the M. W. Grand Sire, chosen biennially by the body itself, is vested with executive power within constitutional limits. From the Grand Lodge of the United States, as the great heart of the Order, flow, and are distributed, the ramified powers and functions which are possessed and exercised by its subordinate agencies. The first, and the most important of these, are the State, Territorial, Provincial or Colonial Grand Bodies, so called for the reason that their sphere of action is confined to their respective geographical limits. These bodies each have written constitutions and general laws for the government of the Order within their respective jurisdictions, enacted by themselves, but subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge of the United States. From them, also, are chosen biennially the representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and by them alone are the primary assemblies of the Order, the Subordinate Bodies, created and immediately supervised, subject, however, to a ritual and general regulations, which are alike common to every Lodge of Odd Fellows throughout the globe. The Subordinate Lodge is the active working theater of the Order, and membership in good standing in any one Lodge, evidenced by proper authority, is a passport to admission into any other Lodge, wherever situated, and to aid and assistance from it when the brother who desires the one or needs the other, makes known his character. This system of government has proved so admirably adapted to the great object of the institution that perfect fellowship and subordination have prevailed ever since its formation; each body adhering to its appropriate sphere, and all moving in perfect harmony as a whole.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT.

Odd Fellowship is a moral, not a religious organization. The religious world is divided into many sects, each intent upon the promotion of its peculiar plans and interests, and of consequence wanting in that unity of action so essential in every secular institution to the securement of those great results which illustrate the triumph of *benevolence* and *charity*. This want is, in a good degree, met by the employment of an agency not amenable to such a disability, and in which men of many *sects* and *creeds* may cordially co-operate and labor, upon common ground, for the relief of human suffering. Such an institution is Odd Fellowship. It does not array itself against the Church, nor presume to arrogate its functions, or to supervise its teachings. Its Lodges are not the council rooms of enmity to religious, civil, moral, or social organizations. Far otherwise; all its oracles and instructions in relation to these grave subjects find their warrant and authority in the divine law, under the inspiration of which it proclaims the golden rule as the sublimest illustration of the law of love.

THE SUBORDINATE LODGE.

Five or more members of the Order in good standing, by which is meant that they are clear of the books of the Lodge and free from any charge affecting character, may petition for authority to institute a Lodge. This petition must be addressed to the State, Territorial, Provincial or Colonial Grand Lodge within the geographical limits of which it is proposed to locate the Lodge; if no Grand Lodge exists in such community, then the application must be addressed to the Grand Lodge of the United States; or, if in recess, to the M. W. Grand Sire. A Subordinate Lodge is the elementary organization of the Order, and, as has already been said, is the active field of its labors. It is there that the initiate receives his first impressions of Odd Fellowship. There the broad foundation upon which the whole superstructure rests is laid bare to him, and the brotherhood of man is taught as the inspiration of Deity and the first law of nature. The lessons and instructions there rehearsed within his hearing, will create in him new impressions, if he be not wholly callous and insensible to the voice of humanity and to the counsels of wisdom. The business of a Subordinate Lodge is, however, chiefly administrative; its peculiar office is to provide the means to meet the claims of its sick and distressed members; to care for them properly during their illness; to bury the dead; to succor the widow, and to educate the orphan. In the faithful discharge of these duties it is ever watchful that no imposition is practiced by unworthy members, and that exact obedience is yielded to the laws. It is also sedulous in requiring and enforcing a high-toned morality and an upright walk in life. Every Lodge enacts its own by-laws, which regulate the mutual obligations between it and its membership, and possesses exclusive control over its own funds within their legitimate application.

BENEFITS.

The by-laws of a Lodge may be regarded as a contract between the initiate and the Lodge; they define generally the reciprocal duties and obligations of each; they prescribe the amount of the contribution levied upon each member to the common fund, and the amount of his claim upon it when sick or disabled. Ordinarily the tax does not exceed ten cents, nor does the benefits exceed four dollars per week. There are exceptional cases, where the Lodge exacts a larger premium and pays a larger weekly benefit; in but few instances, however, does the tax exceed twenty cents, or the benefits six dollars per week. These by-laws also provide the amount to be paid in case of the death of a member in good standing as a funeral benefit. This benefit is by no means uniform; each Lodge for itself prescribes the amount payable, subject not unfrequently to the State general law, which fixes a minimum rate. This benefit ranges from thirty dollars to five hundred or more; some

Lo ges impose a special tax upon each member of twenty-five or fifty cents, or one dollar, as a funeral benefit; in which cases when the membership is large, as it usually is in cities, the benefit is correspondingly liberal. This fund is paid to the widow, if any; if not, to the nearest of kin of the deceased. The education of the orphaned children is also enjoined, and is faithfully carried out. Although the by-laws form a contract between the Lodge and its members, the parties are each also subject in their relations to all the laws of the Order; and, in the construction and enforcement of this contract, each must conform to all the duties and injunctions prescribed by the laws at large; each must seek redress for grievance before the appointed tribunals of the Order, according to the forms prescribed, and these must be exhausted before the courts will intervene, if at all; and should jurisdiction be entertained of such grievances by the courts, it is believed that it would only be exercised to constrain the tribunals of the Order to a faithful administration of its laws.

MEMBERSHIP.

The general qualification for membership is prescribed in the following words: "No person shall be entitled to admission to the Order except free white males of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the universe." To this general qualification there are two special and important additions — first, health of body and mind; second, limitation as to age. The propriety and absolute necessity of these provisions will be apparent to every considerate mind, as a preventive of the great inequality and injustice which would otherwise result in the distribution of benefits. Every applicant for membership must therefore candidly disclose his sanitary condition; for, if concealment should be practiced, it will not only vitiate the contract between him and the Lodge, but, what is more serious and important to the initiate, it will subject him to arraignment, trial and expulsion, and consequent disgrace. Fidelity on the part of the membership, not only to the laws and obligations of the Order, but to the laws of God, to the laws of the land, and to all the duties of citizenship, is strictly enjoined; good faith toward each other, and fair dealing with their fellow men, are firmly yet fraternally enforced, and love for truth and honor, as cardinal virtues, is earnestly commended. This is Odd Fellowship.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Adopted at the annual session of that R. W. Grand Body, held at the city of Baltimore, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1854, and year of the Order in North America the 36th, with all amendments which have been made thereto up to the session of 1870, inclusive.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This Lodge shall be known by the name, style and title of the GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SEC. 2. It is the source of all true and legitimate Odd Fellowship in the United States of America, and possesses such powers and jurisdiction over the whole brotherhood as are provided in the constitution and ritual of the Order. Its authority extends also to such Lodges and Encampments as may be organized under its charter in foreign countries.

SEC. 3. By virtue of charters granted by it, all State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments exist, and with it rests the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive such State, District or Territorial Grand Bodies of their charters and to annul their authority; *provided*, that such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this Grand Lodge. No more than one Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall be chartered in any State, District or Territory. All Grand Bodies working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge are supreme for all local legislation and appellate jurisdiction within their respective limits, except as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. With the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of a State, District or Territory, an appeal may be had by any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to the Grand Lodge; such consent, however, not being necessary when an expelled Lodge or Encampment, after having surrendered to its Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment all its effects, appeals from such decision. Appeals may also be heard from a member or members of a State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or

Grand Encampment from the decision thereof; but in all cases the decision of the State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be final and conclusive until reversed by this Grand Lodge on a direct appeal therefrom.

SEC. 5. To this Grand Lodge belongs the power to regulate and control the unwritten work of the Order, and to fix and determine the customs and usages in regard to all things which appertain thereto. And to it alone belongs the power to provide and establish suitable lectures and other written work therefor. But the unwritten work of the Order shall in no wise be altered or amended, except by a unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge; nor shall the written work of the Order be in any wise altered or amended, except with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 6. To this Grand Lodge is reserved the power to establish the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in such countries, domestic or foreign, wherein the same has not yet been established.

SEC. 7. To this Grand Lodge belongs the immediate jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in such countries, domestic or foreign, as are without Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments.

SEC. 8. To it belongs the power to enact all laws of general application to the Order.

SEC. 9. All power and authority in the Order not reserved to this Grand Lodge by this constitution is hereby vested in the various State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies.

ARTICLE II.

This Grand Lodge shall be composed of the following members, to wit: a Grand Sire, Deputy Grand Sire, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal, Grand Guardian, Grand Messenger and Grand Representatives from the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments working under legal unreclaimed charters granted by this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Grand Lodge shall be the Most Worthy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot by a majority of all the votes cast, biennially, at the stated communication of this Grand Lodge in September; and shall be installed into their respective offices at the conclusion of said stated communication.

SEC. 2. The Right Worthy Grand Chaplain, Right Worthy Grand Marshal, Right Worthy Grand Guardian and Right Worthy Grand Messenger shall be nominated by the Grand Sire,

and, if approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be installed into their respective offices immediately after the installation of the elective officers.

SEC. 3. Should any of the elective officers fail to appear to be installed at the time provided, the particular office or offices shall be declared vacant, and the Grand Lodge shall in that event proceed to a new election to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and the officer or officers so elected shall be accordingly installed.

SEC. 4. All the officers, both elective and appointed, shall attend each meeting of the Grand Lodge, and perform such duties as are enjoined by the laws and regulations of the Order, and such as may be required by the presiding officer; and shall receive such compensation as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. No officer, who is not a representative, shall be permitted to vote, except the Grand Sire in case of an equal division; the elective officers shall have the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting unless they be Grand Representatives. The appointed officers, unless they be representatives, shall not be allowed to take part in the proceedings and debates of the Grand Lodge, except by a vote of the majority thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The Grand Sire shall preside at all meetings of the Grand Lodge, preserve order, and enforce the laws thereof. He shall have the casting vote whenever the Lodge shall be equally divided, other than upon a ballot for officers, but shall not vote upon any other occasion. He shall appoint all committees not required to be raised by ballot, and appoint all District Deputy Grand Sires. During the recess of this Grand Lodge he shall have a general superintendence of the interests of the Order. He may hear and decide such appeals as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, or by the Subordinate Lodges or Encampments under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. He may hear and decide such questions, other than questions arising out of the constitutions of the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments, as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, or by the Grand Masters or Grand Patriarchs thereof, or by the Grand Representatives, or by the Subordinate Lodges or Encampments under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. And his decisions upon all appeals and questions so submitted to him shall be binding upon the bodies or persons submitting the same until reversed by this Grand Lodge. He is empowered to receive petitions and grant warrants for the opening of new Lodges and Encampments, Grand or Subordinate, in places where Grand Bodies established by this Grand Lodge may not exist; and all warrants so granted by him shall be of force until recalled by this Grand

Lodge. At every communication of this Grand Lodge he shall make a report in writing of all his official acts and decisions during the recess.

SEC. 2. During his term of service he shall not hold any office in any State, District, or Territorial Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

SEC. 3. In case of the removal of the Grand Sire from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term; and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Junior Past Grand Sire; and the Grand Lodge shall, at the first communication succeeding thereto, proceed to elect and install a Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V.

The Deputy Grand Sire shall open and close the meetings of the Grand Lodge, support the Grand Sire by his advice and assistance, and preside in his absence. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the Grand Sire, the powers and duties of the said office shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Sire for the unexpired term, as provided in section three of article four.

ARTICLE VI.

The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall make a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, in a book provided for that purpose; keep the journal of all secret sessions, and preserve and keep the evidences of the unwritten work, and such alterations as may, from time to time, be made therein, and all other records appertaining to the work of the Order, and the explanations and lectures relative thereto; summon the members to attend all special meetings; keep accounts between the Grand Lodge and the Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under its jurisdiction; read all petitions, reports and communications; write all letters and communications; carry on, under the direction of the Grand Lodge or Grand Sire, its correspondence; and transact such business of the Grand Lodge appertaining to his office as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge. All communications transmitted or received by him, officially, shall be laid before the Grand Lodge. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall from time to time determine.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The Grand Treasurer shall keep the moneys, and all the evidences of debt, choses in action, deeds, etc., of the Grand Lodge, and pay all orders drawn on him by the Grand Secretary. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, at its stated

communication in September, annually, a full and correct statement of his accounts. Before his installation he shall give a bond, with at least two sureties, to the Grand Lodge, in such sum as may from time to time be fixed; and shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

SEC. 2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The Grand Chaplain shall perform such duties as appertain to his office, and as may, from time to time, be required by the Grand Lodge relative thereto.

SEC. 2. The Grand Marshal shall assist the Grand Sire in performing his duties in such manner as may, from time to time, be required, and perform all the duties generally appertaining to such office.

SEC. 3. The Grand Guardian shall prove every brother before admitting him, and allow none to depart without the usual formality.

SEC. 4. The Grand Messenger shall perform such duties as the Grand Lodge may, from time to time, require for the convenience and comfort of the members; and for his services he shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. Grand Representatives shall be chosen by the several State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments for the term of two years, and shall be divided into two classes, whose seats shall be vacated annually by rotation. And if vacancies occur by death, resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of any State, District or Territory, such vacancies shall be filled in the manner pointed out by the constitution of such State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

SEC. 2. Grand Representatives shall be apportioned as follows, viz.: To every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction one thousand or less members in good standing, one Grand Representative; to every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, having under its jurisdiction over one thousand members in good standing, two Grand Representatives; and no State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have over two Grand Representatives.

SEC. 3. A Grand Representative must be a Past Grand in good standing, and a member of a Lodge in good standing. He must have received the Royal Purple degree, be a member in good standing of an Encampment in good standing; and he must reside in the State, District or Territory in which the

Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which he represents is located. No representative shall represent more than one Grand Body at the same time.

SEC. 4. Grand Representatives shall be furnished by the Grand Bodies which they represent with such certificates as shall be required by law.

SEC. 5. In case of contested elections, this Grand Lodge shall determine to whom the contested seat belongs.

ARTICLE X.

Past Grand Sires shall be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge, with the power of debating and making motions, but shall not have the privilege of voting unless they be Grand Representatives.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge shall have the power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or members, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from office or membership therein any officer or member so impeached and convicted; *provided*, that a copy of the charges preferred shall have been furnished to the accused at least three days before trial.

SEC. 2. During the trial of any impeachment, the officer or member under impeachment shall be debarred the exercise of his office or the privilege of his membership, but may be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. Suspension or expulsion from the Subordinate Lodge or Encampment to which an officer or member of this Grand Lodge belongs shall operate as a suspension or expulsion from office or membership in this Grand Lodge, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

ARTICLE XII.

This Grand Lodge shall meet annually on the third Monday of September, at nine o'clock, A. M., at such place as the Grand Lodge shall from time to time determine. It may also meet on its own adjournments. It may also meet specially on the call of the Grand Sire, of which the Grand Sire shall cause three months' notice to be given to the representatives of the several State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, communicating to them the purpose for which the special meeting is called; and in no case shall any business be transacted at a special meeting unless notice thereof has been given as above stated.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Representatives from a majority of the whole number of State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies shall be

necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may receive and act upon the credentials of new members, except in contested elections.

SEC. 2. This Grand Lodge shall be the judge of the certificates or returns and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 3. It may determine the rules of its proceedings, and from time to time adopt such rules of order as it may see fit.

SEC. 4. A journal of its proceedings shall be kept and published annually, except such proceedings as are had in secret session.

SEC. 5. Voting for officers shall be by ballot. All other voting shall be *viva voce*, or by yeas and nays, as the Grand Lodge may determine. The yeas and nays may be demanded by one-fifth of the representatives present, and shall be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 6. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote, except in such cases as a specific majority is required.

ARTICLE XIV.

The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be as follows, viz.:

1. Fees for charters of Grand Lodges or Encampments, or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments working under its immediate jurisdiction, thirty dollars.

2. Dues from State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges and Encampments, seventy-five dollars per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge.

3. Dues from Subordinate Lodges or Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, ten per cent on their receipts.

4. Proceeds of the sales of books, cards, diplomas, odes and certificates.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. To be an officer of this Grand Lodge, one nominated must have received the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment degrees, and be a member in good standing of a Subordinate Lodge and Encampment in good standing.

SEC. 2. The nomination and election of officers shall take place on the same day, to wit: the second day of the communication at which officers are to be elected. The nominations for each office shall be immediately succeeded by the election for the same, and before the nominations and election for the next office.

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. The members of the Order from each State, District or Territory under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be entitled to admission into the Lodges or Encampments of every other State, District or Territory, upon proving themselves according to the established work of the Order, and the production of a proper card.

SEC. 2. No person shall be entitled to admission to the Order except free white males of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the universe.

SEC. 3. No citizen of one State, District or Territory wherein Lodges or Encampments are established, shall be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment of another State, District, or Territory, without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, or Grand Master or Grand Patriarch of the State, District or Territory whereof such citizen is a resident.

SEC. 4. A member of the Order suspended or expelled from a Lodge or Encampment in any State, District or Territory shall not be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment in another State, District or Territory without the previously obtained consent of the Lodge or Encampment from which he is suspended or expelled. *Provided, however,* That when it shall be satisfactorily represented to the Grand Lodge of the United States that the necessities of a State, District or Territorial Grand Jurisdiction require it, a resolution may be passed by a vote of three-fourths of the representatives present at any meeting, granting to the particular State, District or Territorial Grand Jurisdiction applying therefor, the right to re-admit to membership within its jurisdiction, upon such conditions as this Grand Lodge may prescribe, suspended members of the Order residing in the same, who may have been suspended for non-payment of dues, and who have not been under suspension for less than three years; and also the right to admit members of defunct Lodges not able to get a card—it being distinctly understood that so soon as the necessity requiring it shall have passed away, this privilege shall be yielded up by the jurisdiction receiving it.

ARTICLE XVII.

The officers and Grand Representatives (except such officers as receive stated salaries) shall receive a compensation for their services to be fixed by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

ARTICLE XVIII.

With the previous consent and approval, from time to time expressed, of this Grand Lodge, the Most Worthy Grand Sire may accredit any officer or member of this Grand Lodge as a special Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of any sovereign jurisdiction in Odd Fellowship recognized by this Grand Lodge; and in such case the necessary expenses of such special Grand Representative's visit shall be defrayed from the treasury of this Grand Lodge. And any officer or member of any such foreign Grand Lodge, who may be duly accredited from the same as a special Grand Representative near this

Grand Lodge, shall be admitted to a seat on the floor of this Grand Lodge, and shall have a deliberate voice, but not a vote, in the proceedings thereof.

ARTICLE XIX.

By-laws in conformity with this constitution may be made, which shall not be altered or amended unless such amendment be proposed at a stated annual communication, and acted upon at the same session, but not on the day on which it is offered, and adopted by two-thirds of the votes given.

ARTICLE XX.

This constitution, and the by-laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the Order, and be binding upon the State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXI.

This constitution shall not be altered or amended except by a proposition therefor, made in writing, at a regular annual communication, by one or more representatives from three different States, which shall be entered on the journal and lie over until the next regular annual communication. At the next regular annual communication after being offered, such proposed alteration or amendment may be considered, and if agreed to by a vote of three-fourths of the members present, on a call of the yeas and nays, such proposed alteration or amendment shall become part of this constitution.

B Y - L A W S .

ARTICLE I.

Upon the petition of five brothers of the Order, in good standing, praying for a charter to institute a Subordinate Lodge in a State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge has not been established, this Lodge may grant the same. Each Subordinate Lodge receiving a warrant from the Grand Lodge of the United States shall be instituted by a Past Grand of the Order, regularly deputed therefor by the Grand Sire, who shall deliver to such Lodge the warrant and charge books, and shall, at the institution thereof, give all necessary instruction. Such Lodge shall be visited at least once a year by the Grand Sire, or some Past Grand deputed by him for that purpose, or by a District Deputy Grand Sire.

ARTICLE II.

Upon the petition of seven qualified members of the Order, in good standing, praying for a warrant to institute an Encampment in a State, District or Territory where a Grand Encampment has not been established, this Grand Lodge may grant the same. Every Encampment receiving a warrant from this Grand Lodge shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or a qualified Patriarch, who shall deliver to such Encampment the warrant and charge books, and such instructions as may be necessary. Such Encampment shall be visited at least once a year by the Grand Sire, or by some Patriarch deputed by him for that purpose, or by the District Deputy Grand Sire.

ARTICLE III.

Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, semi-annually, reports containing the same information as is required from Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments by Article 10 of these laws. The report shall be accompanied by the dues in current money.

ARTICLE IV.

Ten or more Subordinate Lodges or five or more Encampments, located in any State, District or Territory where a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment has not been established, having seven Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs in good standing, may petition the Grand Lodge of the United States, in writing, praying for the charter of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encamp-

ment in such State, District or Territory; which, if approved of by a majority of the votes given, shall be granted; and such Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall be instituted by the Grand Sire, or some qualified brother or Patriarch whom he shall depute for that purpose: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this article shall operate to prevent the Grand Lodge from entertaining and granting, or instructing the Grand Sire to grant in the recess, the application for a Grand Charter to any less number of Lodges or Encampments who may regularly petition therefor, and accompany the petition with reasons which shall be deemed satisfactory for such grant, by two-thirds of the members of the Grand Lodge at any regular session.

ARTICLE V.

All applications for charters of Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments must be by a vote of a majority of the Lodges or Encampments within the State, District or Territory, as follows: When ten or more Lodges or five or more Encampments shall agree in the opinion that a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment will contribute to the general interest, notice thereof shall be given to all the Lodges or Encampments in the State, District or Territory, inviting them to meet for consultation at some convenient time and place. Each Lodge or Encampment shall appoint one or more of its Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs, or Past High Priests, as representatives, to meet in convention to consider the propriety of applying for a Grand Charter, as well as to determine upon the place for the location of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment (both of which questions shall be decided by a majority vote, which majority vote must represent at least ten Lodges or five Encampments). Should any Lodge or Encampment neglect or refuse to send a representative, or should the representative, from accident or other cause, fail to attend, it shall not operate to defeat the proceedings of such as may assemble, provided a sufficient number be present to comply with the preceding requirements. Each Subordinate Lodge or Encampment shall furnish to its representative a statement, under the seal of the Lodge or Encampment, of the number of Past Grands or Past Chief Patriarchs, in good standing, belonging to it. At the meeting of these representatives the votes shall be by Lodges or Encampments, and the application shall be in the following form, to wit:

*To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States
of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows :*

The petition of ——— Lodge (or Encampment) No. 1, ——— No. 2, ——— No. 3, of ———, respectfully represents that at present they work under warrants granted by your R. W. Body; that at present they have ——— Past Grands (or Past Chief Patriarchs) in good standing. They are of opinion that it would be of advantage to the Order to establish a Grand Lodge (or

Grand Encampment) in the ———. They therefore pray your R. W. Body to grant a charter for a Grand Lodge (or Grand Encampment) in the ———, to be located at ———.

Witness our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 18—.

A. B., Representative of No. 1.

C. D., Representative of No. 2.

E. F., Representative of No. 3.

ARTICLE VI.

All traveling and other expenses of the Grand Sire, or of the Past Grand or Patriarch deputed by him to institute a Grand or Subordinate Lodge or Encampment, shall be paid by such Lodge or Encampment.

ARTICLE VII.

Applications for Grand or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments must be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall have a Grand Seal, an impression whereof in wax shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and be deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

The Constitution of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge or Encampment chartered by this Grand Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Grand Lodge for its approval.

ARTICLE X.

Annual returns shall be made by each State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, in which they shall give the names of Grand Officers, number of Lodges, and the aggregate number of members in good standing in all Subordinate Lodges, and the aggregate number of initiations, of re-instatements, rejections, suspensions and cause, expulsions and cause, admissions by card, withdrawals by card, of brothers relieved, of widowed families relieved, deaths, amount expended for relief of brothers, amount expended for education of orphans, amount paid for burying the dead, and the whole amount of receipts; forms for which shall be furnished by this Grand Lodge. Said returns shall be made to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary at least one month previous to the annual meeting of this body, and shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current at par in the place where the meeting of this body is held.

ARTICLE XI.

No Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment which shall be in arrears for money due to this Grand Lodge shall be allowed to vote by its representative or representatives. And no representative shall be entitled to more than one vote in elections for Grand Officers.

ARTICLE XII.

No person shall at the same time hold membership in more than one Grand and Subordinate Lodge and one Grand and Subordinate Encampment; nor shall any Lodge or Encampment confer degrees upon any member of another Lodge or Encampment without the consent of the Lodge or Encampment to which the member belongs, given under its seal.

ARTICLE XIII.

When a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall have been duly chartered in any State, District or Territory, all the Lodges and Encampments in said State, District or Territory working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall thereafter be declared subordinate to, and under the jurisdiction of, the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of the State, District or Territory in which they are located; and no Lodge or Encampment situated in one State, District or Territory can be made subordinate to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of another State, District or Territory: *provided however*, that any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States in any State, District or Territory, may at its own request be made subordinate to any contiguous State Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

ARTICLE XIV.

No brother can be admitted to visit or deposit his card in a Lodge or Encampment out of the State, District or Territory where he resides, unless he presents a card as furnished under the signature of the proper officers and seal of the Lodge or Encampment of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper handwriting, and prove himself in the T. P. W. and in the degree in which the Lodge is open; *provided*, nevertheless, a brother may always visit, if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective officer of the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment under whose jurisdiction he wishes to visit.

ARTICLE XV.

At each annual session the Grand Sire shall appoint in each State, District and Territory in which there is not a Grand Lodge and a Grand Encampment, an officer to be styled "District Deputy Grand Sire," whose duty it shall be to act as the

special agent of this Grand Lodge in relation to the matters herein specified, namely:

1. To act for the Grand Sire, and by his direction to perform whatever may have been ordered to be done by the Grand Lodge of the United States in the particular district for which the D. D. Grand Sire may be appointed.

2. To act as the representative of this Grand Lodge, and perform all such matters relating to the Order in his district as the Grand Sire shall direct.

3. To obey all special instructions of the Grand Sire in relation to any thing which that officer is required to do for the good of the Order.

4. To act as the agent of the Grand Secretary, and to obey the special directions of that officer.

5. To have a general supervision over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments (in his district) which work under charters granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

6. To make semi-annual reports of his acts and doings to the Grand Sire.

7. District Deputy Grand Sires shall in no case interfere, as officers of this Grand Lodge, with the State Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments.

8. To qualify a brother for the appointment of District Deputy Grand Sire, he must be a regular contributing member of a Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and must have attained the rank of Past Grand and of the Royal Purple degree; and, in States where Grand Encampments may be established, he must also be a member of such Grand Encampment. The appointment of District Deputy Grand Sires shall be made at each annual session, to continue for one year, but they may be removed for cause by the Grand Sire during recess.

9. The Grand Sire shall have power to fill, by appointment, all vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Grand Lodge, from resignation, sickness or disability, or other causes, which are not provided for by the constitution; such appointments to last until filled by election or otherwise, as provided by law for the election or appointment of such officers.

ARTICLE XVI.

The representative or representatives of each Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment shall be examined by the Deputy Grand Sire as to their qualifications for the office, previous to taking seats in the Grand Lodge of the United States; and on taking their seats, each shall be furnished by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary with a copy of the constitution, rules of order and laws of this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XVII.

Each State, District and Territorial Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment shall furnish its representative or representatives

with all documents and papers necessary in the discharge of the duties of their office.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Each State, District and Territorial Grand Lodge shall annually be furnished with as many copies of the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge as it has Subordinate Lodges working under its jurisdiction, for its own use; and an equal number to be distributed among its Subordinates. Each Grand Encampment shall be furnished in the same manner. And each Lodge and Encampment working under the warrant of this Grand Lodge shall be furnished with a copy of the proceedings. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary shall see that this law is carried into effect at as early a date as possible after the close of the annual sessions of this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIX.

All dues and moneys for this Grand Lodge shall be paid to the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and by him be immediately paid over to the Grand Treasurer, who shall give his receipt for the same.

ARTICLE XX.

All State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments shall enforce upon their Subordinates a strict adherence to the work of the Order, according to the forms furnished by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and shall be held responsible for any irregularities that they may allow under their jurisdictions. They shall neither adopt nor use, or suffer to be adopted or used, in their jurisdictions, any other charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation, or regalia than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

ARTICLE XXI.

All Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments under this jurisdiction may at all times open and close their meetings with prayer.

ARTICLE XXII.

The regalia of the Order shall be as follows, to wit: Collars of Subordinate Lodges shall be white, trimmed with the emblematic color of the degree intended to be represented, namely: first degree, white; second degree, pink; third degree, blue; fourth degree, green; fifth degree, scarlet. Rosettes of the appropriate colors can be worn on the collars. Plain white aprons for initiatory degree.

Among those who may have attained the Royal Purple degree, rosettes composed of black, yellow and purple may be worn on the collars, either in connection with the other colors or as a separate rosette.

The Noble Grand shall wear a scarlet collar; Vice Grand, blue collar; Secretary, green collar; Treasurer, green collar—each of them trimmed with white or silver. Supporters of the Noble Grand, scarlet sashes; of the Vice Grand, blue sashes; Warden and Conductor, black sashes; Scene Supporters, white sashes; Chaplain, white sash; Outside Guardian, red sash; Inside Guardian, blue sash.

Past Grands shall wear scarlet collars or sashes, trimmed with white. The collars or sashes may be trimmed with silver lace or fringe, and those having attained the Royal Purple degree may have trimmings of yellow metal.

The Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of Grand Lodges shall wear the regalia of Past Grands, as above defined.

The Encampment regalia shall be black aprons and gloves; Patriarchs who have attained the Royal Purple degree, purple collars only, trimmed with yellow lace or fringe. Past Chief Patriarchs shall wear purple collars or sashes, trimmed as above defined.

The regalia for Grand Representatives shall be a collar of purple velvet, not more than four inches in width, with a roll of scarlet velvet, the trimmings to be of white and yellow metal, and the collar to be united in front with three links, to which may be suspended such medal or medals as the member may be entitled to wear.

Past Grand Representatives and the officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States shall wear the regalia above described for Grand Representatives.

The jewel of the Grand Sire and Past Grand Sires shall be a medal three inches in diameter, of yellow metal, on one side of which shall be the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded by an ornamental edging of silver.

Grand Representatives and Past Grand Representatives shall be entitled to wear medals of the size and style above, with the coat of arms of the State represented.

ARTICLE XXIII.

State Grand Lodges are prohibited from conferring the Grand Lodge degree for a pecuniary consideration, with a view of increasing their revenue, or for any other consideration except the regular performance of the duties of the Noble Grand's chair—the said degree having been designed as a reward for faithful service in the Subordinate Lodges.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Past officers of every description, and members in possession of the Encampment degrees, and all other members of the Order, when visiting Grand or Subordinate Lodges, are entitled to wear the regalia and jewels pertaining to the highest degrees which they may have taken.

ARTICLE XXV.

The A. T. P. W. is primarily designed for the use of brethren who are traveling beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to which they belong; but may also be used in the jurisdiction to which brothers belong who have received it in good faith for said primary purpose; and in order that each brother may be properly instructed in it, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions be properly examined, the two highest elective officers of a Lodge, and the Chief Patriarch and Senior Warden of an Encampment, are to be privately put in possession of the word, at the time of their installation, that they may be qualified either to give or receive it. The Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of a State, and their regular deputies, should also be in possession of it.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The fiscal year of this Grand Lodge shall commence on the first day of July and terminate on the thirtieth of June.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Subordinate Lodges and Encampments working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall forfeit their charters, and whenever such remissness occurs the Grand Sire shall take proper measures to enforce the law.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Six weeks previous to the holding of any session of this Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, through one of the daily papers of the city in which such session is to be held, to invite proposals for the printing the daily and revised journal of this body, including the Grand Sire's and Grand Secretary's reports; the printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the journal ready for distribution, the printing to be done according to the style of the revised journal. The matter of the revised journal to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary, in good order, as the property of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as soon as a sufficient number of copies are struck off to meet the purposes of the law requiring the distribution of the proceedings, which number the Grand Secretary must state as near as practicable in the advertisement; and such proposal for the said work shall be opened and examined four weeks previous to the session of the Grand Lodge, by the committee on printing, composed of the R. W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, the R. W. Grand Treasurer, and the R. W. Grand Representatives of Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore, at which time the contracts shall be awarded.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The Grand Lodge of the United States will neither entertain nor consider any inquiry as to what are the laws or usages of the Order, unless the same be brought before the body by an appeal from the decision of a Lodge or Encampment, or unless the same be presented by a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment.

ARTICLE XXX.

No resolution, order or other action of the Grand Lodge of the United States shall operate to change, alter or amend any of these by-laws, unless said resolution, order or other action, shall, upon its face, and by its terms, assume to make such change, alteration or amendment, and shall state distinctly the particular by-law to be affected.

XXXI.

All former laws and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of these general laws are hereby repealed.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The presiding officer having taken the chair, the officers and members shall take their respective seats, and at the sound of the gavel there shall be a general silence.

2. At the appointed hour the Grand Sire shall organize the meeting, by directing the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary to call the names of the officers of this Grand Lodge. After which the Secretary shall make report of the number of Grand Bodies from which representatives are present; when, if a quorum be present, the Grand Sire shall call on the Grand Chaplain to address the Supreme Ruler of the universe in prayer. The Deputy Grand Sire shall then examine the representatives present, and report to the Grand Sire, and, if correct, the Grand Sire shall direct the members to clothe themselves with their regalia and take their seats, after which the Deputy Grand Sire, at the request of the Grand Sire, shall proclaim the Lodge duly opened.

3. The business shall be taken up in the following order: The Grand Lodge shall be opened in due form.

4. The Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary will report on the certificates of representatives, which shall be referred to a committee.

5. The minutes of the last annual and intervening meetings shall be read and passed upon.

6. The report of the Grand Sire, as to his acts and doings during the recess of this Grand Lodge, shall be presented.

7. The annual reports of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary and Grand Treasurer shall be presented.

8. The officers elect shall be installed into their respective offices.

9. The Grand Sire shall then appoint the following committees, to wit: Committee on the State of the Order, Judiciary Committee, Legislative Committee, Committee on Finance and Committee on Appeals, each to consist of nine members, four of whom shall constitute a quorum; Committee on Correspondence, Committee on Constitutions, Committee on Petitions, Committee on Returns, and Committee on Grand Bodies not represented, each to consist of seven members; Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, and Committee on Printing, each to consist of five members.

10. Petitions shall be presented, read and referred.

11. Other communications shall be presented and read.

12. The above order of business may be dispensed with at the discretion of the Lodge; when the business is concluded, the

Grand Chaplain shall offer a prayer, and the Deputy Grand Sire shall proclaim the Grand Lodge duly closed.

13. No motion shall be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated by the chair. It shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

14. When a question is before the Lodge no motion shall be received, unless it be to adjourn, to lie on the table, the previous question, to refer, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain time, or to amend; and the motions just enumerated shall take precedence in the order of enumeration. The first three shall be decided without debate.

15. On a call of representatives of three States, Districts or Territories, a majority of the Lodge may demand that the previous question shall be put, which shall always be in this form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and, until it is decided, no further debate shall take place, and the vote shall be taken, first, on any amendments that may be pending, and next, on the final question.

16. When the reading of any paper or other matter is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by vote of the Lodge, without debate.

17. Before putting a question the presiding officer shall ask, "Is the Lodge ready for the question?" If no member rise to speak, and a majority of the Lodge are ready for the question, he shall rise and put it. While the presiding officer is putting a question or addressing the Lodge, none shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; and after he shall have risen to put it no member shall speak upon it.

18. The presiding officer, or any member doubting the decision of a question, may call for a division of the Lodge; but a division cannot be called for after the chair has announced the result of a vote.

19. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote unless clothed in regalia according to his rank and station, and occupying his seat at the place designated for him.

20. During the progress of a ballot for an officer no motion can be entertained, or debate or explanation permitted.

21. Every officer and member shall be designated by his proper title or office, according to his standing in the Order.

22. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion, shall rise and respectfully address the presiding officer; and while speaking he shall confine himself to the question in debate, avoiding all personalities and indecorous language, as well as all reflections upon the Lodge or any of its members.

23. Should two members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor. And no member shall interrupt or disturb another while speaking, unless to call him to order for words spoken.

24. If a member while speaking shall be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question

of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

25. The decisions of the chair on points of order may be appealed from by any member, which point of order shall be reduced to writing and handed to the chair, and in such cases the question shall be, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Lodge?"

26. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, until all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity to do so.

27. When a petition, memorial or communication is presented, a brief statement of its contents shall be made by the introducer or the chair; and, after it has been read, a brief notice of its purport shall be entered upon the journal.

28. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be taken first upon the highest sum or number, and the longest or latest time proposed.

29. Any member may call for the division of a question when the sense will admit.

30. Any member who voted with the majority may call for a reconsideration of a vote at the same session at which it was passed; and, if sustained by a majority of all the votes, the reconsideration shall be carried.

31. No matter shall be considered at any morning session of the Grand Lodge until all the committees shall have had an opportunity of presenting reports; and the Grand Sire shall call for the reports of committees in the order of their appointment.

32. A committee appointed at one session to perform a duty are bound to report, although some of the members of the committee have ceased to be members of this body.

33. Any member has a right to protest, and to have his protest spread upon the journal.

34. Every member is bound to vote, serve on committees, and accept nominations, unless excused by vote.

35. No member shall be allowed to cast his vote after a ballot has been announced by the chair, unless by unanimous consent.

36. The report of no committee shall be acted upon on the day of its presentation, except reports from the Committee on Credentials; *provided*, that subjects improperly referred may, without a suspension of this rule, be referred to the appropriate committee.

37. No more than two amendments to a proposition shall be entertained at the same time; that is, an amendment, and an amendment to an amendment; and the question shall be first taken on the latter.

38. Propositions for the amendment of the constitution, made in conformity with article twenty-one of the constitution, may be made and entered on the journal as a matter of course, without any action of the Grand Lodge. This rule shall also

apply to all such reports of standing committees as are required to lie on the table one day by rule thirty-six.

39. When a report of the Committee of Appeals, or a resolution accompanying the same, is regularly before the Lodge, and action is being had thereon, the statement of facts contained in the report of the committee and in the record of appeal shall be deemed conclusive, and it shall not be in order to make any statement in debate thereon inconsistent with the facts so stated in such record or report. This rule shall not apply when action is had upon a motion to recommit such report with instructions.

40. Any proposition offered for reference to any standing committee of this body, which shall require an entry in full upon the journal, shall be submitted in duplicate, either in print or in manuscript; and, if in writing, they shall be on paper not less in size than half a page of foolscap.

41. From and after the passage of this resolution, all matters affecting the work of the Order shall be referred to the Committee on the State of the Order; all matters of construction of written law shall be referred to the Judiciary Committee; and all matters looking to new legislation shall be referred to the Legislative Committee.

42. When the Grand Lodge has, by a vote, determined to adjourn for the day, the Grand Sire, before declaring the body adjourned, shall call upon the chairmen of the several standing committees to give any notice they may have with regard to the time and place of meeting of these several committees.

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